1011
GOVERNMENT
Storage
I 72.2
9744
I 72.8/6
I 72.8/6
I 72.8/6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1974

DOCUMENTS
JUL 9 1973
THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
DOCUMENTS
JUL 9 1973
THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
K. GUNN McKAY, Utah
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
FRANK E. EVANS, Colorado
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon
VICTOR V. VEYSEY, California

J. DAVID WILLSON and BYRON S. NIELSON, *Staff Assistants*

KSU LIBRARIES
A11900 223648

PART 2

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Land and Water Conservation Fund
National Park Service
Smithsonian Institution

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1974

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
K. GUNN McKAY, Utah
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
FRANK E. EVANS, Colorado
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon
VICTOR V. VEYSEY, California

J. DAVID WILLSON and BYRON S. NIELSON, *Staff Assistants*

PART 2

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Land and Water Conservation Fund
National Park Service
Smithsonian Institution



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

93-397 O WASHINGTON : 1973

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee
EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts
WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky
DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
TOM STEED, Oklahoma
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, Illinois
JOHN M. SLACK, West Virginia
JOHN J. FLYNT, Jr., Georgia
NEAL SMITH, Iowa
ROBERT N. GIAIMO, Connecticut
JULIA BUTLER, HANSEN, Washington
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, New York
JOHN J. McFALL, California
EDWARD J. PATTEN, New Jersey
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois
BOB CASEY, Texas
FRANK E. EVANS, Colorado
DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin
EDWARD R. ROYBAL, California
LOUIS STOKES, Ohio
J. EDWARD ROUSH, Indiana
K. GUNN McKAY, Utah
TOM BEVILL, Alabama
EDITH GREEN, Oregon
ROBERT O. TIERNAN, Rhode Island
BILL CHAPPELL, Jr., Florida
BILL D. BURLISON, Missouri

ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN J. RHODES, Arizona
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, Ohio
ROBERT H. MICHEL, Illinois
SILVIO O. CONTE, Massachusetts
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin
HOWARD W. ROBISON, New York
GARNER E. SHRIVER, Kansas
JOSEPH M. McDADE, Pennsylvania
MARK ANDREWS, North Dakota
LOUIS C. WYMAN, New Hampshire
BURT L. TALCOTT, California
WENDELL WYATT, Oregon
JACK EDWARDS, Alabama
WILLIAM J. SCHERLE, Iowa
ROBERT C. McEWEN, New York
JOHN T. MYERS, Indiana
J. KENNETH ROBINSON, Virginia
CLARENCE E. MILLER, Ohio
EARL B. RUTH, North Carolina
VICTOR V. VEYSEY, California
LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, Pennsylvania

KEITH F. MAINLAND, *Clerk and Staff Director*

STAFF ASSISTANTS

GEORGE E. EVANS
ROBERT B. FOSTER
JOHN M. GARRITY
AUBREY A. GUNNELS
CHARLES G. HARDIN
JAY B. HOWE
F. MICHAEL HUGO
THOMAS J. KINGFIELD
ROBERT L. KNISELY
RICHARD N. MALOW
MILTON B. MEREDITH
AMERICO S. MICONI
DEMPSEY B. MIZELLE
ENID MORRISON
PETER J. MURPHY, Jr.
HENRY A. NEIL, Jr.
ROBERT C. NICHOLAS III
BYRON S. NIELSON
JOHN G. OSTHAUS
FREDERICK F. PFLUGER
JOHN G. PLASHAL
EDWIN F. POWERS
SAMUEL R. PRESTON
DONALD E. RICHBOURG
EARL C. SILSBY
G. HOMER SKARIN
CHARLES W. SNODGRASS
HUNTER L. SPILLAN
PAUL E. THOMSON
GEORGE A. URIAN
DEREK J. VANDER SCHAAF
EUGENE B. WILHELM
J. DAVID WILLSON

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

C. R. ANDERSON, *Director*
LEROY R. KIRKPATRICK, *First Assistant*
WILLIE C. LAW, *Second Assistant*

NOTE.—This Surveys and Investigations supervisory staff is supplemented by selected personnel borrowed on a reimbursable basis for varying lengths of time from various agencies to staff up specific studies and investigations. The current average annual full-time personnel equivalent is approximately 42.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

GERARD J. CHOUINARD
PAUL V. FARMER
SANDRA A. GILBERT
EVA K. HARRIS
VIRGINIA MAY KEYSER
MARCIA L. MATTS
FRANCES MAY
GENEVIEVE A. MEALY
JANE A. MEREDITH
LAWRENCE C. MILLER
MARY ALICE SAUER
DALE M. SHULAW
AUSTIN G. SMITH
RANDOLPH THOMAS
BETTY A. SWANSON
SHARON K. TINSLEY
GEMMA M. WEIBLINGER

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1973.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

WITNESSES

JAMES D. WATT, DIRECTOR
ROBERT L. EASTMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS
A. HEATON UNDERHILL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR STATE PROGRAMS
FRED L. JONES, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PLANNING AND STUDIES
JAMES W. MONROE, CHIEF OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
WILLIAM C. DENT, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
NATHANIEL P. REED, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS
CARL W. GUIDICE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHILIP O. STEWART, CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND ACQUISITION

FOREST SERVICE

R. P. McROREY, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY CHIEF
R. A. RESLER, ASSOCIATE CHIEF

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

F. VICTOR SCHMIDT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
WALTER R. McALLESTER, CHIEF, DIVISION OF REALTY

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

GEORGE L. TURCOTT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we have before us the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the principal witnesses will be Mr. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, and Mr. James G. Watt, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Mr. Reed, may I say it is a pleasure to welcome you back to the committee.

It is also a pleasure to welcome you, Mr. Watt. You have not appeared here before.

Mr. WATT. Not before this committee. Previous to this assignment I was a deputy to Jim Smith, Bureau of Reclamation.

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point in the record we will insert the biography of Mr. Watt.

[The biography follows:]

JAMES G. WATT, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

James G. Watt, the Director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, was named to his position July 1, 1972, by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton.

A 34-year-old native of Wheatland, Wyo., Mr. Watt was graduated from the University of Wyoming, where he earned a bachelor of science degree with honors from the college of commerce and industry and a juris doctorate degree from the college of law.

After teaching at the university, Mr. Watt served as legislative assistant and counsel to the former U.S. Senator from Wyoming, Milward L. Simpson. In 1966, after 4 years with Senator Simpson, he was appointed head of natural resources department for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Watt was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Water and Power) in 1969, a post he held until his appointment as BOR Director.

In announcing the appointment, Secretary Morton said, "We have selected Jim Watt for this important post because he has proven his ability as a professional manager who understands the working relationship with local and State natural resources agencies. He is the kind of man who gets things done."

Mr. Watt is active in church and social work in the Washington area. He lives with his wife, the former Leilani Bomgardner, and their children, Erin and Eric, in Camp Springs, Md.

INTRODUCTION OF ACCOMPANYING WITNESSES

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you introduce your people with you today, Mr. Watt?

Mr. WATT. Yes, at the table I have to my left Bob Eastman, Assistant Director, and I think you have his biography also.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, we will place that into the record.

[The biography follows:]

Name and title: Robert L. Eastman, Assistant Director for Federal Programs, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Birthplace: Beresford, S. Dak.

Birth date: December 13, 1923.

Education: Primary and secondary schooling in Beresford public schools; A.B. degree, cum laude, in economics, Drury College, Springfield, Mo. Graduate work in business administration, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Military service: Served in the Army for 3 years during World War II and 1 year during the Korean conflict.

Experience: March 1971–present: Assistant Director for Federal Programs; July 1970–March 1971: Acting Assistant Director for Federal Programs and Statistics; May 1970–March 1971: Chief, Division of Federal Coordination; July 1966–May 1970: Chief, Division of Council Staff Services; March 1963–July 1966: Supervisory Outdoor Recreation Planner, Division of Federal Programs Review; October 1958–March 1963: Training and Conference Specialists, Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D.C.; 1956–58: Technical Publications Writer, Bureau of Reclamation, Oklahoma City, Okla.; 1950–56: Economist, Southwestern Power Administration, Tulsa, Okla.

Professional affiliations: National Recreation and Parks Association, National Parks and Conservation Organization, American Forestry Association, Audubon Society, Save-the-Redwoods League, National Wildlife Federation, International Wildlife Federation, Nature Conservancy, National Historic Society, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and National Geographic Society.

Mr. WATT. Some of these biographies you have from previous years, and Fred Jones is to his left, and Dr. Underhill, Assistant Director for State programs.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have seen him before. We will also insert Assistant Director Hubert Van Dyke's biography in the record at this point.

[The biography follows:]

HUBERT VAN DYKE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

A 45-year-old native of Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Van Dyke has over 21 years of experience in planning and management in the Federal Government, including 19 years in the Interior Department. He was appointed to his present position in September 1972.

Mr. Van Dyke has been with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation since August 1966. For the 5 years prior to his present post he was an assistant regional director in the Bureau's southeast region headquartered in Atlanta.

Mr. Van Dyke began his career with Interior in 1954 as an engineer with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Minneapolis, Minn. In 1958, he was selected for the departmental management training program and in 1963 was appointed chief planning engineer with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Washington, D.C.

Prior to joining Interior, Mr. Van Dyke was employed with Metcalf & Eddy, an architectural-engineering firm in Boston, Mass., from 1951 to 1953. While with this firm he worked as field engineer on the planning and construction of Thule Air Force Base in northern Greenland. After attending the University of Minnesota, he started his career wtih the Corps of Engoneers. Permafrost Research Division in Fairbanks, Alaska, where he was employed from 1949 to 1951.

Mr. Van Dyke is a Navy veteran.

Mr. WATT. In addition to them we have our Budget people, Bill Dent and Carl W. Guidice, we also have James W. Monroe, our Chief of Congressional Affairs.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place Mr. Monroe's biography in the record.

[The biography follows:]

JAMES WARREN MONROE, CHIEF OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

James Warren "Tim" Monroe assumed his position as Chief of Congressional Affairs in May 1972. Mr. Monroe joined the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in December 1967 as Chief, Office of Information.

Born in Winnemucca, Nev., on July 13, 1935, Mr. Monroe has been employed in the fields of communications and legislation since early 1956. He began his career as editor of a weekly newspaper in Salt Lake County, Utah, and then worked in promotion and radio and television news with KDYL–KTVT. In the fall of 1963, Mr. Monroe became the news director of KSL–TV. In this position, he appeared twice nightly on television newscasts and produced several documentaries. Just prior to joining the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Mr. Monroe was employed as press assistant to U.S. Senator Frank E. Moss of Utah.

Mr. Monroe pursued studies in journalism and business administration at the University of Utah. He has served in the Utah Legislature and was elected to the house of representatives from Salt Lake County, Utah, in 1964.

Married to the former Joanne Lambert, the Monroes have three sons—Jim, Mike, and Eric—and a daughter—Mary Caroline.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mrs. HANSEN. We have some new members on our committee that I would like to introduce at this time. To my left is Congressman McKay of Utah, Congressman Long of Maryland, and Congressman Evans of Colorado. Mr. Yates has been with us before.

On my right is Congressman Victor Veysey of California.

Mr. REED. I have had the pleasure of knowing the Congressman.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY REED

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, we will place your statement in the record at this point. You may summarize it, if you wish, or read it.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF NATHANIEL P. REED, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Madam Chairman. I am delighted to have the opportunity to come before you and the members of this subcommittee on behalf of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

You will recall that Under Secretary Whitaker mentioned last Monday that the Secretary had directed several major organizational changes in the Department so that responsibilities could be aligned better. One of these changes was the inclusion of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in my program jurisdiction. This action reflects the Secretary's objective of improving effectiveness by grouping together, insofar as possible. functions which primarily are concerned with providing outdoor recreation services to people.

I will have the benefit of close professional staff assistance in recreation planning and coordination. As you know. my program area has had the principal and primary recreation management responsibility in the Department. Further, it will give me a better insight into the State and local recreation plans that are a part of the grant program of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This will be most helpful in our appraisal of and determining the needs for the Federal recreation management program. I see this as an opportunity to improve the effectiveness of all recreation programs under my responsibility.

Preliminary to the organizational change, I served as cochairman with Assistant Secretary John Larson on the committee assigned the task of revising and updating a nationwide outdoor recreation plan. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has been working closely with all Federal agencies concerned, with State and local governments, and with conservation and business groups over the past 6 months to assure that the plan will reflect the major outdoor recreation issues. We hope to have the plan ready before the end of this calendar year and will be pleased to make it available then and discuss it with the committee, or if you prefer, with the committee members individually.

I recognize the excellent reputation the Bureau has with the Congress, the States and their political subdivisions. I am well pleased with the professionalism of its employees and particularly pleased with the leadership and dynamism associated with Director Watt who was appointed to his present position by Secertary Morton in June 1972.

The Bureau's fiscal year 1974 budget is somewhat different than it has been in the past. You may recall that Under Secretary Whitaker testified that in line with the administration's efforts to hold 1973 spending to $250 billion, the Department has a total of $481.6 million not apportioned for use. Of this amount, $269.6 million is in the land and water conservation fund.

We are requesting less than full funding for the 1974 program after having reviewed the performance under the fund. We found that the Federal agencies will go into fiscal year 1974 with approximately $111 million unobligated and the States will go into fiscal year 1974 with approximately $128 million unobligated—or a total of $239 million. The difference between $269 and $239 million reflects the fact that we did not request contract authority that is available under section 8 of Public Law 90–401.

In view of these large unobligated balances, it appeared that 1974 would be a good year for the programs of both the State and Federal agencies to catch up with funds already appropriated.

Because the money is apportioned to the States individually and obligated individually, we are requesting $50 million principally to cover the States that have small unobligated balances so that their programs can continue.

Director Watt and his associates are ready to discuss their budget and I'm sure that you will find them forthright and knowledgeable.

We appreciate your interest and strong support of our programs and trust that we shall merit your continued assistance.

Mr. REED. I would prefer, Madam Chairman, to put it in the record and summarize it just by saying that I have been given the responsibility for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation along with the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, which I think will strengthen the line of management in the Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENTAL REALINEMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Who formerly had this responsibility?

Mr. REED. It formerly was under the Assistant Secretary for Program Planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is much better. There is a close relationship between BOR, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, and the National Park Service in land acquisitions and planning.

Mr. REED. We are hopeful, and have already seen signs that there will be closer coordination between all three bureaus.

Further, in my 5 years in the State of Florida, I had continuing contact with the BOR. We were able to pass our first bond issue for land acquisition. I had working relationships with Mr. Hubert Van Dyke and other members that are here, and was impressed with their tremendous insight. I developed an appreciation for their expertise in outdoor recreation and land and water conservation fund matters.

I have also had the pleasure of working with Director Watt since coming to the Department, and I would like to acknowledge his expertise in the Federal Service and his devotion to the Service.

It is a great pleasure to be working in close association with him, Madam Chairman.

The final part of the statement, as you can see, Madam Chairman, goes into the principal issue, the land and water conservation fund.

It is always a great pleasure to be back with you and the members of the subcommittee.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a pleasure to have you here.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR WATT

Mr. Watt, do you have a statement?

Mr. WATT. Yes; I have a formal statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you will place it in the record at this point and summarize it for us, we would appreciate it.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES G. WATT, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Madam Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the budget requests of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

When I was appointed Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in June 1972, I was charged with the responsibility of doing two things; improving the management of the Bureau and developing an acceptable nationwide outdoor recreation plan. I am pleased to report to you that success is being experienced on both counts.

We have a vigorous program to improve the effectiveness of the Bureau in serving the needs of Congress, the Secretary, and our sister agencies as well as the States and local governments.

We are implementing a management by objectives program similar in many respects to the way in which some of the more progressive corporate entities are now operated.

We have a new financial management system that involves conversion of our manual financial recordkeeping to automatic data processing. This program will permit us to track more precisely what it costs to run our programs, evaluate our manpower utilization, and will certainly improve our budget process.

The Bureau carries out its responsibilities with the same size staff of fewer than 500 employees on duty in Washington and seven regional offices. Our seventh regional office in Albuquerque, N. Mex., was opened in August 1972. This is one of the many steps we have taken since 1969 to accomplish the President's goal of decentalizing Government and improving our management and services.

I have continued to delegate to our regional directors increased program responsibilities in administration of the land and water conservation fund and in carrying out our other activities. Nearly all grants can now be approved in the regions. In order to give the regional offices the manpower to carry out their added assignments, we are transferring Washington staff to the regional offices.

My second charge, the nationwide outdoor recreation plan is right on schedule. Most of the basic work is already behind us—we have completed initial drafting of the plan itself and will be submitting this plan to Congress before the year is out.

We have made a tremendously successful effort to involve others is the planning process. A series of public forums were held in 10 cities across the country last summer, and the response was excellent. Some 600 persons, representing State and local governments and a broad spectrum of recreation organizations and interests, presented their views on recreation problems, programs, and opportunities at these forums. Many more persons submitted written statements for the record. An overview report summarizing the major themes and critical issues expressed at those forums has been published and distributed to all who participated.

We have also solicited help, advice, and input to the plan from the Natural Resources Council of America, the Citizens' Committee on Environmental Quality, and many other groups representing varying viewpoints on crucial recreation problems (National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, National Association of Counties, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National League of Cities, the Conservation Foundation, the National Recreation and Park Associaton, and others).

The recreation-oriented Federal agencies have also had a major involvement in the plan through 10 Federal work groups. Each group has looked at a different category of issues or problems in which they have special expertise or responsibilities. Seventeen agencies and approximately 150 Federal personnel participated. In addition, several of the groups consulted with non-Federal and private organization representatives on particular subjects. The special reports prepared by each of these groups have been made available to the public, to Federal agencies, and to the States for review and comment prior to the inclusion of their findings in the plan.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The salaries and expenses portion of the fiscal year 1974 budget request is $4,436,000. We are asking for a modest increase of $286,000 to cover the costs of the Bureau's special scenic rivers studies in Alaska, to meet the expanded workload from our overview responsibiilties for Federal recreation programs and the surplus property activities under the legacy of parks program, and to meet statutory within-grade salary costs.

The Bureau's increased effort in Alaska is to support field studies to determine the potential of rivers for possible inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. During fiscal year 1974, the Bureau will complete the field reports which will provide sufficient detail on selected rivers to enable the Secretary of the Interior to advise Congress of his final recommendations regarding the location and amount of Alaska lands to be withdrawn for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

The Bureau will continue to study trails to determine if they qualify for addition to the national trails system, and wilderness proposals will be reviewed in relation to recreation needs.

Water resource problems and special natural resources situations will be investigated and reviewed for their recreation impact and opportunities as a part of the planning and research activity. The Bureau will participate in studies of the Bureau of Reclamation and selected proposals of the Corps of Engineers and of other Federal agencies to assist in the formulation of the recreation com-

ponent of such studies. In addition, it will review other Federal agency reports on water development proposals, as well as applications by private interests which require a Federal license or permit for hydroelectric development or for dredging and other related work in navigable waters. The purpose of our review work will be to assure that adequate consideration is given to the preservation of natural, scenic, and recreational resources and to identify opportunities for meeting outdoor recreation needs.

The fiscal year 1974 budget request for Federal coordination is $1,186,000. The requested increase of $61,000 is needed for costs for statutory within-grade salaries and to annualize the equivalent of two permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year. The 2 additional man-years were needed to augment the staff of the Bureau's new south-central region headquarters in Albuquerque, N. Mex., and to offset increased recreation program overview responsibilities.

These increased overview responsibilities include off-road vehicle impact, rationing public use of public lands, and the increased interchange of recreation program data among Federal agencies. Intra- and interdepartmental advisory groups are being reestablished to serve as a coordinating device in dealing with outdoor recreation problems.

The Bureau will continue the substantial and expanding effort in the review of environmental statements and section 4(f) reports for Federal highway projects. A small unit has been established in our Washington office to serve as the Bureau's focal point for the preparation of Bureau environmental assessments and/or statements and to coordinate our review of environmental statements prepared by other agencies.

The fiscal year 1974 budget request for technical assistance is $1,139,000. The requested increase of $60,000 is needed for costs for statutory within-grade salaries and to annualize the equivalent of two permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year. Additional manpower was required to staff the newly created south central regional office in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Passage of Public Law 91–485 has led to a highly successful aspect of the President's Legacy of Parks program—the transfer of surplus Federal properties to States and their political subdivisions for park, recreation, and historic monument purposes. We anticipate that by the end of fiscal year 1974, an additional 150 surplus properties will be transferred at no cost to State and local agencies. This will increase the Bureau's responsibilities for compliance inspections to over 725 transferred Federal properties.

Under its technical assistance program, the Bureau will continue to encourage and assist all governmental and private interests to conserve, develop, and utilize outdoor recreation resources with emphasis on urban recreation problems. The Bureau will provide planning assistance and information, working on-the-ground with State and local governments and private interests who know best the problems.

Mr. WATT. Thank you. I came to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in June of last year, and was given two principal charges, No. 1, to improve the management of the Bureau, and No. 2, to develop a satisfactory nationwide recreation plan, something you have been dealing with for a long time.

NATIONWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. We have been waiting for it with bated breath.

Mr. WATT. Five years. I am pleased to report to you on both accounts we are having tremendous success, and you will in fact, finally receive a nationwide outdoor recreation plan this calendar year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Every year there is money in the budget for the outdoor recreation plan, but we have not yet seen it.

Mr. VEYSEY. I note he has said within the calendar year. That gives us until December 31.

Mr. WATT. Right, I have quite a bit at stake on this one.

Mr. REED. It will be completed.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happened to your predecessor? Where did he go?

Mr. WATT. Mr. Hofe is taking care of some family matters in New Jersey now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Extend our best wishes to him. We always found him very responsive and very courteous.

Mr. REED. We will.

Mr. MCKAY. Did the gentleman say the plan will be out late fall? That is into another fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have that fiscal year's budget before us now.

Mr. WATT. We have looked at the nationwide plan. There have been several aborted attempts to prepare it, as you folks are well familiar.

This year, after I came on board, we regrouped and analyzed, and we are now preparing a new statement. This will be a comprehensive policy statement which will be a framework within which Federal programs will be developed and managed, and it will serve as a guide to State and local and private interests telling who does what, where, what you can expect of the Federal Government, and so forth.

Mrs. HANSEN. That goes by bits and pieces.

ROLE OF NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES IN RECREATION PLANNING

Mr. WATT. That is right, and that has been one of the problems in meeting recreation needs, that the State and local governments and the private sector are not in a position to know what they could expect from the Federal Government, so we have to bring into being some good planning that will allow these various interests to have a dependable colleague in a joint venture that is needed to meet the recreational demands.

The Federal Government just cannot be expected to meet all of the demands. The private sector must play a larger role percentagewise and dollarwise in meeting those demands, but before they can be expected to more aggressively step into the gap, they need to know what can be expected of the Federal Government.

We have embarked on this venture this last summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. When you say "we," each segment is going to be waiting for the other.

Mr. WATT. That is the purpose, to terminate the waiting game which has been played.

PUBLIC FORUMS AND VIEWS

We have gone to the American people in 10 major cities this last summer, July, and held some forums, allowing Americans to express their concerns.

We had an interesting exposition and demonstration of what people feel the needs are, and it is a tremendous conflict. There is no unified voice.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some of their major concerns?

Mr. WATT. The major concern is to provide more opportunity for urban-oriented interests. What can we do to help meet their needs, what can we do to bring parks to the people, what can we do to make resources accessible to our population centers?

To counter that position, and for every view that was brought to our attention, there were several minority views that we need to direct our attention at acquiring natural virgin lands now and put them in the land bank for future utilization for generations to come.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not going to do very well with this year's budget.

Mr. REED. This was with the State side of the budget, Madam Chairman. Seventy percent of Americans live in urban areas, and the keen interest of their mayors and the people is in that swimming pool, in basketball courts, and small parklike settings. They say that is where the largest percentage of the Land and Water Conservation Funds ought to go.

Equally strong, are the State game and fish officers, who say you ought to buy land, green areas outside the city, and this is a real tug and pull.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would say that it is not only the urban areas that are interested in swimming pools and recreational development, but some of our small rural towns and our smaller cities provide only scant opportunity for recreation.

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mr. REED. This is where the pull on the fund is, from those who say it should be used for open, green areas, and others who say no, we need a basketball court.

Along a longitudinal line you have such terrible weather that some want a covered building which represents their recreational need, while in the south they want more green, open spaces, so this is where the tug and pull is right now.

LAND ACQUISITIONS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Mrs. HANSEN. One further item. Last week I received a very distraught letter from a person who lives in a segment of my county. The State Parks Department is proposing the acquisition of some land, and the whole area is tremendously upset because this will take their homes, and the tax base away from this particular school district.

Mr. REED. Your State, passed that bond issue and I do not know where they stand with the fund, but they had a pretty good source of local money.

The States that were able to pass bond issues, did so.

Mrs. HANSEN. But the rather sad thing about it was, as you noted, there seemed to be little development.

Mr. REED. Your State has done exceedingly well with the fund, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, the people are going to State parks, and there are not enough facilities there to handle them when they get there.

Mr. REED. It has been a traditional problem, and a problem I recognize in my State. We busily bought land, and then did nothing with it.

Mrs. HANSEN. On shore areas you have a problem because the water is too dangerous for swimming without adequate lifeguard protection. These are some of the problems.

Mr. Yates, did you have a question?

URBAN VERSUS RURAL RECREATION

Mr. YATES. Yes; the Secretary and his associate were talking about the pull and tugging going on between the green spaces and the urban expressed wishes.

What is happening as a result of this? Are you doing either of them?

Mr. WATT. Doing both.

Mr. REED. The question is the percentile. Should there be a uniform percentile per State of what they may spend on urban recreation, or what that percentile should be in contrast to the amount spent on green space acquisition?

Mrs. HANSEN. Does it not depend on what area you are confronted with?

Mr. WATT. Yes. The States are using their funds about half and half this fiscal year, half in the urban area, and half in rural recreation.

Mr. YATES. What is your relationship in that respect? Can they make the decision themselves, as the President wants them to do in special revenue sharing, as he says, or do you keep a hand on it?

Mr. WATT. This program allows the State to make the actual priorities.

Mr. MCKAY. And you have nothing to say about it?

Mr. WATT. Legally, we have nothing to say about it.

Mr. HANSEN. But you approve the plan.

Mr. WATT. We approve the overall comprehensive statewide plan, and give them technical assistance to develop proposed projects that direct them to people oriented things.

We are changing some of our philosophy. Both the Secretary and I will be glad to talk to you about this, encouraging local and State governments to more aggressively meet these needs and demands of their people, rather than looking to the Federal Government to create another national recreation area or another national park.

We have made our professionals available to cities and counties and States, saying you have an urban recreational need here. Let us help you develop a program whereby you can use existing Federal funds, such as the land and water conservation fund program to meet your needs.

We have used the surplus property program, what we call Legacy of Parks, directing that Federal agencies surrender surplus Federal lands, where appropriate, to State and local governments to meet their outdoor recreational needs.

HUD OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

Mr. YATES. HUD, of course, looks around. Is there any overlap with HUD?

Mr. REED. That is part of the problem. HUD is to take care of the recreational needs inside the city, but because HUD's open space program never got funded, the ball dropped. The cities and the States say we have to use land and water funds to take care of the recreational needs in the downtown.

Mr. YATES. Had HUD's open space money been available there would be no need for you.

Mr. REED. The land and water fund would have been used more in the countryside for green areas. It did not turn out that way, and the States have relied on the land and water fund to take care of their urban needs.

URBAN RECREATION

With 70 percent of the American people living in and around the cities, you have a tremendous amount of pressure to use that money there.

Mr. YATES. In the city of Chicago they want a basketball court, something in the inner city area, or open spaces. May they come to you?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Do they come to you or the State area?

Mr. WATT. The city must develop its plans and submit them to the State for approval, and through the State, they come to us, and we provide matching funds based on the priorities the State gives to the particular needs.

Mr. YATES. But they do not come directly to you?

Mr. WATT. They go through the State office.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please complete your general statement, Mr. Watt.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. WATT. Madam Chairman, we have directed a lot of attention at management improvement techniques to be more responsive to these.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. WATT. Such as delegating to the regional office responsibilities for making the decisions on the applications, making money flow faster.

We are shifting people to the field and developing different business type techniques, financial management systems, and the like.

We are asking for increased funds in the salaries and expenses account, but in the land and water conservation fund we are not asking for an increase in administration costs.

ALASKA WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS STUDIES

In the salary and expenses account we are projecting that in fiscal year 1974 we will maintain our current employment level, but we are asking for a slight increase totaling $286,000. Of that amount, $146,000 is for the purpose of helping us in our resource studies in Alaska.

We are working with the Secretarial directive and the orders in the Department to be responsive to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, and our people there are studying and evaluating the Alaskan rivers for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many rivers are you studying?

Mr. WATT. We are looking at 31 rivers in Alaska. We looked at everything, and have zeroed down to the 31 rivers that can be incorporated in the overall program.

We need money for those people and those activities.

IMPROVED FEDERAL COORDINATION

Madam Chairman, we are also asking for money to improve our Federal coordination efforts. We are asking for funds to annualize the equivalent of two permanent positions. We are not asking for a new ceiling. You have given that to us in the past.

SURPLUS PROPERTY PROGRAMS

We are asking also for moneys to assist us in surplus property programs which proved to be a very successful and a very attractive program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please give a couple of illustrations to the committee.

Mr. WATT. Yes. I would like at this point to extend an invitation to you to join with us in a ceremony to give to your State and your district some Coast Guard property that the President just announced last week.

I will formally be sending you a letter so you can actually transfer the deed to the State for us. In these situations we identify those properties, mostly Defense properties.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that the Westport area?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. In these cases, the Government decides which is the highest and best use for the surplus lands, is this correct?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are you moving this Coast Guard activity?

Mr. WATT. This is surplus property, Madam Chairman.

Let us pursue this as an example. We identify those lands that are underutilized, or surplus to Federal purposes at this time. In this case the Coast Guard apparently determined that they no longer needed to maintain possession of this land for radio and lighthouse purposes.

The professionals in our Bureau went out to the exact site, looked it over, and determined it had recreational potential.

We then went to the State and local interests and said would you be interested in having title to this land and developing it for recreational purposes.

If we can sponsor a State or local government to assume responsibilities for developing, managing, and operating it, then we transfer fee title to them. The Secretary of the Interior has the responsibility for doing that with 100 percent discount, give it to them free.

Other surplus priorities, as you are familiar with, are sold on a bid basis to different interests. If it is property of recreational value it is given to State and local governments for that purpose, and we have had tremendous success with this program, so much success that we have not been able to keep it going at the rate the State and local governments would like us to do, and we need the additional moneys shifted into that area.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSFERRED PROPERTIES

Mr. MCKAY. Are they not taking it on the basis that once they get it, they will want manning funds to develop it?

Mr. WATT. Half of the time they do just that. They come back with an application under the land and water conservation fund and say that they need picnic tables, roads, sanitary facilities, and the like, and we do make moneys available for that purpose.

Mr. MCKAY. So the idea of turning it back for local development is not totally true. The local development, plus the participation is there, so we are not really giving it back and turning it back to the State. You are giving them the title to it. You are still in it, and the fact is that it is costing you to develop it.

Mr. REED. That is what the fund is for in all fairness.

STATE GRANT FUNDS USAGE

Mr. WATT. We put up half the money, and they have the obligation for the operational and perpetuity cost. We have lots of money available for most States, and anticipate we will have full funding in 1975.

The States have not been able to keep up with the appropriations that the Congress has been making available to them.

Mr. MCKAY. You mean they have not been obligating their share.

Mr. WATT. That is right.

Mr. MCKAY. That is not true in my State. It is fully obligated.

Mr. REED. You are in excellent shape. Your State is in excellent shape.

Mr. MCKAY. I would suggest you keep it in excellent shape.

In fact, I have two letters here to the effect that they are very concerned that you are cutting back, and as a result, they are going to receive considerably less.

You have already gotten them baited up with your program assistance help, planning, and so forth, and now they have people all geared up, and now the word begins to come over that you are going to cut them back.

Mr. WATT. That is a legitimate reaction from the people of Utah. There are 10 or 12 States that are going to be adversely affected this coming fiscal year because of the proposed cutback that we are recommending to you, and Utah is one of them.

Mr. MCKAY. Well, if these other fellows are not obligated, how about helping those that are obligated?

Mr. WATT. The States that are fully up to snuff have been proposing that. However, those States with significant unobligated balances say they will be using the money—they just have not gotten around to it.

Mr. MCKAY. In the meantime, you are going to whack them back.

Mr. WATT. Meantime, we are making a pause of 1 year in the program to let the others get caught up.

Mr. MCKAY. Why do you have to pause to let the others get caught up?

Mr. WATT. Right now there has been appropriated and allocated to the States money that has not been obligated in the amount of $248 million, as of January 31, 1973, and with that sizable amount of money sitting there waiting for the States to come and get it, we felt that it would be difficult for us in a tight money year to come to this committee and ask for another $300 million in the fund to add to that, because many States are not going to be able to use what has already been appropriated, and allocated.

Mr. McKay. But you are saying that you have that $200 million that is not allocated.

Mrs. Hansen. We will get into the details of this very shortly in the justification.

Mr. Watt. I expect we will get to explore this issue in full detail.

FEDERAL COORDINATION OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLES USE CONTROLS

Mrs. Hansen. In your general statement you mention increased overview responsibilities which include outdoor vehicle impact, rationing of the public use in public lands, and the increase interchange of recreational program data among Federal agencies.

The two items that strike the committee, because we have discussed it with other agencies, are the off-road vehicle impact and the rationing of public use of public lands. These are both areas of great controversy.

Do you want to discuss those very briefly? I think most of the members of the committee are deeply interested in these problems.

Mr. Watt. I appreciate the opportunity, Madam Chairman.

We find here the several Federal managing agencies of our Federal resources have been taking different views, and using different management techniques for controlling these public lands.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was created for the purpose of being that coordination agency, the catalyst that can bring about some consciousness to these land managing agencies of recreation needs and demand an opportunity as well as providing professional assistance to those managing agencies, so that they can develop programs which will allow those lands to be used for recreation purposes.

The off-road vehicle interests have just skyrocketed in the last few years with the motorcycles, the dune buggies, every dimension of vehicle that you can think of. They have really moved out snowmobiles and so forth on the public lands for use.

Mrs. Hansen. There is also the increasing use of trailers.

Mr. Watt. Recreational vehicles and trailers. Those uses are justified uses of our public lands, but we have got to see to it that the off-road vehicles do not destroy and overpower the other uses that the land also has.

The Bureau is the catalytic agent to work with the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, Agriculture and Park Service, Sports Fisheries and so forth, to bring them together, and to help to develop programs which can be properly utilized to allow for the off-road vehicles.

Mrs. Hansen. Do you anticipate uniform guidelines as to the type of land and type of use?

Mr. Watt. I am hesitating at the use of the word "uniform." There needs to be some uniform approach, and yet, the uniqueness of these parcels of land requires distinct treatment.

Our guidelines that have been presently published for public comment generally, and I may be oversimplifying this, but generally they provide that on Bureau of Land Management areas all lands are open to off-road vehicles except those lands which are specifically posted.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do they have enough staff in BLM to do an adequate job of posting? I never found they had staff to do their mapping.

Mr. REED. It is pretty bad.

Mr. WATT. We are pushing them hard, and they need to do a better job, and they are making good progress.

But the other agencies, the Park Service and Sports Fisheries, all their lands are excluded from the use of outdoor, off-road vehicles, unless posted.

I think that with an awareness that the management of these agencies now have we will be able to bring about a meaningful program.

We have to see to it that these lands are used on a multiple-purpose basis, and some lands are suited for different purposes, and should be managed in that way.

Recreation pressures being what they are now, and growing at the rate they are, it is important that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation make its professional expertise available to these agencies to see to it that public lands are used for these very purposes.

FEDERAL COORDINATION POLICY

We have changed a lot of philosophies in the Bureau, making us more of a professional consulting service to the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Recreation, the Corps of Engineers, and so forth.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is, you work with them on the approach they are going to take in developing their programs?

Mr. WATT. That is correct. That is not in a compulsory way.

Mrs. HANSEN. But suggestion.

Mr. WATT. Suggesting that they see that we do have the professionalism to lend to them, and they have been coming to us for those purposes.

Mrs. HANSEN. This does make a better expenditure for recreation.

Mr. WATT. We feel the results are tremendous. The cost-benefit ratio has been most rewarding.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point in the record we will insert pages 1 through 22 of the justifications.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Salaries and Expenses

Appropriation, 1972	$3,949,000
Appropriation, 1973	4,150,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

	Base for 1974	Increase + or Decrease (-) 1974
Planning and Research		
Program increase, Resource Area Studies - Implementation of P.L. 92-203, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	$ 397,000	$+146,000
Statutory within-grade salary increases		+ 19,000
Federal Coordination		
Program increase, coordination of Federal recreation programs	1,125,000	+ 50,000
Statutory within-grade salary increases		+ 11,000
Technical Assistance		
Program increase, surplus property aspects, "Legacy of Parks"	1,079,000	+ 50,000
Statutory within-grade salary increases		+ 10,000
Net increase, 1974		+286,000
Budget estimate, 1974		$4,436,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Analysis by Activities

Activity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1973		
		Appropriation	Transfers	Adjusted Amount Available
1. Planning and research	$2,139,336	$1,946,000	--	$1,946,000
2. Federal coordination	923,984	1,125,000	--	1,125,000
3. Technical assistance	877,086	1,079,000	--	1,079,000
Unobligated balance lapsing...	8,594	--	--	--
Total	3,949,000	4,150,000	--	4,150,000

	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Adjusted Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Reference
1. Planning and research	$2,139,336	$1,946,000	$2,111,000	+$165,000	BOR-3
2. Federal coordination	923,984	1,125,000	1,186,000	+ 61,000	BOR-13
3. Technical assistance	877,086	1,079,000	1,139,000	+ 60,000	BOR-18
Unobligated balance lapsing...	8,594	--	--	--	
Total	3,949,000	4,150,000	4,436,000	+ 286,000	

1. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Adjusted Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Reference
1. Nationwide Planning	$ 523,858	$ 248,000	$ 250,000	+$ 2,000	BOR-4
2. Water Resources and Resource Area Studies	1,530,663	1,613,000	1,775,000	+ 162,000	BOR-5
3. Research and Education	84,815	85,000	86,000	+ 1,000	BOR-12
Total	2,139,336	1,946,000	2,111,000	+ 165,000	

1. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

A. Nationwide Planning: Fiscal year 1973, $248,000; fiscal year 1974, $250,000; increase, $2,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$ +2,000	--	$250,000	10	Within-grade salary costs

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

1. Statutory within-grade salary advancements.

Need for Funds Requested:
The Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan is anticipated to be submitted to Congress and widely distributed by mid-fiscal year 1974. It will provide a policy framework within which Federal outdoor recreation and related programs will be developed and managed and will serve as a guide for the coordination of outdoor recreation efforts by all levels of government and the private sector. Following publication, the Bureau will foster implementation of the recommendations and policies by working closely with Federal agencies, other levels of government, and the private sector.

During fiscal year 1973, the Bureau involved Members of Congress, Federal agencies, the States, local governments, private organizations, and individuals in the nationwide planning process through public forums, work groups, round-table discussions, and plan draft review and comment.

The Bureau will establish programs and procedures for updating and refining the plan in 1978 as required by Public Law 88-29.

B. Water Resources and Resource Area Studies: Fiscal year 1973, $1,613,000; fiscal year 1974, $1,775,000; increase, $162,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$+146,000	--			Increased workload due to implementation of Public Law 92-203
2.	+ 16,000	--			Within-grade salary costs
	$+162,000	--	$1,775,000	84	

This subactivity may be further subdivided:

	1973	1974	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Water Resource Studies	1,216,000	1,228,000	+ 12,000
Resource Area Studies	397,000	547,000	+150,000
Total	1,613,000	1,775,000	+162,000

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

1. Travel and related expenses for five professionals undertaking a wild rivers field study in Alaska in fulfillment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

2. Statutory within-grade salary advancements.

Water Resources Studies

The water resources studies program remains basically at the level in the previous year. The Bureau's responsibilities in this program stem primarily from the Bureau's Organic Act (Public Law 88-29), the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-72) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190).

Water resources planning work will continue in three major areas:

Investigation of Federal Water Development Projects--The Bureau participates in the investigation of Bureau of Reclamation and selected Corps of Engineers and other Federal water resource development proposals. Studies are conducted to relate proposed water development projects to future public recreation needs and ascertain the impacts on outdoor recreation, natural and scenic resources, and other related environmental values. The Bureau recommends resource conservation and recreation opportunity enhancement measures for consideration in project plan formulation. Full consideration is given to outdoor recreation needs, potentials, and environmental values identified in the State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans, which are required by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

Review of Projects, License and Permit Applications, and Environmental Impact Statements--The Bureau reviews reports on water resource development proposals by the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, other governmental agencies, and by private interests requiring a Federal action, license, or permit. Special reviews are made of selected Corps of Engineers projects where postauthorization studies result in significant changes in recreation benefits and costs.

The purpose of Bureau reviews is to determine whether adequate consideration has been given to the preservation of natural, scenic, and recreation resources and related environmental values and to the opportunities which the project may afford for meeting outdoor recreation needs. A determination is made as to the extent to which proposed recreation and fish and wildlife development conforms to and is in accord with State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans.

The Bureau reviews environmental impact statements prepared in accordance with Public Law 91-190 for proposed Federal water resource developments and license and permit actions. The reviews determine whether proper consideration has been given to recreational resources and related environmental values and to feasible alternatives which would avoid adverse impacts. Applications for Corps of Engineers permits for dredging, filling, excavation, or other related work in navigable waters are reviewed by the Bureau. Substantive comments are provided on selected permit applications where it is believed significant recreational and environmental values would be adversely affected.

Water Planning Studies--Comprehensive water and related land resources planning for the Nation is an interagency program coordinated by the Water Resources Council. Field studies are scheduled in accordance with a consolidated interagency budget which provides for reimbursable financing of the work. Regional studies are made of outdoor recreation potential and environmental values, giving full consideration to alternative or competing uses of the resources. A determination is made of the outdoor recreation needs which can be met through conservation, development, and use of water and related land resources. The Bureau assists in plan formulation and prepares reports for river basin commissions or other State-Federal interagency groups having primary responsibility for preparing a coordinated plan.

Status of Program: The Bureau studied approximately 70 Federal water development projects proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers during the past year. The projects included a general plan of development with respect to outdoor recreation and related environmental values.



Clean, clear water offers many of the recreation opportunities that Americans enjoy most.

Within the past year, more than 900 water development proposals submitted by Federal and non-Federal interests were reviewed and commented on by the Bureau. This work involved 400 environmental impact statements and 130 water resources project reports initiated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers. Evaluations also were made of 45 applications by private interests for licenses from the Federal Power Commission; about 150 miscellaneous reports of other agencies; and more than 200 applications for permits for work in navigable waters.

Bureau participation in comprehensive water and related land resources planning studies involved 13 major water resources regions this past year. Field work in eight of these studies was in the final review process. Major effort was provided to the Western U.S. Water Plan Study under the direction of the Bureau

of Reclamation. In addition, the Bureau developed alternative procedures for determining and projecting outdoor recreation needs as a part of the methodology for the second National Assessment being conducted by the Water Resources Council.

Resource Area Studies

Additional funding in fiscal year 1974 is required to support field studies in Alaska pertaining to wild and scenic rivers and related activities in order to carry out responsibilities under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92-203).

Activities stemming from the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542) and the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190) will remain at basically the same level as in the previous year.

Need for Increase:

Support of Alaska Recreation Studies: $146,000

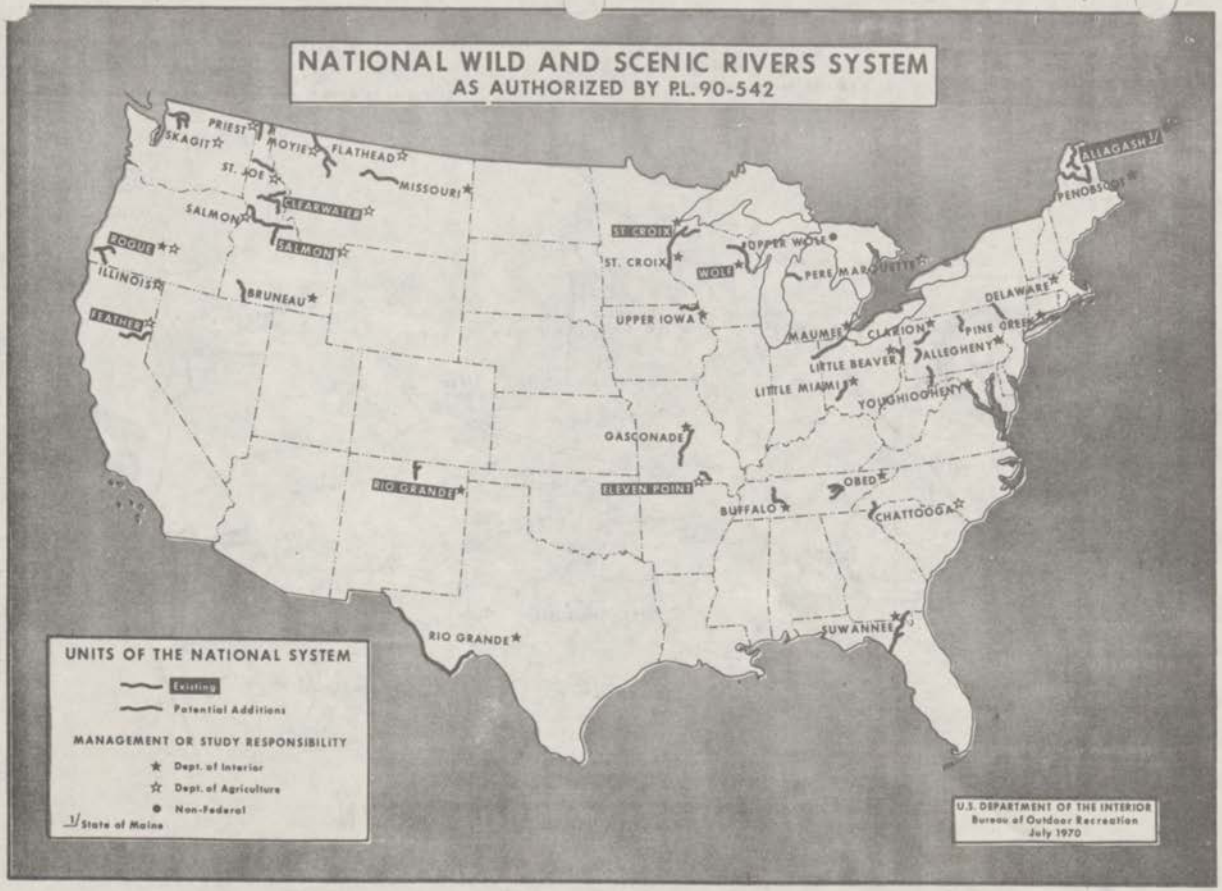
Funds are required for moving expenses, travel and related expenses of five professional outdoor recreation planners. The Bureau has been assigned the lead responsibility for conducting detailed field studies of selected rivers which appear suitable for designation as units of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. During fiscal year 1974, the Bureau will prepare reports with sufficient detail to enable the Secretary of the Interior to advise the Congress of his final recommendations regarding the location and amount of river-related recreation lands to be withdrawn for inclusion in this system. The Bureau's efforts in Alaska also include coordinating outdoor recreation plans with other Federal, State, and Native programs and providing recreation planning assistance to the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

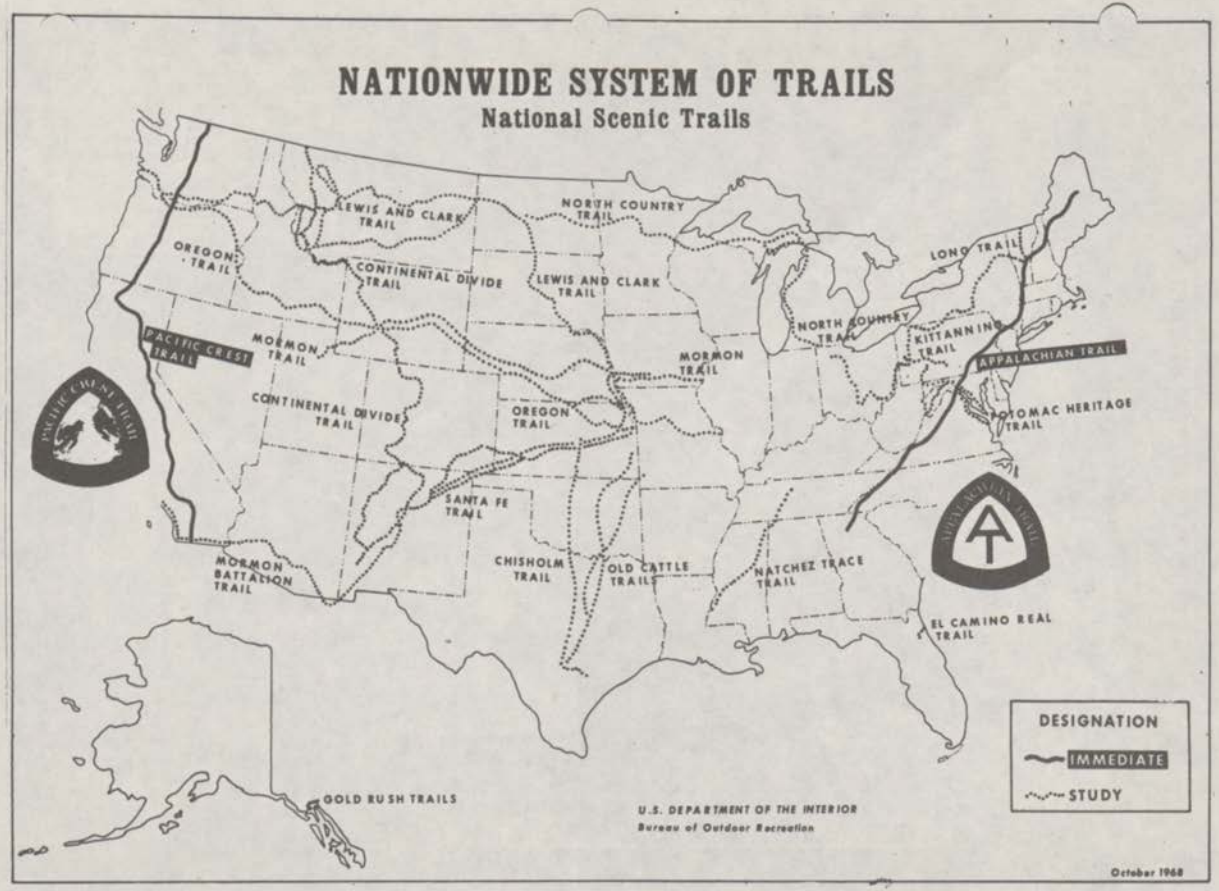
Bureau resource area studies will continue in these three major areas:

Wild and Scenic River Studies--Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act designated 27 rivers for study during the period 1968-1978 to determine whether they should be included in the national system. The Bureau will continue to lead river studies and prepare environmental statements on the Gasconade, Little Beaver, Maumee, Pine Creek, and the Rio Grande. Studies on the Bruneau and Penobscot will be initiated. The Bureau will continue to provide input to five wild and scenic river studies under the direction of the Forest Service. In addition, technical assistance on a request basis will be provided to State and local government efforts in the protection of free-flowing rivers.

National Trails Studies--Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act designated 14 trails for study to determine the feasibility and desirability of including them in a national system of scenic trails. In fiscal year 1974, work will continue on the Long Trail, and studies will be initiated on the Natchez Trace and Alaska Gold Rush Trail. Three trail studies involving historical routes, initiated in fiscal year 1971 and delayed pending development of criteria, will be resumed. The Bureau will review trail proposals by Federal, State, and local governments for inclusion in the system as national recreation trails.

Wilderness Areas--The Bureau has the responsibility of reviewing and commenting on wilderness proposals of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, and the Forest Service. Inclusion of new areas in the national wilderness preservation system is provided by the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577).


NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM
AS AUTHORIZED BY P.L. 90-542
PRIEST
SKAGIT
MOYIE
FLATHEAD
ST. JOE
MISSOURI
CLEARWATER
SALMON
SALMON
ROGUE
ILLINOIS
BRUNEAU
FEATHER
ST. CROIX
ST. CROIX
WOLF
UPPER WOLF
PERE MARQUETTE
ALLAGASH 1/
PENOBSCOT
DELAWARE
UPPER IOWA
MAUMEE
CLARION
PINE CREEK
ALLEGHENY
LITTLE BEAVER
LITTLE MIAMI
YOUGHIOGHENY
GASCONADE
RIO GRANDE
ELEVEN POINT
OBED
BUFFALO
CHATTOOGA
SUWANNEE
RIO GRANDE
UNITS OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM
Existing
Potential Additions
MANAGEMENT OR STUDY RESPONSIBILITY
Dept. of Interior
Dept. of Agriculture
Non-Federal
1/ State of Maine
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
July 1970


NATIONWIDE SYSTEM OF TRAILS
National Scenic Trails
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL
OREGON TRAIL
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
LONG TRAIL
NORTH COUNTRY TRAIL
KITTANNING TRAIL
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
PACIFIC CREST TRAIL
MORMON TRAIL
MORMON TRAIL
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL
OREGON TRAIL
POTOMAC HERITAGE TRAIL
SANTA FE TRAIL
MORMON BATTALION TRAIL
CHISHOLM TRAIL
OLD CATTLE TRAILS
NATCHEZ TRACE TRAIL
EL CAMINO REAL TRAIL
GOLD RUSH TRAILS
DESIGNATION
IMMEDIATE
STUDY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
October 1968



Legend: B-bicycle; F-Foot; H-horse; M-motorized, general; SM-snowmobile; WC-wheelchair

INDEX

NO.	STATE: NAME OF TRAIL (LENGTH) TYPE OF TRAIL, ADMINISTRATING AGENCY
1.	Alaska: PINNELL MOUNTAIN TRAIL (24 miles) F, Bureau of Land Management, USDI
2.	Washington: LAKE WASHINGTON CIRCLE PATH (5.2 miles) B-F, City of Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation
3.	Washington: LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL WATERSIDE TRAIL (1,350 feet) F, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
4.	Washington: FRED CLEATUM INTERPRETIVE TRAIL (1.3 miles) F, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
5.	Oregon: TILLAMOOK HIAS TRAIL (6 miles) F, Oregon State Highway Division, State Parks and Recreation Section
6.	California: KING RANGE TRAIL (30 miles in 2 segments) F-H, M, Bureau of Land Management, USDI
7.	California: SOUTH YUBA TRAIL (6 miles) F-H, Bureau of Land Management, USDI
8.	California: EAST BAY SKYLINE TRAIL (3.4 miles) F-H, East Bay Regional Park District
9.	California: SANWEILING TRAIL (28 miles) F-H, Forest Service, USDA
10.	Arizona: SOUTH MOUNTAIN PARK TRAIL (14 miles) B-F-H, Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department
11.	Colorado: HIGHLINE CANAL TRAIL (28 miles) B-F-H, South Suburban Metropolitan Recreation and Park District, Denver
12.	New Mexico: ORGAN MOUNTAIN TRAIL (8.7 miles) F-H, Bureau of Land Management, USDI
13.	South Dakota: BLUE BUTTE TRAIL (5.3 miles) F, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Division of Parks and Recreation
14.	South Dakota: BUNGAY COACH TRAIL (4 miles) F, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Division of Parks and Recreation
15.	South Dakota: TRAIL OF SPIRITS (0.5 mile) F, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Division of Parks and Recreation
16.	Nebraska: FONTENELLE FOREST TRAIL (5.5 miles) F, Fontenelle Forest Association
17.	Texas: GRUEN ISLAND NATURE TRAIL (1 mile) F, City of Fort Worth Park and Recreation Department
18.	Arkansas: BOOM LOAF MOUNTAIN NATURE TRAIL (1 mile) F, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
19.	Wisconsin: ELROY-SPARTA TRAIL (32 miles) B-F-SM, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation
20.	Wisconsin: ICE AGE GLACIAL TRAIL (35 miles) F-SM, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation
21.	Illinois: ILLINOIS PRAIRIE PATH (13.5 miles) B-F-H, The Illinois Prairie Path, Inc.
22.	Kentucky: LONG CREEK TRAIL (5.19 mile) F-WC, Tennessee Valley Authority
23.	Tennessee: LAUREL-SNOW TRAIL (6 miles) F, Roaetree Southern Paper Corporation
24.	Georgia: STONE MOUNTAIN TRAIL (6.55 miles) F, Stone Mountain Memorial Park Association
25.	District of Columbia: HORT CIRCLE PARKS TRAIL (7.9 miles in 2 segments) B-F, National Park Service, USDI
26.	Pennsylvania: FAIRMOUNT PARK RIKWAY (8.25 miles) B-F, City of Philadelphia, Fairmount Park Commission
27.	New Jersey: PALISADES LONG PATH (31 miles) F, Palisades Interstate Park Commission
28.	New Jersey: PALISADES SHORE TRAIL (11.75 miles) F, Palisades Interstate Park Commission
29.	New York: HARRIMAN LONG PATH (26 miles) F, Palisades Interstate Park Commission
30.	Oregon: WILLAMETTE RIVER TRAIL (Eugene Section) (0.87 mile) F-B-WC, City of Eugene Parks and Recreation Department
31.	Colorado: HIGHLAND CANAL TRAIL (3 miles) F-B-H, Aurora, Aurora City Parks and Recreation department
32.	Texas: CARGILL LONG PARK TRAIL (2.5 miles) F-B, City of Lamesview Parks and Recreation Department
33.	Michigan: BELLE ISLE NATURAL TRAIL (0.9 mile) H, City of Detroit, City of Detroit Parks and Recreation Department



The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is studying possible additions to a nationwide system of scenic trails for the benefit of growing numbers of hikers and bicyclists.

Status of Program: During the past year, the Bureau's Alaska Task Force completed a reconnaissance inspection of over 7,000 miles of rivers. Thirty-one river areas, comprising more than 3,000 miles of stream, have been identified as having high potential for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Of these 31, the Bureau has completed detailed field investigations of 8 rivers. Preliminary reports have been completed for these river areas and are under review by the Interdepartmental Study Group on Wild and Scenic Rivers. In addition, interim draft reports, based largely on aerial reconnaissance and office research, were completed for 11 river areas and submitted for review to the concerned Federal agencies.

On October 29, 1972, the Lower St. Croix River was added to the national system with the enactment of Public Law 92-560. This was the first river added to the system by an Act of Congress since the passage of the basic Act in 1968. During the past year, the Bureau initiated field work on the Pine Creek, Maumee, and Rio Grande Rivers and continued studies of the Buffalo, Little Miami, Allegheny, Delaware, Missouri, Obed, Youghiogheny, and Gasconade Rivers. The Bureau provided staff participation and planning assistance on six river studies being conducted by the Forest Service.

During the past year, work continued on the Continental Divide, North Country, and Oregon Trails, and field work was initiated on the Long Trail. The final environmental impact statement was completed for the Potomac Heritage Trail report. The Secretary of the Interior has designated for inclusion in the national trail system 32 national recreation trails proposed by Federal, State, and local governments.

The Bureau reviewed and commented on 50 wilderness proposals and environmental impact statements prepared by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

C. Research and Education: Fiscal year 1973, $85,000; fiscal year 1974, $86,000; increase, $1,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$ +1,000	--	$86,000	5	Within-grade salary costs

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

1. Statutory within-grade salary advancements.

Need for Funds Requested: In fiscal year 1974, the Bureau will continue to maintain relationships with the major agencies, institutions, and organizations involved in outdoor recreation research and environmental education. The Bureau will encourage the implementation of appropriate research and education recommendations of the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan (to be published by mid-fiscal year 1974).

The Bureau will act as a clearinghouse for inquiries and referrals concerning outdoor recreation research and environmental education and will continue to participate in a limited advisory capacity with groups working in these areas. The Bureau will continue to participate in Departmental research-oriented activities, such as the Earth Resources Observation Satellite (EROS) and Resource and Land Information (RALI) program efforts.

As a part of a continuing series, a Register of Outdoor Recreation Research was completed in fiscal year 1973 as a means of acquainting recreation-oriented agencies, organizations, and individuals with the "who, what, and where" concerning recent and current outdoor recreation research projects.

2. FEDERAL COORDINATION

Federal Coordination: Fiscal year 1973, $1,125,000; fiscal year 1974, $1,186,000; increase, $61,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$ +50,000	+2 M.Y. (0 Perm.)			To improve coordination of Federal recreation programs
2.	+11,000	--			Within-grade salary costs
	$ +61,000	+2 M.Y. (0 Perm.)	$1,186,000	61	

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

1. No increase in authorized positions is requested. Additional funds in the amount of $50,000 are required for salaries and related benefits, travel, and other necessary supportive costs to annualize the equivalent of two permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year. The additional man-years of effort are necessary to staff the Bureau's new South Central Region headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and offset increased recreation program overview responsibilities.

2. Statutory within-grade salary advancements.

Need for Increase:

A. Federal Programs Review

The expanded workload results from the Bureau's increasing overview responsibilities for Federal recreation programs. These programs include off-road vehicle impact, rationing public use of public lands, and increased interchange of recreation program data among Federal agencies. The two man-years of additional effort will ease somewhat the burden which Federal coordination workload has placed on Bureau resources and permit plans to go ahead to improve the Federal Program Review effort by strengthening coordination among agencies concerned with outdoor recreation activities. Intra- and inter-departmental advisory groups are being reestablished to serve as a coordinating mechanism in dealing with outdoor recreation problems. The advisory groups will be the vehicle for various joint studies in conjunction with nationwide planning for outdoor recreation. One of the problems now under discussion concerns growing overuse of Federal recreation areas.

Pursuant to Section 2(g) of Public Law 88-29, the Bureau promotes coordination of Federal plans and activities generally related to outdoor recreation. This coordination effort involves evaluation of various programs and special studies and monitoring the growing number of Federal programs contributing to or affecting recreation. Federal programs provide a vast amount of public recreation opportunities, but they are numerous, complex and diverse. The objective of the Bureau's Federal Program Review is to maximize the effectiveness of recreation programs through improved coordination among Federal agencies as well as with State and local governments and the private sector. During fiscal year 1974, major effort will be devoted to the following areas:

Off-Road Vehicles (ORV): On February 8, 1972, President Nixon issued Executive Order 11644 concerning the use of ORV's on public lands. The provisions of the Executive Order have caused a tremendous public response. On May 5, 1972, the Department of the Interior issued a memorandum providing policy guidance and administrative instructions concerning the use of ORV's on Interior lands in compliance with the Executive Order. A draft environmental statement on the Department's action was also released on May 26, 1972.

Several meetings concerning ORV's use and related research have been held, with the Bureau serving as chairman agency. In addition, discussions were held with industry, user organizations, and private groups on ORV's uses.



Off-road vehicles, while becoming popular in recent years, have raised issues of land use management.

The Bureau will continue to coordinate efforts to implement Executive Order 11644 and the Departmental policies and regulations concerning ORV's. The Bureau will also provide service and assistance to the public concerning ORV's use on public lands.

Bureau Publication: Federal Outdoor Recreation Programs and Recreation-Related Environmental Programs: Broadly, this publication reflects the scope of Federal participation in outdoor recreation and related environmental efforts. The Bureau is continuing its efforts to revise and update the 1970 edition. This effort is well supported, as the updated edition would serve as a desirable resource for information and a factual reference for States, local communities, private organizations and individuals. Prior to the release of the updated edition, summary tables will be prepared as a supplement to the 1970 edition, indicating Federal programs and program jurisdictions. Annual updating of program information is anticipated.

Hudson River Compact: Through Public Law 89-605, as amended by Public Law 91-242 (Hudson River Basin Compact Act), the Secretary and the Department have the responsibility to negotiate a compact for the conservation/compatible uses of the natural resources of the Hudson River Basin. Full implementation of recently enacted legislation may accomplish the objectives of the proposed compact. A review of this possibility is being conducted. Appropriate action will be suggested in the next annual report to the President due on July 1, 1973.

Bilateral Information Exchange, USA/USSR: The Department of the Interior has been assigned the responsibility for developing an exchange program of cooperative projects with the USSR as a direct result of agreements reached between the leaders of the two countries in May 1972. The Bureau has been assigned the responsibility of developing projects in outdoor recreation as part of the Reserved Areas Program. The exchange program will include recreation planning, land development and land use controls, and research findings. The purpose is to enhance each country's capabilities for the safeguarding and preservation of

recreation environments. Initial meetings are planned for spring 1973.

Review of Environmental Statements and Section 4(f) Reports: The Bureau's environmental impact and Section 4(f) activities are concerned with all forms of transportation projects--highways, airports, bridges, railroads, and urban transit systems--which receive Federal assistance or approval. The Bureau's objectives are: (1) minimize the encroachment of transportation projects on public recreation areas and wildlife refuges; (2) when encroachment is unavoidable, insure that maximum planning effort to minimize the harm to such areas; (3) insure that the potential of the Nation's highway program to help meet outdoor recreation needs is fully realized; and (4) comment on the adequacy of the evaluation statement in describing the effect the proposed project will have on recreation resources and the environment.

The Federal Highway Administration estimates there will be up to 8,000 highway improvement projects in fiscal year 1974. Section 4(f) reviews, when required, are now an integral part of the Department of Transportation environmental impact statements. Bureau work entails a preliminary screening of all statements and coordination with other agency programs involving existing and proposed park and recreation areas, such as wild rivers, trails, national recreation areas, grant-in-aid projects, etc. The work requires attendance at inter-agency meetings, public hearings, field inspections, preparation of reports and comments, and general coordination. In order to utilize our limited manpower in the most effective manner, we are presently reviewing only those statements which indicate a probability of major recreation environmental consequences.

Data Processing and Statistics

During the preparation of the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan in fiscal year 1973, new recreation information was generated for the Bureau's recreation data bank. In fiscal year 1974, the data processing and statistics section will expand the current computer tape record to include the new Nationwide Plan data as well as additional historical, socioeconomic and recreation resource information as it becomes available. This expanded information source will become more readily available to program staff, administrators, and others through improvements and the use of remote terminals.

The Bureau will convert their present manual accounting system to ADP in FY 1974. In addition, an improved financial management information and control system will be implemented along with refinements in the computerized grants-in-aid project reporting system.

COMPARE

The Bureau's Computer-Oriented Recreation Program Review and Evaluation System (COMPARE) will continue to operate at its current level, providing a vital evaluation tool. Proven through use within the Department for the past several years, the COMPARE system helps in estimating the potential effectiveness of Federal recreation land acquisition projects and in determining how to best allocate funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to participating Federal agencies. COMPARE can also help evaluate Federal recreation programs other than land acquisition.

B. Legislative Review

Plan of Work: The broad scope of its functions in the fields of outdoor recreation, environmental enhancement, and natural resource conservation together with its services to governmental agencies and private interests require the Bureau to be actively involved with a substantial number of legislative proposals initiated by Executive agencies and Members of Congress.

The high level of activity in such fields during the past few Congresses is expected to continue during fiscal year 1974, with a corresponding continuation of the Bureau's involvement in reviewing and analyzing the impact of these legislative proposals on outdoor recreation and the environment.

Status of Program: Under the legislative review program, drafts are prepared of proposed legislation and of amendatory language to existing laws affecting Bureau functions. Bureau positions are formulated on a wide range of legislative proposals relating to conservation, resource planning and development, fish and wildlife, outdoor recreation, and land use. This work includes an analysis of existing laws and programs that may be affected as well as an analysis of new legislative proposals.

Legislative review includes preparation of testimony and support material for use at Congressional hearings and the monitoring of such hearings and other Congressional actions of concern to Bureau responsibilities. This, in turn, entails close contacts with the Department's Legislative Counsel, Members of Congress, Congressional Committees and their staffs, governmental offices, and nongovernmental organizations interested in outdoor recreation and related legislative proposals.

During 1972, the Bureau reviewed and analyzed in detail 100 major legislative proposals, prepared 30 legislative proposals, and reviewed, analyzed and commented upon 490 bills.

C. Environmental Affairs

Program of Work: A basic Bureau goal is to assure that all Americans have adequate opportunities for high quality recreation in attractive environments. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190), specifically Section 102 (2)(C), requires all Federal agencies to: (a) consider the environmental ramifications of proposed program actions; (b) prepare environmental assessments and/or environmental statements evaluating those proposed actions; and (c) consult with other agencies (both Federal and State) having regulatory and/or enforcement authorities or special expertise regarding the matters considered in the statements.



The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation works to provide Americans with high quality recreation and environment by preparing statements on the impact of proposed Federal projects on outdoor recreation opportunities.

A small organizational unit has been established to serve as the Bureau's focal point for all environmental activities (preparation of environmental assessments and/or statements, review of environmental statements prepared by other agencies, and special environmental assignments). An internal administrative control system has been implemented to assure that reviews of other agencies' environmental statements are initiated and completed in an adequate and timely manner.

Other responsibilities include staff guidance to all Bureau units; environmental policy analyses; monitoring of environmental interests of other Federal agencies and private and public organizations; preparation of procedural guidelines and instructions for the Bureau; liaison with the Department and counterpart offices in other Federal agencies; coordination of Bureau inputs to interagency work groups created to prepare environmental statements; and leadership in related specialized studies. The Environmental Affairs unit evaluates environmental assessments and statements that do not fall within the subject-matter expertise of other organizational units of the Bureau.

Status of Program: In the first 6 months of fiscal year 1973, 871 environmental documents relating to proposed actions of other Federal agencies were evaluated and constructive comments and criticisms prepared for each. 373 (43 percent) involved transportation projects, primarily highways; 239 (27 percent) were associated with water and related projects; and 259 (29 percent) related to other subjects. The total environmental statement review workload for the year is expected to approximate 1,700 actions.

The Bureau actively participated or led a number of specialized intradepartmental task forces assembled to prepare environmental statements, including: the potential of geothermal resources as an energy source; development of western oil shale resources; oil and gas leasing on a national forest; surface mining of phosphate rock on a national forest; onshore oil and gas leasing program of the Department; mining for sand, gravel, and phosphorite on the Outer Continental Shelf; and offshore oil and gas leasing off the coasts of east Texas and Louisiana.

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical Assistance: Fiscal year 1973, $1,079,000; fiscal year 1974, $1,139,000; increase, $60,000.

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
1.	$ +50,000	+2 M.Y. (0 Perm.)			Increased workload in surplus property as a part of "Legacy of Parks"
2.	+10,000	--			Within-grade salary costs
	$ +60,000	+2 M.Y. (0 Perm.)	$1,139,000	59	

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

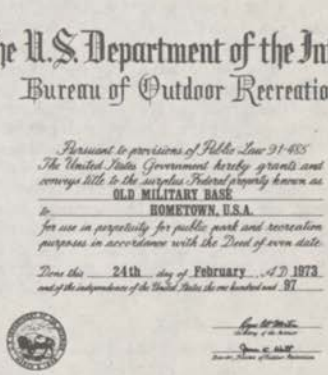
1. No increase in authorized positions is requested. Additional funds in the amount of $50,000 are required for salaries and related benefits, travel, and other necessary supportive costs to annualize the equivalent of two permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year.

2. Statutory within-grade salary advancements.

Surplus Federal Lands for Parks and Recreation

Need for Increase: The Bureau will continue to place emphasis on the President's "Legacy of Parks" program. The nationwide scope of this activity required additional manpower in Regional Offices in fiscal year 1973. Additional manpower was also required to staff the newly created South Central Regional Office in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Through December 31, 1972, following enactment of Public Law 91-485 amending the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 173 surplus Federal properties totaling 20,000 acres and $58 million in value had been transferred to States and their political subdivisions for park, recreation and historic monument purposes. By the end of fiscal year 1974, the continued emphasis on the "Legacy of Parks" program will result in the transfer of an additional 150 or more Federal surplus properties. This will increase the Bureau's responsibilities for compliance inspections from 400 properties to over 725 properties.



The U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Pursuant to provisions of Public Law 91-485
The United States Government hereby grants and
conveys title to the surplus Federal property known as
OLD MILITARY BASE
to HOMETOWN, U.S.A.
for use in perpetuity for public park and recreation
purposes in accordance with the Deed of even date.

Done this 24th day of February A.D. 1973
and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and 97

By January 1, 1973, President Nixon has announced that over 250 surplus Federal properties are being turned over to State and local governments for park and recreation purposes.

The Bureau is able to handle its present workload with difficulty. The manpower requirements involve assigning skilled personnel to: (a) identifying and evaluating the outdoor recreation potential of underutilized Federal lands; (b) encouraging and assisting non-Federal public agency applications for the land; (c) helping in the development of appropriate park and recreation plans for use of such lands; (d) conducting negotiations to select the most suitable applicant, when more than one agency request for a property is received; (e) negotiating with applicants and the General Services Administration, as appropriate, to handle existing outgrants and easements incompatible with park and recreation use; (f) assisting the Office of the Solicitor in preparing deeds of conveyance and conveying the land from the Department of the Interior to the recipient; and (g) followup technical assistance and periodic compliance inspections to assure that the applicant's plan of intended use is carried out.

Close liaison between the Bureau, the President's Property Review Board and the General Services Administration is of special significance in the success of this program.

On August 4, 1972, the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended, was further amended by Public Law 92-362. This Act authorizes appropriate commercial use of conveyed historic properties. This has stimulated State and local government applications for surplus properties. Revisions of plans of utilization for previously conveyed properties are in process. Both activities already are adding to the workload in both Washington and Regional Offices.

Urban Technical Assistance--"Parks to the People"

The Bureau's responsibilities in this program, stemming from its Organic Act, Public Law 88-29, are to encourage and assist all governmental and private interests to conserve, develop, and utilize outdoor recreation resources for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The increasing urbanization of the Nation requires that priority attention be given to urban recreation problems.

Urban recreation needs cannot be met in a timely manner by any single public agency. The need is so great and urgent that Federal, State, and local efforts must be coordinated and the private sector encouraged to act now to retain open space and enhance recreation opportunities. The President recognized this in his charge: "We must bring parks to where the people are so that everyone has access to nearby recreational areas."

The Bureau will provide planning services, working on-the-ground with State and local governments and private interests who best know the problems. The program utilizes professional analysis of resource constraints, identification of recreation and open space potentials, recognition of present and future public commitments, evaluation of feasible alternatives for both public recreation use and the preservation of the area's ecological and open space values. Providing valuable open space near the Nation's urban areas cannot be met entirely through direct Federal programs. Cooperative arrangements must be developed to assure that the costs of recommended actions are shared equitably by those who benefit. The Bureau will coordinate the technical and financial assistance available from existing Federal, State, and local programs to help solve management problems, fund recreation development, and develop land use controls.

The Bureau will assist concerned agencies and organizations in determining what resources should be developed and who should own, administer, and maintain the recreation areas and facilities. The planning process will fully involve the local residents and provide a forum for continued coordinated public actions.

General Assistance Programs

The Bureau's technical assistance program encompasses a large number of general activities. These include:

(1) Publication of a technical assistance periodical for professional park and recreation personnel: The Bureau assembles and publishes a quarterly summary of outdoor recreation technical information for professional personnel entitled "Outdoor Recreation Action." The periodical serves to exchange information submitted by professional recreation workers throughout the Nation. Regular distribution is 12,000. Two thousand copies are distributed to private individuals and organizations at a subscription charge of $4.00 per year; the remainder go without charge to public recreation personnel in Federal, State, and local government agencies.

(2) Outdoor recreation technical assistance information clearinghouse file: The Bureau gathers, on a systematic basis, information and publications useful in providing technical assistance to professional recreation personnel. Information in this file is maintained under a "Keysort" system and is made available on request through both Washington and Regional Offices. Assembling this file of recreation technical assistance information requires regular liaison with park and recreation, conservation, and professional agencies and enterprises with concerns affecting provision of public outdoor recreation opportunities.

(3) Outdoor recreation technical assistance liaison: The Bureau attends and participates in a wide variety of meetings, conferences, and workshops on park and recreation, conservation, outdoor education, and related concerns as one means of maintaining competence to evaluate, comment on, and help coordinate technical assistance phases of public and private outdoor recreation programs and projects. A clearinghouse file is maintained for response to professional requests.

(4) Surface-mined land project: The Bureau, with the cooperation of the National Park Service and Bureau of Mines, has undertaken a program of demonstration projects for converting surface-mined lands to outdoor recreation uses. Three demonstration projects, each aided in part with matching grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, had been instituted by January 1973; four others are expected to be funded by June 30, 1973. Bureau personnel have established an evaluation system which will help determine values of the demonstration recreation projects. The Bureau is cooperating with industry, conservation, and State and local park and recreation interests in the projects. A series of workshops is planned for the spring of 1973 in Washington and various Bureau Regions on converting surface-mined land to recreation uses. Knowledgeable representatives from interested and concerned public and private agencies are being invited to participate. Conclusions and recommendations of the workshops are scheduled for distribution to appropriate organizations and individuals. The mined lands workshops will support the Bureau's general strip-mined-lands-for-recreation program.

(5) Technical assistance information bulletins: The Bureau prepares, publishes, and distributes bulletins containing information on sources of assistance for developing outdoor recreation enterprises and installation. Issued during fiscal year 1973 have been "Source of Assistance for Developing Boating Facilities" and "Developing America's Outdoor Recreation Opportunities: Camping." These are designed for use of professional outdoor recreation personnel of Federal, State, and local government, recreation enterprise entrepreneurs, and other organizations and individuals who seek to provide public outdoor recreation opportunities.

(6) Technical assistance to economically depressed communities: The Bureau participates in the program for providing technical assistance to communities experiencing economic distress resulting from military personnel and contract

cutbacks. This assistance involves onsite evaluation and development of recommendations for recreation and tourism projects which might bring offsetting economic, social, and other benefits to the community.

The assistance is provided through the President's Interagency Economic Adjustment Committee, of which Interior is a member. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation provides necessary staff services, drawing on its own manpower and calling on other Interior agencies for assistance when appropriate. Cities where the President's Committee is working include Stockton, California; Wichita, Kansas; Duluth-Superior, Minnesota, Wisconsin; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Charleston, South Carolina; Key West, Florida; and Sherman, Texas.

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions	233	219	219
Full-time equivalent of other positions	5	6	6
Average paid employment	216	213	217
Average GS grade	9.4	9.3	9.3
Average GS salary	$14,626	$14,480	$14,456

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title:
Salaries and Expenses — Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total direct obligations	3,940,406	4,150,000	4,436,000	+286,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	8,594	--	--	--
Appropriation	3,949,000	4,150,000	4,436,000	+286,000
Direct Obligations by Objects:				
11.0 Personnel compensation	3,149,489	3,202,000	3,305,000	+103,000
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian	284,883	344,000	392,000	+48,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	187,500	225,000	293,000	+68,000
22.0 Transportation of things	16,148	37,000	65,000	+28,000
23.0 Rent, communications and utilities	82,343	128,000	130,000	+2,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction	56,177	39,000	41,000	+2,000
25.0 Other services	121,804	138,000	167,000	+29,000
26.0 Supplies and materials	30,946	32,000	36,000	+4,000
31.0 Equipment	10,147	5,000	7,000	+2,000
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	969	--	--	--
Total direct obligations	3,940,406	4,150,000	4,436,000	+286,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Fiscal Year 1974 Land and Water Conservation Fund Witness List

James G. Watt	Director
Hubert Van Dyke	Assistant Director for Management and Budget
Robert L. Eastman	Assistant Director for Federal Programs
A. Heaton Underhill	Assistant Director for State Programs
Fred L. Jones	Assistant Director for Planning and Studies
James W. Monroe	Chief of Congressional Affairs
William C. Dent	Chief, Division of Budget and Finance
Arnold B. Brodsky	Budget Officer

Bureau of Land Management

George L. Turcott	Associate Director
Paul M. Vetterick	Chief, Division of Budget and Program Development

National Park Service

J. Leonard Norwood	Associate Director, Administration
Philip O. Stewart	Chief, Division of Land Acquisition
Charles R. Rinaldi	Chief, Branch of Coordination and Control

Forest Service

J. R. McGuire	Chief
R. P. McRorey	Associate Deputy Chief
G. W. VanGilst	Director, Division of Lands
W. A. Campbell	Budget Officer

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

F. Victor Schmidt	Deputy Director
Walter R. McAllester	Chief, Division of Realty

Representing the Department

Nathaniel P. Reed	Assistant Secretary for Fish Wildlife and Parks
E. U. Curtis Bohlen	Deputy Assistant Secretary
Richard C. Curry	Special Assistant
Andrew Sansom	Special Assistant
Cleo F. Layton	Staff Assistant
Carl W. Guidice	Chief, Division of Budget

NATIONWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have you invested so far in the nationwide outdoor recreation plan?

Mr. WATT. The nationwide recreation plan has had appropriated to it over the past years, $8,636,000. That figure, however, does include the 1974 request of $250,000. So up to this year it is $8,386,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record by fiscal year the amount of funds expended for the nationwide plan.

Mr. WATT. That will be done.

[The information referred to follows:]

NATIONWIDE PLAN

(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	1st Plan	2nd Plan
Thru 1969	5,600	5,600	--
1970	1,007	700	307
1971	1,006	500	506
1972	525	--	525
1973	248	--	248
Subtotal	8,386	6,800	1,586
1974 Estimate	250	--	250
Total	8,636	6,800	1,836

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 4, $250,000, an increase of $2,000, is requested for the nationwide plan. The justifications are not too explicit on how these funds will be used.

Will you give a breakdown of the cost factors involved in this estimate?

Mr. WATT. Yes, Madam Chairman. For fiscal year 1974 we will be using the requested $250,000 for funding the salaries and expenses of 10 persons. We will have some printing costs, because that plan is going to come to the Hill in the calendar year 1973, which will be the first half of fiscal year 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you printing only enough copies for Congress, or are you printing copies enough for State agencies and other interested people?

Mr. WATT. Both. We will have a broad dissemination of this nationwide plan, because we feel it will be of real value, not only to the Federal family of interest, but also to State and local governments and the private sector.

I want to emphasize for the benefit of the record the role we anticipate the private sector will play in providing outdoor recreation opportunities, that will be featured within this nationwide recreation plan.

We will be printing sufficient copies for Federal use, State and local governments, and the private sector, and many of these will be sold to interested parties.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you anticipate the sale to be?

Mr. WATT. We will have to work with the Government Printing Office on that. We are anticipating a nationwide plan of about 100 pages, so it will not be a costly document. I see from the record of last year, Madam Chairman, that the discussions at this hearing talked about appropriations for the first plan and appropriations for the second plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. We have been through several of these.

Mr. WATT. For my ease, and to reduce the embarrassment that we have on this issue, I wish to talk about the third plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is just what I am afraid of.

Mr. WATT. And I would like to have you start the third plan, and I am not sure how the derivation of the first plan and second plan appropriations separation goes about.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have not seen any plan. $8,386,000 has been spent to date and we have not seen the plan yet.

Mr. WATT. It is a huge amount of money.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where has it gone? What have they been buying down there with $8,386,000?

Mr. WATT. They have been buying quite a bit.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS INCIDENTIAL TO PLAN PREPARATION

Mr. WATT. In the first go around, dating back to the appropriations that were made to the nationwide planning efforts in 1964, 1965, and 1966, in those years there were many resource area studies started with the development of inventories and concepts, and those documents which were to be a part of the nationwide recreation plan had been published, and it is pleasing to see the tremendous results as the aftermath of those efforts.

We have developed some new concepts from those early expenditures of the moneys for the nationwide outdoor recreation plan, the wild and scenic rivers plan, which was developed, the national trails was developed, and we did basic research—basic resource studies for national recreational areas, national parks, and so forth, that were subsequently brought to the Hill for authorization, and were authorized, and we have acquired some of them and moved on.

A great portion of that $8 million has been expended for these efforts, and we have seen the results from them already.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you have some resource studies. What else?

Mr. WATT. We have same 1965 national inventory surveys. We put out a good number of statistics that were compiled and made available to State and local governments that helped them.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have wild and scenic rivers studies and trails studies.

Mr. WATT. We have compiled some data with regard to standards for planners so they will know what is needed for various types of uses of resource areas.

We have done studies for outdoor recreation trends.

We have developed some educational programs also.

We have done studies on credit, financial credit for the private sector to get in, in providing outdoor recreational opportunities.

We have done some studies on recreation land-price escalation, that type of study, resources and trends, economic studies have also been done with those moneys.

Mrs. HANSEN. And you are putting some money in research?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Rather than a recreation plan?

Mr. WATT. And we still do not have a recreation plan.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Please put in the record the total amount of money that is in this current budget from all agencies on the wild and scenic rivers program. Also include the total amounts for the last 5 years spent on the wild and scenic rivers.

Mr. WATT. We will do that, Madam Chairman.

[The information follows:]

Total estimated expenditures for Wild and Scenic Rivers Program in thousand dollars*

	FY 1969			FY 1970			FY 1971			FY 1972			FY 1973			FY 1974		
	Planning Studies	Land Acq. Dev.	OM&R	Planning Studies	Land Acq. Dev.	OM&R	Planning Studies	Land Acq. Dev.	OM&R	Planning Studies	Land Acq. Dev.	OM&R	Planning Studies	Land Acq. Dev.	OM&R	Planning Studies	Land Acq. Dev.	OM&R
BOR	100	--	--	250	--	--	230	--	--	160	--	--	150	--	--	170	--	--
FS	180	--	--	145	304	--	215	446	--	480	503	--	600	406	--	600	--	--
NPS	55	45	--	5	212	--	10	1,053	--	10	2,700	80	30	2,650	150	10	--	150
CofE	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	75	--	--	100	--	--	75	--	--
BLM	86	--	--	51	15	39	51	171	36	60	616	38	40	979	39	54	85	48
BSF&W	7	--	--	7	--	--	11	--	--	14	--	--	10	--	--	1	--	--
EPA	--	--	--	6	--	--	8	--	--	10	--	--	10	--	--	8	--	--
BIA	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--
BR	17	--	--	18	--	--	28	--	--	24	--	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
TVA	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	3	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--
Totals	447	45	--	486	531	39	607	1,670	36	838	3,819	118	982	4,035	189	921	85	198

*This information was furnished by the individual agencies involved.

Total Estimated Expenditures for
National Trails System
(Thousand Dollars)*

	FY 1969				FY 1970				FY 1971				FY 1972				FY 1973				FY 1974			
	Plng.	Acqui.	Develp.	OM&R	Plng.	Acqui.	Develp.	OM&R	Plng.	Acqui.	Develp.	OM&R	Plng.	Acqui.	Develp.	OM&R	Plng.	Acqui.	Develp.	OM&R	Plng.	Acqui.	Develp.	OM&R
BOR	90				90				145				160				80				135			
FS	139	3	258	115	102	2	297	146	88	4	412	156	94	9	516	155	63	31	460	185				182
NPS	1			10	14			10	4			10	102			10	4			10	16			10
BLM	1				2				6				7				15				13			
BIA	2				2				2				2				2				2			
Totals	233	3	258	125	210	2	297	156	245	4	412	166	365	9	516	165	164	31	460	195	166			192

*This information was furnished by the individual agencies involved.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is not unsympathetic to the programs, but I think we ought to see the total scope of them, so that we see how many agencies are involved, and what the total cost is.

NATIONWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

You say the plan will be submitted to Congress by mid-fiscal year 1974.

Why is it you show an increase of $2,000 for this activity if you plan to complete this project midway through the fiscal year?

Mr. WATT. Madam Chairman, the $2,000 increase is for within-grade salary costs, and even though the plan will be submitted to the Congress and to the Government throughout the country, the planning effort is a continuing one in that respect to stimulate with this plan some activities in State and local governments and the private sectors that will require continuity of Federal interest so that the plans and programs presented in that nationwide outdoor recreation plan will be implemented and become effective. We will have to maintain the staff for the full fiscal year, and the increase of funds is for within-grade salary costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say following publication the Bureau will foster implementation of the recommendations and policies.

What will this entail? Will new legislation be proposed?

Mr. WATT. We do not anticipate there will be significant legislative proposals coming out of this plan.

This will require that we work closely with the other Federal agencies and State and local governments, so that collectively we can meet the demands and needs for outdoor recreation opportunities.

It is going to be a continuing process, not just one in which you publish the document and turn your back on it.

Madam Chairman, we expect this to be a vital tool for developing and managing recreational opportunities.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope so. The multiplicity of paper and reports in this Government is staggering.

Mr. WATT. That is why we put a page limit on this report.

PAY RAISE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. All agencies are required to absorb the full fiscal year 1973 pay costs that went into effect in January of this year.

Please insert into the record a listing of the amounts each activity will be required to absorb.

Mr. WATT. We will do that. The total for the Bureau is $200,000, and we will provide for the record the breakdown of those costs by activity.

[The information referred to follows:]

Pay Raise Costs Absorbed by Activity

Salaries and Expenses	
Planning and Research	$ 33,800
Nationwide Planning	4,300
Water Resources and Resource Area Studies	28,000
Research and Education	1,500
Federal Coordination	19,500
Technical Assistance	18,700
Total, Salaries and Expenses	$ 72,000
Land and Water Conservation Administrative Expenses	120,000
Consolidated Working Fund	8,000
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	$200,000

PERSONNEL LIMITATION AND DEPLOYMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your personnel limitation for fiscal year 1973?

Mr. WATT. For fiscal year 1973 our statutory limitation is 219 for Salaries and Expenses and 296 for Land and Water Conservation. We have a departmental end of year employment ceiling of 482, and at the present time have about 484 to 486 on board.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give me the same information with regard to authorized positions, personnel limitations for fiscal year 1974.

Mr. WATT. We have authorized permanent positions in the salaries and expenses account of 219, the same as in fiscal year 1973. In the planning and research activity a total of 99 people for 1974. That is broken down to nationwide planning, 10 people, water resources, 66, resource area studies, 18, resource education, five.

In the Federal coordination activity we have a total of 61, which is broken down to Federal programs review of 28, legislative review, five, and environmental affairs, 28.

In our technical assistance activity we have a total of 59 people.

WATER RESOURCE STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $1,228,000 is requested for water resource studies. Please describe this activity and the cost factors which necessitates this request.

Mr. WATT. Okay, this water resource studies program is one in which we provide input principally to the Bureau of Reclamation, but in addition on selected programs, to the Corps of Engineers.

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of input?

Mr. WATT. Studies and investigations to see to it that the resources are developed and planned to optimize outdoor recreation opportunities and with a general regard to evironmental concerns.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are well aware there are water resources studies going on in a large number of agencies.

Mr. WATT. Yes.

INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION OF STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. How much coordination are you doing with the agencies? Are you coordinating with the Department of Defense, the Bureau of Reclamation, and all the others? What kind of coordination do you have?

Mr. WATT. The principal agency for coordinating those effotrs, of course, is the Water Resources Council.

We work with that Council extensively, and in addition to that, internally work with our sister agencies, in the Department of the Interior, as well as Agriculture and Army, to see to it that there is a coordinated approach.

Our prime emphasis, of course, is with regard to recreation resources, and their development, and that is where we have focused most of our attention.

We are working in the West on westwide efforts, and the other framework studies of the several agencies.

SALTON SEA

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me give you a recent example of lack of coordination. A request came from one of our Members of Congress from southern California, for funding a project on the Salton Sea.

Well, this subcommittee and the Public Works Subcommittee had many meetings to determine just where the responsibility was. It took a lot of calls to agencies, and yet it seems to me that in an area like this it should have been uppermost in somebody's planning somewhere. It took quite an endless amount of needling the departments to get some answers.

Mr. WATT. That is a good example, and it is one that both Secretary Reed and I are intimately familiar with.

I first met Congressman Veysey in that first thrust when I had the responsibility of Bureau of Reclamation, and we met in Secretary Reed's office very early one morning.

I think we finally did work out something, but it did take a coordination of effort, because of so many interests in this.

INDIANA DUNES

Mrs. HANSEN. Another problem, and this is in Mr. Yates' area, is Indiana Dunes. This is a national park purchased by BOR funds, and there is now a severe problem with erosion there.

Mr. REED. Tremendous.

Mrs. HANSEN. Houses are literally sinking.

Mr. YATES. The park is moving into the lake.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, the Army Engineers want to do a study, but the park will be long gone before they can get the study completed.

Now, this is the kind of situation where we wonder who is piecing together, who is coordinating, and figuring out where the land and water, so to speak, meet.

CAPE HATTERAS

You have another situation in Cape Hatteras. There are situations all along the coastlines of the United States where the Army Engineers and some recreation agency are involved.

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, Cape Hatteras is not quite the same as the Indiana Dunes.

The sea has been there for millions of years, and it is moving further and further west.

Mrs. HANSEN. Indiana Dunes is quite a problem.

INDIANA DUNES

Mr. YATES. What are they doing about the Dunes?

Mr. REED. The last time I heard, and that was after the storm last week, there was increased damage, and the possibility of losing the road. There were some short term corrective measures being done, but frankly, Congressman, the short term measures, with the height of the water in the lake now, are doomed to failure, and the water will rise in spring, until they can relieve the pressure later this summer.

Mr. YATES. I was told by the clerk of this committee, who investigated it, that the Corps of Army Engineers now has an estimate of

what it will take, an initial expenditure, to protect what you have there now would cost something like $2.4 million, and the ultimate program would cost about $16 million.

Mr. REED. What program?

Mr. YATES. The ultimate program.

Mr. REED. I thought the phase I of the Corps of Engineers program was exceedingly low. It includes $2.4 million for rock revetment and sand fill, $0.5 million for 5 years of maintenance and $0.2 million for monitoring for an interim protection works total of $3.1 million.

Mr. YATES. That is the first installment. They say with this they can put the protective devices, like boulders, and other materials in there, but is this not something that ought to be done now?

Mr. REED. We actually prefer to do it now, rather than suffer irreparable damage to the park, because as you know, it is continually enormously used in a high density metropolitan area, and one of the great sights in the world, plus the State has an enormous investment.

Mr. YATES. Would it make sense to offer an amendment to the supplemental bill?

Mr. REED. I really do not know.

Mr. YATES. Let me put it another way.

Should you be given the first installment?

Mr. REED. I do not have the money for phase I.

Mr. YATES. You do not?

Mr. REED. I do not.

Mr. YATES. Should the money go to you or the Corps of Engineers?

Mr. REED. It would go to the corps, probably through us to pay the corps.

Mrs. HANSEN. It goes to your agency.

Mr. REED. And then we contract.

Mr. YATES. Could you put into the record at this point a description of the plight of the area sufficiently to justify such an appropriation?

Mr. REED. We will see that you receive that for the record.

[The information referred to follows:]

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
Beach Erosion

The shoreline at Indiana Dunes is subject to erosion each winter season. Unusually high water and winds on the southern end of Lake Michigan have caused a sharp increase in beach erosion on an approximate 5-mile stretch in the Beverly Shores area near the eastern boundary of the lakeshore. In a 4-day period in October 1972, an estimated five feet of dunes eroded into the lake daily, undercutting Lakefront Drive in a number of places. The road is on the boundary of the lakeshore and is owned and maintained by the City of Beverly Shores.

Recent storms combined with the lack of appreciable lake ice has resulted in loss of the northern half of Lakefront Drive for about 3000 feet of the eastern end of the road. Access to a number of homes is threatened to be cut off. In addition some 33 structures which are located between Lakefront Drive and the water in front of Beverly Shores are threatened and some have already sustained damage.

Erosion is also occurring at the eastern boundary threatening dunes in this area including the landmark Old Baldy.

The National Park Service is working with the Corps of Engineers to find ways of halting the damage. The Corps has produced an interim protection plan which is described in the attached schedule. The plan consists of seven phases for an estimate cost of $15,920,000. The Corps recommends at a minimum that Phase I totalling $3.1 million be accomplished. The other phases (II through VII) are estimated to cost between $2.0 and $2.5 million each. The Corps advises that the more phases that are constructed, the greater the length of life of the work. If only phase I is accomplished it is estimated that $100,000 annually will be required to maintain the sand fill for five years. Five years is required to complete a study now underway and to construct whatever projects may be authorized as a result of the study as a long term solution to the erosion problem.

In summary the cost of Phase I is estimated to be $2.4 million for rock revetment and sand fill, $0.5 million for five years of maintenance, and $0.2 million for monitoring for an interim protection works total of $3.1 million. If additional funds can be made available the other phases would be carried out.

There are no funds available for construction in the current year and funds are not included in the 1974 FY budget requests. The National Park Service has allotted $91,000 to the Corps for interim protection planning.

There can be no guarantee that these measures will be successful because of the forces involved. It is not known how much the lake will rise nor the frequency and severety of storms. The proposed work in Phase I should stabilize these particular sections but some other site along the lakeshore could become critical at a later date.

The Corps of Engineers has not advised what a permanent solution might be or its cost. If a permanent solution is economically infeasible interim protection might only delay the inevitable. The cost of the total interim plan far exceeds the value of the private property immediately endangered.

TABULATION OF COSTS

RECOMMENDED PLAN FOR INTERIM SHORE PROTECTION
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

WORK PHASE		LOCATION OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	DEC. 1971 COST	REVISED COST 12/21/72
I	a.	Existing road protection from Sta. 95+00 to Drake Ave. Sta. 115+00.	Construction of 2000' of rock revetment.	$ 250,000	$ 220,000
ADDED		(1) Existing road protection Station 115+00 to 131+00.	Construction of 1600' of rock revetment.	(not included)	175,000
		(2) Placing coarse gravel east end of Lake Front Dr.			10,000
		(3) Existing road protection Sta. 152+20 to 160+00.	Construction of 780' rock revetment.	(not included)	102,000
		(4) Restoration of roads.	Reconstruction of 12,150' of haul roads.	(not included)	132,000
	b.	Mt. Baldy from Sta. 0+00 to Sta. 30+00.	Place 230,000 cu. yds. of sand fill	750,000	1,600,000
	c.	Added E&D and S&A		(not included)	161,000
			Total Phase I	$1,000,000	$2,400,000
II	a.	Sta. 30+00 to Sta. 60+00.	Place 230,000 cu. yds. of sand fill. 1/	$ 750,000	$1,725,000
	b.	Sta. 0+00 to Sta. -15+00 (easterly end of NIPSCO bulkhead).	Place 80,000 cu. yds. of sand fill to act as nourishment stockpile.	250,000	600,000

TABULATION OF COSTS

RECOMMENDED PLAN FOR INTERIM SHORE PROTECTION
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

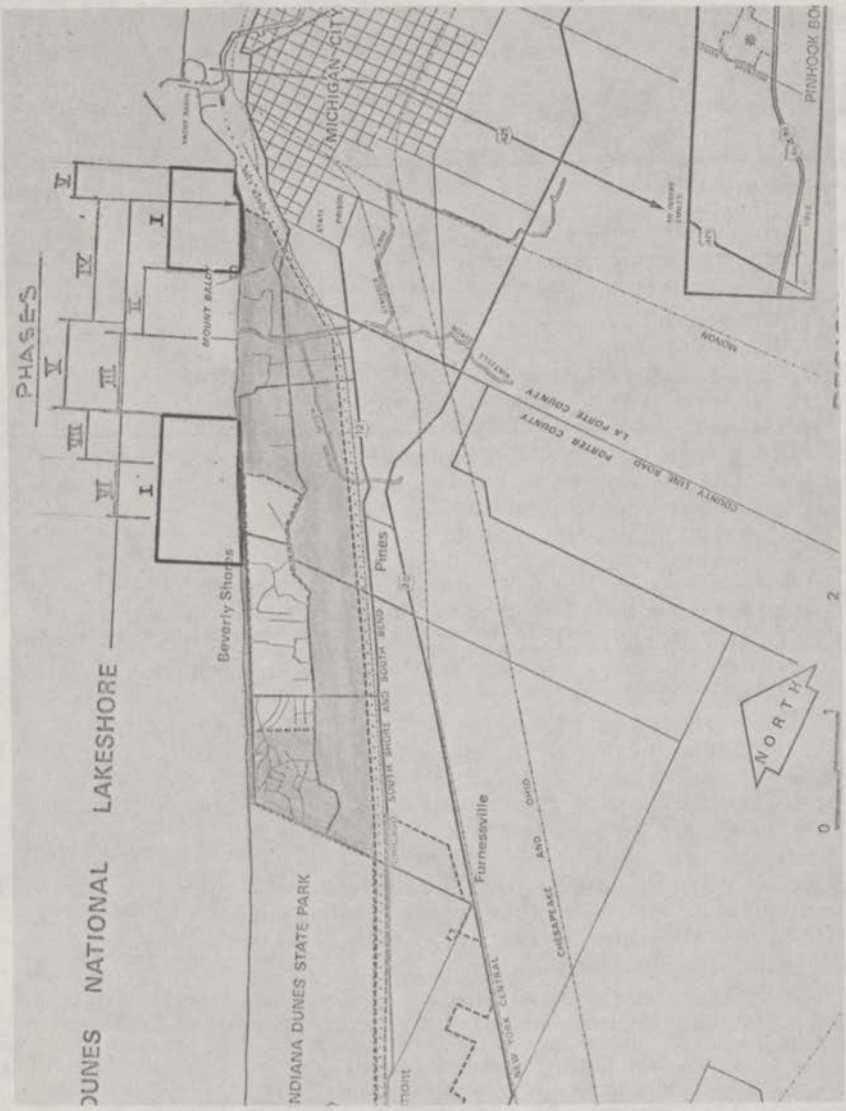
WORK PHASE	LOCATION OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	DEC. 1971 COST	REVISED COST 12/21/72
III	a. Sta. 60+00 to Sta. 95+00.	Place 270,000 cu. yds. of sand fill. 1/	$ 875,000	$2,025,000
	b. Vicinity of Mt. Baldy.	Place 38,000 cu. yds. of sand fill to act as nourishment stockpile.	125,000	285,000
IV	a. Sta. 0+00 to Sta. 55+00.	Place 300,000 cu. yds. of sand fill to bring reduced beach section up to full recommended beach section.	1,000,000	2,250,000
V	a. Sta. 55+00 to Sta. 95+00.	Place 220,000 cu. yds. of sand fill to bring reduced beach section up to full recommended beach section.	730,000	1,650,000
	b. Sta. 0+00 to Sta. -15+00.	Place 85,000 cu. yds. of sand fill to bring reduced beach section up to full recommended beach section.	270,000	635,000
VI	a. Sta. 115+00 to Sta. 140+000.	Place 310,000 cu. yds. of sand fill to provide full recommended beach section.	1,000,000	2,325,000

TABULATION OF COSTS

RECOMMENDED PLAN FOR INTERIM SHORE PROTECTION
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

WORK PHASE	LOCATION OF WORK	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	DEC. 1971 COST	REVISED COST 12/21/72
VII	a. Sta. 95+00 to Sta. 115+000.	Place 270,000 cu. yds. of sand fill to provide recommended beach section fronting the rubblemound revetment.	$ 875,000	$ 2,025,000
		GRAND TOTAL	$6,875,000	$15,920,000

1/ This yardage is only about one-half of the total sand fill considered desirable for proper protection. The desirable beach section includes a berm height of +9 LWD, a berm width of 50 feet, and a wave adjusted foreshore slope of 1 on 30. The proposed reduced section includes a berm height of +7 LWD, a berm width of 25 feet, and a wave adjusted foreshore slope of 1 on 30.


DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
PHASES
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
MOUNT BALDY
Beverly Shores
MICHIGAN CITY
Pines
INDIANA DUNES STATE PARK
Furnessville
PORTER COUNTY
LA PORTE COUNTY
COUNTY LINE ROAD
NORTH
0
2

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. At the bottom of page 5 and then on page 6 you mention environmental impact studies. Will you give us the average cost of an environmental impact study, and what is the total cost in BOR on all your environmental impact studies?

Mr. WATT. Your first question is the cost of developing an environmental impact statement?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. WATT. We will need to supply that for the record. I think the Department has prepared some of that material.

Mr. GUIDICE. We do have a summary for the Bureau, the 1972–1974 manpower and dollars.

Mr. REED. Just for the Bureau?

Mr. GUIDICE. I have it for the Department and Bureau.

Mrs. HANSEN. About how much do they cost?

Mr. GUIDICE. Well, I do not have a workload factor against this, Madam Chairman, but the Department's total expenditures for 1973 for environmental impact and related was $16.4 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the total?

Mr. GUIDICE. That is the total for the Department.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that not a small amount?

Mr. GUIDICE. It is a low figure. Well, we are estimating it to go to $18.2 million in 1974.

Of that, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has about $1.2 million of that total.

Mr. WATT. The figure that you are getting from the Bureau is the cost of reviewing environmental impact statements prepared by others.

We then, in addition to that, have some efforts put into the preparation of the environmental impact statements.

Mrs. HANSEN. For the record, will you divide the cost of those two efforts? They are rather dissimilar, aren't they?

Mr. WATT. Yes; they are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please also place into the record some of the guidelines you use in your review of other agencies statements.

Mr. WATT. We can provide that.

[The information follows:]

For fiscal year 1974, $1,253,000 is estimated as the cost of processing, reviewing, and commenting on environmental impact statements prepared by agencies other than the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Since environmental impact statement preparation is an integral part of Bureau actions requiring such statements and since preparation requires inputs from a number of individuals, no man-year data or costs relating solely to preparation are available. The Bureau anticipates preparing about 50 environmental impact statements in fiscal year 1974.

These are the guides that have been given to the BOR staff in reviewing environmental impact statements of other Federal agencies:

Rapidly peruse environmental statement referred to BOR to check effect upon outdoor recreation resources.

Sign off response immediately on those actions that appear to have little impact on outdoor recreation.

Select those environmental statements with greatest impact on outdoor recreation resources for a more detailed review.

Depth and detail of review should be limited to identifying the impact and forming a judgment basis for the magnitude of impact.

Following are the written guides that have been issued to BOR personnel.

U.S. Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION MANUAL

Environment Series — Part 705 Environmental Statements

Chapter 2 Reviewing and Commenting on Environmental Statements Prepared by Others — 705.2.6

.6 Content of Review Comments on Draft Environmental Statements.

A. Departmental Comments. Departmental comments on draft environmental statements prepared by other Federal agencies are based on the Department's jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to the environmental impact of the proposed action or alternatives to the action. The adequacy of the statement in regard to the Act and the Council on Environmental Quality's Guidelines is the responsibility of the Federal agency that prepared the statement and any comments on its adequacy shall be limited to the Department's jurisdiction or environmental expertise.

B. General Bureau Guidance.

(1) Bureau reviews of environmental statements prepared by other Federal agencies are considered informal inputs to the Department's comments and their content will generally conform to 516 DM 3.5A.

(2) Reviews shall be conducted in sufficient detail to insure that both potentially beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the proposed action, including cumulative and secondary effects, are adequately identified. Wherever possible, and within the Bureau's competence and resources, other agencies will be advised on ways to avoid or minimize adverse impacts of the proposed action and on alternatives to the proposed action that may have been overlooked or inadequately treated.

(3) Generally, Bureau comments should be held to matters relating to impacts of the proposed project on outdoor recreation and the related environment. Considering 700 BOR 1.1 and 1.2D, reviewers should view all factors having a bearing on the quality of recreational experiences as being within the meaning of "related environment" or "recreation environment."

(4) Bureau reviews and comments should not include a synopsis or description of the action to which the environmental statement relates, but should be held to a factual assessment of the stated or unstated environmental impacts of the proposed action or program.

(5) Reviewers should bear in mind that their comments may be introduced and become a part of the official record in court actions. Thus, comments should avoid inclusion of broad generalizations and statements of personal view which cannot be verified through existing documentation or by sound professional judgment.

(6) To the extent deemed necessary and appropriate, program Assistant Directors may issue more detailed review guidelines for Bureauwide application covering specialized concerns.

Mr. WATT. For 1974 budget request we are asking for basically the same amount of moneys as in 1973.

The workload is going to increase, but we expect to do it with basically the same amount of effort in that these statements are being prepared with better quality than they were in years gone by.

We know how to review them more efficiently.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you developing an information inventory that is now part of a base for these?

Mr. WATT. Our base is really in the skills of the personnel doing it. It is a training program within themselves, rather than paperwork. They are becoming skilled and efficient.

Mrs. HANSEN. So, you now have the expertise to review more statements with the same number of people?

Mr. WATT. And handle them at a much faster rate.

Mrs. HANSEN. And at much less cost?

Mr. WATT. Yes; per item.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many years have you been involved in review and preparation of environmental impact statements?

Mr. WATT. The first of those started coming in in 1970, calendar year 1970, and they have accelerated rapidly ever since then.

I have some numbers here, if I can turn to them, on a yearly basis. In there were several hundred, and in 1971 and 1972, the numbers just really went up.

ALASKAN PIPELINE STATEMENT INPUT

Mrs. HANSEN. Were you involved in the environmental statement on the trans-Alaskan pipeline?

Mr. WATT. No, we were not.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why not?

Mr. REED. We review it.

Mr. EASTMAN. We worked on it, a review. We made some minor inputs on the recreational segments of the statement.

Mr. WATT. Very modest input on the Alaska pipeline.

Mr. REED. Bureau of Sports Fisheries has the major responsibility as does the Bureau of Land Management.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McKay.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES

Mr. MCKAY. Just a question here.

You indicated you get an environmental impact study, and you do another environmental impact study on top of that.

Mr. WATT. No, the principal or lead Federal agency prepares the environmental impact statement, and then it is circulated for review by the other Federal agencies.

Mr. MCKAY. What do you review it for?

Mr. WATT. We review it principally to assure ourselves that existing or planned recreational resources are being adequately protected, or enhanced, or structured into the lead agency's development plan.

We also have some overall environmental concerns. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in many instances, has been looked to as a kind of environmental conscience of the Department of Interior as a whole.

Our principal and primary thrust is for recreational potentials destroyed or enhanced.

Mr. McKay. You get an environmental impact. You have to do it on the project, and then you do a review? How many more of those happen before action takes place?

Mr. Reed. By law and in accordance with guidelines from the Council on Environmental Quality, it is circulated to all Federal agencies who have regulatory or enforcement authorities or special expertise relating to the subject matter addressed in the environmental impact statement. The lead agency determines which agencies will conduct the reviews.

Mr. McKay. But as far as you are concerned anything that pertains to you, you get an environmental impact study, you have one review, and it is gone, is that it?

Mr. Watt. Review comment goes back to the lead agency and many times there is negotiation.

Let us take the Utah case where the Bureau of Reclamation may be proposing a project in your district. The Bureau of Reclamation would prepare a statement showing the alternatives of their proposed action and the impact of each on the environment. We would review that, and we would say if you managed the level of that reservoir in such a manner to provide more recreation days for water skiing, fishing, and so forth, these would be possible tradeoffs and may raise some issues we feel are inadequately considered.

We would then send the people up there from our Bureau, and start negotiating for recreation-enhancing things to be put into the planning and implementation of the project.

It is not just a paperwork exercise and then forgotten. We follow through on it.

Mr. McKay. Well, I am concerned that we have gotten environmental impact studies, and more studies, and are just going around in circles.

Mr. Watt. No, we are not in that kind of situation.

Mr. Reed. I think evidence of improvement will be apparent if you begin checking from the old drafts as they were sent around, where they began to pick up comments, especially during the initial 2 years, the impact statements on the whole were very deficient. They represented the single-minded mission of the agency involved with very little rapport with the other agencies. Here is the project. Take it or leave it.

Because of court cases, and expanded coordination among Government agencies who have a legitimate interest in certain projects, the recent environmental impact statements, in my opinion, have greatly improved.

They are not as single-minded as they used to be. They take in a much greater breadth of other interests. I think that is good, personally.

Mr. McKay. It is all right if you get a coordinated effort to see that you get it all in.

I am concerned that we wind up with an impact study, and you do another, and you spend years and millions just impact studying, and we never get around to an answer.

Mr. Reed. I think as a criticism in the beginning that probably would be fair.

It has been greatly simplified, and streamlined, and is operating right now, I think, remarkably well.

There are still agencies that I think have not resolved for themselves the matter of their responsibilities under the act, and they are the ones who get caught in lawsuits.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Long?

Mr. LONG. I have a few questions which I would like to submit to have answered for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

Attachment 1

1. Question: The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation participated in a task force to prepare an environmental statement on oil and gas leasing on a national forest. Will you summarize your findings? (See page 17 of justification.)

Answer: The interdepartmental task force in question was established to prepare a draft environmental statement dealing with oil and gas leasing on the Ocala National Forest in Florida. Leadership for preparing the statement is assigned to the Geological Survey. Six other Interior bureaus and offices (including the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation) and the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture) are task force members. To date, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has made no findings regarding the proposed oil and gas lease on the Forest. Rather, it has made raw data inputs relating to the recreation environment of the Forest and surrounding area and presented at task force meetings its views regarding potential impacts of oil and gas leasing on the quality of recreation opportunities. The draft environmental statement is not completed at this time.

2a. Question: Where are your three demonstration projects for converting surface-mined lands to outdoor recreation use? (See pages 20 and 25 of justification.)

Answer: Project Number 41-00464, Project Title: Central Point Bear Creek Park Acquisition, Applicant: Jackson County Parks Department, State: Oregon, Assistance Requested: $93,350.00, Purpose: To acquire 159 acres of gravel pit area which will be developed into a water-oriented regional park. Status: Approved.

Project Number 41-00465, Project Title: Beck Kiwanis Park Development, Applicant: City of Ontario, State: Oregon, Assistance Requested: $26,550.00, Purpose: To develop basic facilities for a city park and to begin development of adjacent surface-mined land area (gravel pit), Status: Approved.

Project Number 21-00194, Project Title: Whitley County Strip Mine Site, Applicant: Whitley County Fiscal Court, State: Kentucky, Assistance Requested: $339,355.50, Purpose: To acquire and develop 333.5 acres of stripped mined lands (coal). Development will include site improvements, landscaping, sewage treatment plant, utilities, 60 family campsites, picnicking, shelters, two restrooms, bathhouse and control building, major trails, boating and fishing facilities, playground, roads, and parking, Status: Approval pending.

In addition to these, Robinson Park in Sandstone, Minnesota, a former sandstone quarry was approved as a Land and Water Conservation Fund project last November and will be evaluated as a demonstration project.

OFFSET
CAMERA COPY

2b. Question: Where are the four projects which you expect to fund by June of this year? (See pages 20 and 25 of justification.)

Answer: A former clay mining area in Tucson, Arizona. It will be developed as a neighborhood park in an urban area.

A surface-coal-mined area in Missouri, which will become a park with facilities for off-road vehicles.

A mine tailings area in Kellog, Idaho, adjoining a school which will be developed to provide recreation facilities for the school and the community.

A surface-coal-mined area adjoining Blackwater Falls State Park in West Virginia, which will be designed primarily to accommodate various types of off-road vehicles.

Project applications for an additional three projects have been received by the Bureau which may also be funded by June of this year. These are:

A riverside regional park project on a gravel-mined site near Anaheim, California, which will provide swimming and boating facilities.

Sacajewea Park--a former gravel-mined area approximately 20 miles south of Seattle, Washington, adjoining a school and in a developing suburban area.

Valley Mission Park--5 miles east of Spokane, Washington. This is a gravel-mined area which will provide park facilities, including baseball, tennis, equitation, and a pond and waterfall.

There are also several potential projects being considered, such as Foley Lake, Michigan, and Huntsville, Alabama, which are not yet at the application stage.

2c. Question: What is the status of the three projects already underway? (See pages 20 and 25 of justification.)

Answer: Two have been approved, one is pending. None are physically underway yet.

2d. Question: How is this project coordinated with the Land and Water Conservation Fund program to rehabilitate mined lands? (See pages 20 and 25 of justification.)

Answer: This project is part of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program to rehabilitate mined lands.

3. Question: Why do you need an increase of $68,000 for travel and transportation of persons? (See page 22 of justification.)

Answer: Additional funds are needed for charter flights in Alaska in connection with wild and scenic river studies and also for transportation costs incident to employees' change of duty station.

4. Question: Is there a backlog in our land acquisition program? If so, how many acres do you plan to acquire in fiscal year 1974 relative to the number of acres in the backlog? How much additional money would it cost to eliminate the backlog?

Answer: Yes, there is a backlog which is analyzed in the following tables:

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Backlog of Federal Land Acquisition as of 7/1/73
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	Unobligated Appropriation	Unappropriated Authorization	Balance for Completion
National Park Service	79.5	245.1	265.2
Forest Service	29.1	24.0 1/	35.1
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	2.6	11.3 1/	11.5
Bureau of Land Management	.02	.6	.6

1/ Does not include any estimate of funding for projects/programs for which there are no legislative ceilings (e.g., wilderness, specially designated forest recreation areas, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recreation enhancement areas, etc.).

Proposed Acquisition
Fiscal Year 1974

Agency	Acres	Dollars
National Park Service	93,646	$59,400,000
Forest Service	21,650	18,000,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	26,273	2,400,000
Bureau of Land Management	1,700	200,000
Total	143,269	$80,000,000

SURPLUS PROPERTY TRANSFER

Mr. EVANS. On page 6 of the statement, second paragraph from the bottom, they are talking about Public Law 91–485, transfer of surplus property to States and their local subdivisions for park, recreational use, et cetera.

My question is, Would you place in the record here, or if it is too voluminous, just briefly summarize for us some of the things that are contained within the documents of conveyances that transfers these properties to States and other governmental subdivisions?

It is my understanding from your language here that the law requires these properties to be continued to be used for parks and outdoor recreation.

What would happen in the event such a property were transferred, and sometime later ceased to be used for park and recreational purposes?

Mr. WATT. Those parcels of land are transferred with the condition that they would be used and maintained in perpetuity for recreational and park purposes.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has compliance responsibilities, and if at some later time we found they would be using it for some other purposes, then it would revert back to the Federal Government.

Mr. EVANS. By terms of the conveyance itself?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Veysey?

OFFROAD VEHICLES

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

My first question relates to the use of offroad vehicles, and the problem the Bureau of Land Management has been encountering in our desert areas.

If I understand it correctly, the Bureau of Land Management, in attempting, through the courts, to enforce restrictions on motor vehicle races across the desert, has had a bad go of it, and is in a bad position.

Does that interact with your interests and concerns about desert lands?

Mr. WATT. We are acutely aware of the problems that they have, and have been working with them in an effort to develop better management techniques for handling it, because we are doing all we can to see that those resources are maintained for offroad recreational purposes, and we would hate to see, because of some bad experiences, that the deserts of southern California would be closed for motorcycling.

That is a justifiable use in our judgment, and if we properly manage those resources, we can continue to use them in the future for that purpose.

We are working with the Bureau of Land Management on that basis, but we do not have prime line responsibility for managing.

Mr. VEYSEY. Now, Mr. Watt, you just responded that you did not have prime responsibility in this area but you had a concern.

What, in fact, is that concern and what——

Mr. WATT. I meant that we do not have the inside line management responsibilities, but we do have interest in seeing that the recreational resource is being maintained.

Mr. VEYSEY. With your outdoor nationwide plan, when it comes forward to designate certain areas, would this be considered an appropriate activity?

Mr. WATT. No. Our nationwide plan will not specifically identify, resources for particular use but rather be the broad policy statement giving direction that off-road vehicles need to be considered in making resources available.

Mr. VEYSEY. Are you telling BLM that they need to be considered?

Mr. WATT. Yes; but not specifying which lands should be maintained and held open for that purpose.

Mr. VEYSEY. If I understand the real concern of BLM, it is that, in an effort to apply some type of a permit system with some restrictions on it to the staging of motorcycle races in the desert area, they have been turned back and have no way to accomplish this.

Does that coincide with your understanding?

Mr. WATT. I am not aware of that.

My understanding is that they still use that land. I am not familiar with the court case.

Mr. VEYSEY. Well, maybe you are not involved in this. Maybe it is solely their thing in trying to work that out.

Mr. WATT. We have responsibilities in developing environmental impact statements on the regulations for off-road vehicles, and we have responsibility for coordinating the landmaking agencies who are developing the regulations.

Those are really two principal functions.

SALTON SEA STUDY

Mr. VEYSEY. Let me turn to the Salton Sea area and express my gratitude to the chairman of this subcommittee for her most able assistance in getting the funding for that, and to Secretary Reed for your work in cooperation.

I understand that study is about to be put together. Am I correct in that status?

Mr. REED. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is the lead agency on that study.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have taken quite a bit of time getting to this point.

Mr. REED. We really did.

I am sorry, I am not able to respond to your question on the status at this time.

We will be testifying on the budget for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife next Monday, and I will have the information available.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; I will remind you to ask, because certainly there is some implementation due at this time.

Mr. VEYSEY. I need to know before this weekend because I am going to meet with some men, and I would like to give them the word from Washington.

Mr. REED. You will receive a call from the Department.

Mr. VEYSEY. I would appreciate that. Yes; the chairman is right, some sort of implementation needs to follow the second step, and we begin to know what that is so that plans can be made. That is likely to involve some policy determination as to responsibilities, as to Federal, State, and local government units as to who does what.

Mr. REED. Yes; we will pick it up.

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you. Those are the two items that I had at this moment.

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. Fine.

On page 5, you show an increase of $146,000 for increased workload due to implementation of Public Law 92–203, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Please describe for us your responsibilities under this act and how you plan to carry out these responsibilities.

Mr. WATT. The Alaskan Task Force was created to review all the resources. Secretary Reed played a major role in that effort.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was given the assignment by the Secretary of reviewing all the rivers in Alaska to determine which of those might deserve special attention for possible inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

We did an overflight of the whole State, different studies of material available to us, and have been looking specifically at 31 rivers.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did the Joint Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska give you any information?

Mr. WATT. I think they were not in existence early enough to be of much planning help in the early stages.

ALASKAN RIVERS STUDY

Mr. REED. We had to develop our own.

They are very much in existence now.

The basic thing for the study on the rivers was twofold: identification of the resources and, second how far back from the streams the buffer should go.

As you know, your home State and Oregon are the two States which have had problems with the visual sight line of the wild and scenic rivers where somebody decided to cut down trees.

In Alaska, we attempted to go far back enough from the streambed to eliminate the intrusion into the scenic area. They have done a remarkable job.

We are trying to give the Congress a June report that is on time, a satisfactory report, and then the entire legislative package by fall.

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

Mrs. HANSEN. You say you plan to provide recreation planning assistance to the joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

What does this involve?

Mr. WATT. The work product that will be developed with this group that we have in Alaska will be working with the group that Secretary Reed has, plus the State planning commission to see to it that the decisions are made and properly reflect recreation potentials in that area.

SELECTION OF ALASKA LANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Has Alaska chosen all of its land yet?

Mr. WATT. No; it has not.

Mr. REED. They come back into the picture again, Madam Chairman, and get their second allotment of land after the natives have their claim.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will the natives finally have selected their land?

Mr. REED. In 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. So that Alaska must withhold its selections until after 1975?

Mr. REED. Then we must pick ours, and Congress will act on it, and then the State follows that.

Mrs. HANSEN. So the State receives what is left, literally?

Mr. REED. But the State got original pick under the Statehood Act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to provide for the committee at this point, because you are the first agency here, the number of acres originally selected by the State?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. The number of acres that have been selected to date by Alaska and the number of acres set aside by the Federal Government?

Mr. REED. 79 million plus, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. And give us a map with general location.

Mr. REED. That really will be in the Secretary's report due the Congress in December.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you send us a copy?

Mr. REED. Indeed we will.

Perhaps we should give you a 30-minute briefing, using the maps, to explain exactly where we are at this moment.

Mrs. HANSEN. That would be a good idea. Perhaps we can schedule it close to the time we have our hearings with BLM.

When you come, I think you should have a pretty good-sized map of Alaska for us.

Mr. REED. We will have a very good briefing for you.

NATCHEZ TRACE STUDY

Mrs. HANSEN. Good.

All right, please give us the details on initiation of the Natchez Trace study.

I assume you are walking on the old trail, that goes around the Natchez Trace road.

Mr. WATT. I'd like Mr. Eastman to respond to that question.

Mrs. HANSEN. You state under National trails studies that work will continue on the Long Trail, and studies will be initiated on the Natchez Trace and Alaska Gold Rush Trail.

I think my map indicated a rather small portion of the Gold Rush Trail, but you are well along the Natchez Trace. You have the Natchez Trace Parkway going down one way and in the same area is the Old Natchez Trace, sections of which are still traversable.

Are you planning to do it in such a way that it will be open all the way?

Mr. EASTMAN. We will determine the feasibility and desirability of designating the entire trace.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is one of the most interesting historical trails in the United States, I think you would agree.

I had the opportunity a couple of years ago to go over it, and we did traverse part of the old trails.

Mr. EASTMAN. One of the questions in the feasibility of preserving the whole trace is the amount of development along the way. Many segments are covered by housing developments, highways, et cetera.

Mrs. HANSEN. But there are also segments of it that are still in the original condition, the ruts and everything.

ALASKA GOLD RUSH TRAIL

Mrs. HANSEN. How long is your Alaskan Gold Rush Trail?

Mr. EASTMAN. We are just initiating studies on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know what you sound like, like you just dreamed up something for the budget.

Mr. EASTMAN. No. It was on the original study list of trails. We will investigate the Chilkoot Trail extending from Dyea over Chilkoot Pass to the Canadian border; the White Pass Trail from Skagway to the Canadian border; the Dalton Trail beginning at Haines and extending along the Chilkat River to the Canadian border; the Valdez Trail from Valdez to Fairbanks and the Iditarod Trail originating from Knik and crossing the Alaskan Range to Iditarod City.

Mr. REED. Also, part of the Alaskan package, was it not?

Mr. EASTMAN. Yes.

THE LONG TRAIL

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, the Long Trail. What is that?

Mr. EASTMAN. That takes off from the Appalachian Trail and runs to the Canadian border.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right. You might add some details on what you expect to spend and what you expect to accomplish in this first year.

Mr. WATT. We anticipate spending about $21,000 in fiscal year 1974 to initiate the study. This would involve collecting, assembling, and analyzing data on the physical characteristics, historical and archeological information; fish and wildlife resources and habitat; land use and ownership; and recreation resources, use, and capability to sustain trail use.

BICYCLE TRAILS

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice you mention a bicycle path. What is this?

Mr. EASTMAN. One of the sections of the program is that the States or local governments can request that trails to be administered by them be added to the national system.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you not think you are going to have to go more and more into bicycle trails because of the problems that bicyclists encounter with traffic? You are going to have to either develop lanes or you are going to have to develop a good network of bicycle trails.

Mr. WATT. I was surprised to learn of the tremendous interest in it.

Mrs. HANSEN. A lot of people are using them, and I expect there are going to be a lot of bad accidents unless careful planning is done.

Do your ordinary trails provide for bicycle use?

Mr. REED. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Just hiking trails?

Mr. REED. Yes.

They will sooner or later.

Mr. REED. I do not think you could make it.

Mrs. HANSEN. You would meet a few rivers and things like that.

Mr. REED. The trail is so rough also, it would be terribly hard to bike on.

Mrs. HANSEN. No. But some ambitious soul may decide to try it. You have to inform the public so that people do not try to use a trail for bicycles?

Mr. WATT. On some segments of those trails we prohibit bicycles. Others are open for them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is a person, for instance, who might want to start the Oregon Trail, advised of what parts are not fit for bicycling?

Mr. EASTMAN. What we normally do is put such individuals in contact with the administrators of the trails or State recreation agencies for specific information.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, there are a lot of people very much interested in your trails because you have a lot of hikers and a lot of outdoor recreation people that are interested, and you have some very fascinating trails. So there should be some knowledge made available to the overall public on trails. Maybe you need an article in National Geographic or an article in one of the national magazines devoted to the trails.

Mr. WATT. Good suggestion.

Mrs. HANSEN. Because I have had several young people say, well, do you think you could go back to St. Louis on the Lewis and Clark trail. And I said I do not think you could get your bicycle across the river very easily in some places.

Well, they want to know why. So, these are some——

Mr. WATT. It is a very good suggestion, and recreational use of bicycles is going to accelerate in the years ahead.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. On page 11, how many miles of scenic rivers are you involved in?

Mr. WATT. Of the 27 wild scenic rivers that are listed in the act for study, we have responsibilities for doing the studies on 18 of them.

We have finished and sent to the Congress study reports on the upper Iowa. The lower St. Croix is in its final stages.

Mrs. HANSEN. You want to list in the record those that you have completed, those that are under study, and the date of expected completion?

Mr. WATT. I will be glad to do that.

[The information referred to follows]

Wild and Scenic River Studies

Status of the 27 rivers listed in section 5(a) of P.L. 90-542

18 river studies being conducted by the Department of the Interior:

Allegheny, Pennsylvania - Field investigations have been completed. The draft report on the study has been reviewed by the Interdepartmental Study Group on Wild and Scenic Rivers. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is June 1973.

Bruneau, Idaho - Field investigations are scheduled to begin in July 1973.

Buffalo, Tennessee - Field investigations, initiated in October 1971, were interrupted in order to put maximum effort into the Obed Study. The study resumed in November 1972. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is June 1974.

Clarion, Pennsylvania - Study report is undergoing review prior to submission to the President and the Congress. Because of problems of water quality, the Clarion was found not to qualify for inclusion in the national system at this time.

Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York - Field investigations have been completed. The draft report on the study has been reviewed by the Interdepartmental Study Group on Wild and Scenic Rivers. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governors and the heads of Federal agencies is May 1973.

Gasconade, Missouri - Field investigations were initiated in November 1971. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is February 1974.

Little Beaver, Ohio - Field investigations are nearing completion. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is February 1974.

Little Miami, Ohio - The proposed Secretary's report and draft environmental impact statement transmitted for formal 90-day official review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies February 1973.

Maumee, Ohio and Indiana - Field investigations were initiated in August 1972. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governors and the heads of Federal agencies is October 1974.

Missouri, Montana - An informational brochure was prepared and public information meetings have been held. A field task force report on alternatives is nearing completion and will be reviewed by the Interdepartmental Study Group on Wild and Scenic Rivers in August 1973. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is November 1973.

Obed, Tennessee - The field task force report is being reviewed by the Interdepartmental Study Group on Wild and Scenic Rivers. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is August 1973.

Penobscot, Maine - Field investigations are scheduled to begin in July 1973.

Pine Creek, Pennsylvania - Field investigations have been completed and work is underway on the field task force report. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is March 1974.

Rio Grande, Texas - Study is being coordinated with the Government of Mexico through the International Water Boundary Commission (IWBC). Agreement has been reached as to the portion of the river to be studied. A study outline has been submitted to IWBC for concurrence. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies is April 1974.

Suwannee, Georgia and Florida - Study report is undergoing review. The study determined that the Suwannee qualifies for inclusion in the national system and recommended joint Federal-State administration.

Youghiogheny, Maryland and Pennsylvania - Field investigations nearing completion. Target date for the Secretary's proposed report and draft EIS for formal 90-day review by the Governors and the heads of Federal agencies is July 1973.

Upper Iowa, Iowa - The study report was submitted to the President and the Congress on May 11, 1972.

Lower St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin - Added to the national system by P.L. 92-560, October 25, 1972.

9 river studies being conducted by the Department of Agriculture

Chattooga, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina - Secretary's report being prepared for submission to the President. Environmental impact statement will be filed at the time legislation is submitted.

Flathead, Montana - Public informational meetings to discuss alternatives will be held in March 1973. Field task force report is due in WASO in March 1973. At that time the report and the draft environmental description will be reviewed by the Interdepartmental Study Group on Wild and Scenic Rivers. The Secretary's proposed report and EIS are scheduled for formal review in July 1973.

Illinois, Oregon - This study is in the second year of a scheduled 5-year period. A field draft report is scheduled for completion in June 1975.

Moyie, Idaho - A 5-year study is scheduled to begin in July 1973.

Pere Marquette, Michigan - Public informational meetings have been held and a field task force report has been reviewed by the Interdepartmental Study Group on Wild and Scenic Rivers. The proposed Secretary's report and draft EIS will be ready for formal 90-day review by July 1973.

Priest, Idaho - A 5-year study is scheduled to begin in July 1973.

St. Joe, Idaho - Materials are being prepared for public information meetings. First draft of field task force report is scheduled for completion early in 1974. The proposed Secretary's report and draft EIS will be ready for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies December 1974.

Salmon, Idaho - Informal public informational meetings to discuss alternatives have been held. Draft task force report is to be submitted to the WASO in February 1974 for review. Two primitive areas which are being studied for wilderness designation are involved in the river area.

Skagit, Washington - Field alternatives were presented in informal public informational meetings and the first draft of the task force report is being prepared. The proposed Secretary's report and draft EIS will be ready for formal 90-day review by the Governor and the heads of Federal agencies June 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please also insert in the record at this point how many agencies are involved in the wild and scenic rivers program and what each agency's responsibility is.

Mr. WATT. I certainly will.

[The information follows:]

TABLE 1

RIVER MILEAGE CLASSIFICATIONS FOR COMPONENTS OF THE
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

River Present Units in the National System	Administering Agency	Miles by Classification Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles
1. Middle Fork Clearwater, Idaho	USFS	54	--	131	185
2. Eleven Point, Missouri	USFS	--	44.4	--	44.4
3. Feather, California	USFS	32.9	9.7	65.4	108
4. Rio Grande, New Mexico	BLM/USFS	51.75	--	1	52.75
(Rio Grande Mgt. by Agency)	(BLM)	(43.90)	--	(0.25)	(44.15)
	(USFS)	(7.85)	--	(0.75)	(8.60)
5. Rogue, Oregon	BLM/USFS	33	7.5	44	84.5
(Rogue Mgt. by Agency)	(BLM)	(20)	--	(27)	(47)
	(USFS)	(13)	(7.5)	(17)	(37.5)
6. St. Croix, Minnesota and Wis.	NPS	--	181	19	200
7. Middle Fork Salmon, Idaho	USFS	103	--	1	104
8. Wolf, Wisconsin	NPS	--	25	--	25
9. Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Me.	State of Maine	95	--	--	95
10. Lower St. Croix, Minn. and Wis.	NPS/States of Minn. & Wis.	--	12	40	52
	(NPS)	--	(12)	(15)	(27)
	(Minn. & Wis.)	--	--	(25)	(25)
TOTAL		369.65	279.60	301.40	950.65

SUMMARY	Administration	CLASSIFICATION Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total
	BLM	68.90	--	27.25	91.15
	USFS	210.75	61.60	215.15	487.50
	NPS	--	218.0	34.0	252.0
	State	95.0	--	25.0	120.0
	TOTAL	369.65	279.60	301.40	950.65

TABLE 2

RIVER MILEAGE CLASSIFICATIONS KNOWN TO DATE FOR THE 27 POTENTIAL ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

River	Study Lead Responsibility	Proposed Administering Agency	Proposed Classification by Miles			Total Miles
			Wild	Scenic	Recreational	
1. Allegheny, Pa.	BOR	1/	1/	1/	1/	70
2. Bruneau, Idaho	BOR	2/	2/	2/	2/	124
3. Buffalo, Tenn.	BOR	3/	3/	3/	3/	120
4. Chattooga, N.C., S.C., & Ga.	USFS	USFS	41.3	6.5	10.1	57.9
5. Clarion, Pa.	BOR	1/	1/	1/	1/	90
6. Delaware, N.Y. & Pa.	BOR	3/	--	47.6	25.1	72.7
7. Flathead, Mont.	USFS	USFS	97.9	40.7	80.4	219
8. Gasconade, Mo.	BOR	3/	3/	3/	3/	400
9. Illinois, Oreg.	USFS	3/	3/	3/	3/	71
10. Little Beaver, Ohio	BOR	3/	3/	3/	3/	45
11. Little Miami, Ohio	BOR	State of Ohio	--	18	48	66
12. Maumee, Ohio & Ind.	BOR	3/	3/	3/	3/	300
13. Missouri, Mont.	BOR	3/	72	39	59	170
14. Moyie, Idaho	USFS	2/	2/	2/	2/	35
15. Obed, Tenn.	BOR	3/	87.5	16.5	--	98
16. Penobscot, Maine	BOR	2/	2/	2/	2/	175
17. Pere Marquette, Mich.	USFS	3/	3/	3/	3/	66.4
18. Pine Creek, Pa.	BOR	3/	3/	3/	3/	45
19. Priest, Idaho	USFS	2/	2/	2/	2/	62
20. Rio Grande, Tex. & Mex.	BOR	3/	3/	3/	3/	--
21. St. Croix, Minn. & Wis.	BOR	4/	4/	4/	4/	52
22. St. Joe, Idaho	USFS	3/	3/	3/	3/	132
23. Salmon, Idaho	USFS	3/	3/	3/	3/	237
24. Skagit, Wash.	USFS	3/	3/	3/	3/	157.5
25. Suwannee, Ga. & Fla.	BOR	NPS-States of Ga. & Fla.	30.4	169	90	289.4
26. Upper Iowa, Iowa	BOR	State of Iowa	--	51	29	80
27. Youghiogheny, Md. & Pa.	BOR	3/	3/	3/	3/	49

1/ Field study completed but final determinations not yet made.
2/ Study not yet begun.
3/ Field study not completed; information not yet developed.
4/ Included in national system by Act of October 25, 1972, P.L. 92-560. See Table 1 for classification information.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, can you give us just a very quick outline of the details of work in any one of these rivers?

Let us take one that you are responsible for and give us what goes into these studies.

Mr. WATT. A case history on how we proceeded?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. WATT. Let me ask Bob Eastman to respond to that.

Mr. EASTMAN. Once we have determined the areas of the study, we would hold a public information session in the region. We tell the local public how we are proposing to do the study, and tell them why we are there.

This accomplishes two things. It gives them an opportunity to make an input for us to use and, second, it also gives them an opportunity to know that when we show up on the river, we are out there identifying the physical characteristics of the river to determine whether it meets our criteria as a wild and scenic river.

We establish an interagency study committee with representatives of the interested Federal and State agencies involved.

We collect the data necessary. We float the river to get the status of the river, what the opportunities are to preserve it, to identify the environmental impacts which might be involved, the values which would be lost if it was developed for certain activities, so that we can eventually identify all the alternative uses that might be made of the river.

One of the things that we have to do in the study is identify the benefits that would be forgone if we establish this segment as a wild and scenic river.

Our report on the alternatives would be submitted to the Secretary, and he would select the alternative that he would recommend.

SNAKE RIVER

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Snake River a wild and scenic river?

Mr. EASTMAN. It is one of the study rivers.

Mrs. HANSEN. The total length of it, or a portion?

Mr. REED. In Idaho.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, it comes in Washington, also.

Mr. REED. I am trying to differentiate from the Idaho Snake.

Mrs. HANSEN. I just want to know if the whole river is under consideration.

Mr. EASTMAN. The Snake was not in the study list.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I thought.

Mr. EASTMAN. It was identified as one of the 47 potential rivers by the two Secretaries.

Mrs. HANSEN. My guess is it should be, don't you think?

Mr. EASTMAN. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Particularly if you are going to want to try to acquire land.

Mr. REED. That was worth saving.

EARTH RESOURCE OBSERVATION SATELLITE

Mrs. HANSEN. $86,600 is requested for research and education.

What is the extent of your activities in the EROS and the resource and land information (RALI) programs?

Mr. WATT. We have been planning a role with those two groups.

I would like Mr. Dent to respond to that.

Mr. DENT. Madam Chairman, the Geological Survey is the lead agency for the EROS program, for providing satellite imagery of the earth's surface on a periodic basis.

Funds are transferred to us to help determine techniques of using this aerial photography for recreation planning.

It can be used in planning of a scenic river.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will give you a better total overview, than anything else, will it not?

Mr. DENT. Yes. And it would give you a picture of potential recreation and existing development along a potential scenic view.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you had anything from EROS yet?

Mr. DENT. We are just now beginning to order photography for our regional offices out of Geological Survey's Sioux Falls, S. Dak., office.

Mrs. HANSEN. The goal of EROS was that it would operate in a multiplicity of fields.

The photography that came in would give answers not only to Geological Survey and the Forest Service, but many other Department of Interior programs as well.

Mr. DENT. We believe this will be very useful to us.

Mr. REED. I have used them on both Big Cypress and Redwood studies within the last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Good.

What about your involvement in the resource and land information program?

Mr. DENT. This is a departmental effort which is under the lead of the Geological Survey, the Department is putting together land use information which is readily available and which can be made available to the States. The Bureau is developing recreation information as an input to the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it true that we are going to need more knowledge of our own lands than at any time in our history if we are going to manage them well?

Mr. WATT. Yes, ma'am.

FOREST PRACTICES ON RECREATION LANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. We had a hearing Thursday with representatives of the forest industry, conservation groups, and universities on general forest problems. The one thing that came out very loud and clear was that you need to choose carefully your lands that are going to be harvested rather than going in and disturbing lands that are true wilderness areas.

So you are going to have to have better land classification in the future than you have ever had before.

Mr. REED. We definitely need to avoid making the same mistakes over and over again.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. And you can do it.

You have increasing demands for energy; you have increasing demands for wood products. These are two areas where we are probably going to have to fight for our lives just to maintain some kind of stability. These areas that we use should be used for the purpose in which they do the least possible damage.

Mr. REED. Exactly.

EFFECT OF SILTATION ON REDWOOD FOREST LANDS

Mr. YATES. How do you use this survey in connection with the redwoods?

Mr. REED. The issue is, Mr. Yates, the upstream harvesting on private land beyond the borders of the park. It causes serious deterioration of water quality, through siltation, and this damage will accelerate as private lands are closer and closer to the boundaries of the park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, not only that, are you not also trying to find what the effect of siltation will have on the trees?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

I now know, after 9 months of study, what the effects are.

Mr. YATES. What are the effects?

REDWOODS EMERALD MILE

Mr. REED. We have some trees in the Emerald Mile that are in precarious condition.

Mr. YATES. Why? What causes it?

Mr. REED. The stream is becoming clogged with silt from the runoff upstream.

The photographs prepared by our staff and by consultants provide good evidence of this. I went out there and looked at it myself. The area looks like the battle of Bourgogne had been fought upstream. I am going to brief the Secretary on Thursday about the problem. We are in need of great cooperation from the harvesting companies if the remaining spectacular specimen redwood trees are to have a chance.

Everybody wants a guarantee that everything is going to work. We are past the period of guarantees.

The only thing we can give the trees now is an opportunity to survive.

I cannot go any further than that.

Mr. YATES. What are the companies saying?

Mr. REED. The companies have yet to respond.

Mr. YATES. You have not talked to them?

Mr. REED. No. The report was finished within the past 7 days. We have been accused by the Sierra Club of considerable delay in finishing it.

The court requested a copy of the report and a copy is in the court's hands.

I am hoping to brief the Secretary before the court makes it available.

COMMERCIAL USE OF REDWOOD

Mrs. HANSEN. I saw a strange and interesting thing in a national magazine a year or so ago. There was an excellent article on the redwoods and how they must be saved. But in the same magazine there were tips to home builders and advertisements that suggested many uses of redwood.

Mr. REED. I think a principal problem is the way the redwoods are cut. There is no Forest Management Practices Act in California.

It was found unconstitutional 2 years ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. And they have slowed down on Forest Service research work where we wanted to develop techniques and answers relating to the redwood problems. That was eliminated from the budget this year.

Mr. REED. We have a problem out there because we have an enormous investment of public funds, and I am not convinced that we can guarantee the survival of the redwoods. There is no similar problem in the area of the California State parks.

The lands owned by the State of California, which are supposedly some day to be transferred to the Federal Government, appear to be in good shape, but that 7-mile stretch of Redwood Creek is in trouble.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. I saw the trouble coming when I was out there.

Mr. REED. I think when I went to the legislative committee for authorization of the park, the Congress saw it coming then.

ALBUQUERQUE REGIONAL OFFICE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $50,000 for salaries and related benefits, travel and other necessary supportive costs to annualize the equivalent of two permanent positions authorized in a prior fiscal year.

Who will do the work?

Mr. WATT. This will be done in our Albuquerque office.

We just opened our seventh regional office in Albuquerque.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this part of the total regional system?

Mr. WATT. We have seven regional offices rather than the 10.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. WATT. We have consolidated the regions in the Northeast, and we have the whole Northeast area served by our Philadelphia office instead of two or three regional offices.

We also put together the Kansas City and Denver regions into one region managed out of our Denver office. That gives us the seven.

We need to staff up the Albuquerque office to coordinate the Federal effort.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that what the $61,000 is going for?

Mr. WATT. Yes; for the Albuquerque office.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many people are there?

Mr. WATT. In the Albuquerque office?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WATT. Twenty-eight people will be there in 1974.

HUDSON RIVER COMPACT

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe the responsibility of your Bureau under the Hudson River compact.

Mr. WATT. The Secretary of the Interior has a coordination responsibility under the Hudson River Basin Compact Act. As delegated, the Bureau works with Federal and State agencies in carrying out the objectives of the act.

The charge was to explore ways to encourage all beneficial uses of the lands and waters of the Hudson Riverway. At the same time, we need to recognize measures to preserve, enhance, and rehabilitate the scenic values of the Hudson River.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to do with all of those power installations?

Mr. WATT. Any arrangements arrived at for their management would be in the compact.

Mr. MCKAY. You do not feel the compact is a good idea?

Mr. WATT. We do not feel one is needed on the Hudson River at the present time.

Mr. EASTMAN. The thing that happened there was that there were so many other laws enacted by the Federal Government subsequent to the laws providing for the compact which involved essentially the same thing: the Environmental Protection Act, the Water Pollution Control Act, and others accomplishing the objectives of the proposed Compact Commission.

This would be just another body on top of a whole group of bodies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, that is not an unusual circumstance.

You say the Bureau will also provide service and assistance.

Is this technical assistance?

Mr. WATT. Yes, to the Federal agencies.

RECREATION PUBLICATION COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. And what will be the cost of recreational publications?

Mr. WATT. We have a list of publications, and let me put that list with the purchase price of each in the record, if I may.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The information referred to follows:]

TITLE & SUMMARY OF CONTENTS	AVAILABILITY	NO. OF PAGES	PRICE
Outdoor Recreation ACTION - Published quarterly and available from GPO on a subscription basis. This document is a compilation of major Federal, State, local and private actions affecting outdoor recreation, natural beauty & related conservation matters.	G.P.O.* Subscription	Approx. 32 pgs.	$3.50 per yr. $4.50 Foreign
BICYCLING for Recreation & Commuting - Produced jointly by the Departments of Interior and Transportation. Contains a short bibliography on bicycling and tells of actions being taken to provide for and aid the cause of bicyclists.	G.P.O.*	26 pgs.	$0.45
Sources of Assistance for Developing: BOATING FACILITIES - This is a "Doc" size publication produced as an "operators reference list." Designed as an information aid for the private individual and public official wishing to provide facilities and services to the boater.	G.P.O.*	20 pgs.	$0.20
CAMPING in Transition - A report on 4 Seminars on Camping & Outdoor Recreation, 1964-65-66 & 67, prepared by the American Camping Ass'n. in cooperation with BOR.	B.O.R.**	23 pgs.	----------
Developing America's Outdoor Recreation Opportunities: CAMPGROUNDS - This "Doc" size booklet contains a compilation of sources of assistance and published materials about campground development and management.	G.P.O.*	22 pgs.	$0.20

COMMUNITY Action for Environmental Quality - A report by the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality prepared as a guide for citizens who want to participate in practical action to make their communities better places to live in.	G.P.O.*	42 pgs.	$0.60
COORDINATION of Federal Outdoor Recreation Assistance Programs - Tells of the relationship of the Land & Water Conservation Fund to other Fed. Assist. Programs.	G.P.O.*	33 pgs.	$0.30
The DEMAND and Supply of Outdoor Rec.- An econometric analysis by Charles J. Cicchetti, Joseph J. Seneca and Paul Davidson, Bur. of Econ. Research - Rutgers, The State Univ., New Brunswick, New Jersey. This study was financed by this Bureau.	Out of Print. (Supply exhausted)	301 pgs.	-------
EDUCATION and Outdoor Recreation - A report prepared for the Bur. by Dr. Samuel T. Dana discusses the scope of needed programs for outdoor recreation in elementary and secondary education, higher education, and in related and general fields.	G.P.O.*	74 pgs.	$0.75
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE in Outdoor Recreation- Gives short descriptives of the Federal Assistance programs of Government agencies with responsibilities in outdoor recreation.	G.P.O.* (Rev. & Reprint. in 1970)	100 pgs.	$0.50
FEDERAL CREDIT for Recreation Enterprises- Reports on results of a special study on the extent to which Federal Credit prog.'s constitute to commercial outdoor recreation.	G.P.O.*	96 pgs.	$0.50
FEDERAL FOCAL POINT in Outdoor Recreation- Tells of the assignments and responsibilities of the Bureau and gives a summary of events & achievements of the Bureau's 1st 4 years.	Out of Print. (Supply exhausted)	76 pgs.	--------
FEDERAL Outdoor Recreation Programs and Recreation Related Environmental Programs - In all, some 263 programs of Fed. Gov't. agencies relating to outdoor recreation are covered and classified. Classifications range from resource management through grant and credit programs to information & regulatory programs.	G.P.O.*	226 pgs.	$2.75

FINANCING of Private Outdoor Recreation - Reports on survey of private financial institutions to evaluate the need of private enterprises providing outdoor recreation for dredit assistance programs.	Out of Print (Supply exhausted)	24 pgs.	--------
FOCUS on the Hudson Report - Reviews, summarizes, and evaluates the various proposals for the Hudson River Corridor.	B.O.R.** (Limited Supply)	51 pgs.	-------
FROM SEA to Shining Sea - A report on the American environment, issued by the President's Council on Recreation & Natural Beauty. It discusses the problems and opportunities associated with the level of our environment from neighborhood areas to the vast beauty of the wilderness.	G.P.O.*	304 pgs.	$2.50
GUIDES to Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities - Lists sources of various publications of interest to those seeking information on outdoor recreation areas and facilities.	Out of Print (Supply exhausted)	116 pgs.	-------
INDEX to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 1 - A partial index to periodicals and certain other publications received by the Department of the Interior Library during 1966.	G.P.O.*	151 pgs.	$0.75
INDEX to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 2 - A successor to the above document. Covers materials rec'd. at the Dep't. late in 1966 and through the first 6 months of 1967.	G.P.O.*	239 pgs.	$1.25
INDEX to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 3 - This is the 3rd compilation in this series and covers materials noted late in 1967 and early 1968. Most items were published in 1967; a few, however, have a 1966 publ. date.	G.P.O.*	232 pgs.	$1.75
INDEX to Selected Outdoor Recreation Literature No. 4 - Several changes have been made in this Index since Vol. 3. Another category "Education" has been added.	G.P.O.*	224 pgs.	$1.75
The 1965 Nationwide INVENTORY of Publicly Owned Rec. Areas and an Assessment of Private Rec. Enterprises - Contains selected outdoor recreation data developed to provide basic recreation planning information.	G.P.O.*	134 pgs.	$2.00

ISLANDS of America - A report giving the first comprehensive inventory of the Islands of America. Gives recommendations for conservation guidelines, etc.	G.P.O.*	96 pgs.	$2.00
LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT, As Amended - A pamphlet printed in July 1968 which provides detailed and supplemental information on the L.W.C.F. Act, as amended, since it was originally passed by Congress in 1964 through P. L. 90-401 approved by the President July 15, 1968.	B.O.R.** (Being Updated & Revised)	12 pgs.	-------
LEWIS & CLARK Biennial Report - An interim report to the President and the Congress October 1966 of activities to date.	B.O.R.**	24 pgs.	-------
LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL...The 2nd Interim Report to the President & the Congress - Reports on the Lewis & Clark Trail Commission's important activities from Oct. 1, 1966 to June 1, 1968.	B.O.R.	6 pgs.	-------
LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL...Final Report to the President and the Congress. Printed 6/1970.	B.O.R.**	31 pgs.	-------
MINIATURE ENVIRONMENTS - A 20 page 9" x 11½" illustrated book. It describes ways to build miniature environments for living things. A new useful tool that can be used by teachers and students regarding environmental education bringing the outdoors inside using miniature environments in the classroom.	G.P.O.*	20 pgs.	$0.25
THE MIDDLE MISSOURI: A Rediscovery - Evaluates the potential of the recreation resources of the Middle Missouri. Information developed finds that the Middle Missouri is an area of national recreation significance and suggests action to provide for its coordinated development.	Out of Print (Supply exhausted)	103 pgs.	-------
NEW ENGLAND HERITAGE (Connecticut River Nat'l. Rec. Area Study Report) - Reports on a 2 year study by the Bureau on the recreation potential of the valley.	G.P.O.*	92 pgs.	$1.00
THE NORTH CASCADES REPORT - A joint report by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture on results of 2½ years of study. Contains photos and maps of the area.	G.P.O.*	190 pgs.	$3.25

NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND VACATION HOME STUDY...1966 - Examines the role of vacation homes as to the extent the occupants participate in outdoor recreation and the amounts they spend in connection with their vacation homes.	B.O.R.**	12 pgs.	-------
OFF ROAD Recreation Vehicles - A Dep't. of the Interior Task Force Study, Nov., 1971.	G.P.O.*	123 pgs.	$1.25
Outdoor Recreation GRANTS-IN-AID MANUAL - Subscription covers purchase of the basic manual and entitles the subscriber to approx. 2 years of amendments totaling approx. 200 pages of releases.	G.P.O.* SUBSCRIPTION	220 pgs.	$8.50 domestic $10.75 foreign
Outdoor Recreation PLANNING FOR THE HANDICAPPED - Contains technical assistance information designed to provide helpful information to planners, administrators and individuals in improving outdoor recreation opportunities for the handicapped.	Out of Print (Supply exhausted)	34 pgs.	-------
Outdoor Recreation RESEARCH 1966 - A reference catalog based on project outlines submitted by outdoor recreation research workers throughout America.	B.O.R.**	97 pgs.	-------
Outdoor Recreation RESEARCH 1967 - A second catalog of the above material.	G.P.O.*	177 pgs.	$1.25
Outdoor Recreation RESEARCH 1969 - This 3rd Vol. of the Research Cat. was prepared by the Science Info. Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution under support from B.O.R. This Vol. assembles brief descriptions of some 371 currently active or recently completed outdoor recreation and related environmental research projects.	G.P.O.*	123 pgs.	$1.25
Outdoor Recreation RESEARCH 1970 - This 4th Vol. lists and describes briefly 427 currently active or recently completed outdoor recreation & related environmental quality research projects.	G.P.O.*	128 pgs.	$1.25
A Program for Outdoor Recreation RESEARCH - Reports on a Study Conference conducted June 2-8, 1968, by the National Academy of Sciences for the Bureau.	Nat'l. Academy of Sciences - 2101 Constitution Ave.,N.W. Wash., D.C. 20418	90 pgs.	$3.00

Outdoor Recreation SPACE STANDARDS - Compiles recreation area and facility space standards currently being used by many organizations throughout the U. S.	G.P.O.*	67 pgs.	$0.45
Outdoor Recreation TRENDS - Reports on survey information gathered in 1965 & provides an easy method of comparison with 1960 demand information contained in the report "Outdoor Recreation for America."	B.O.R.**	24 pgs.	-------
The POTOMAC...A Model Estuary - Reports on the future of the Potomac as a National River.	B.O.R.**	116 pgs.	-------
PRIVATE ASSISTANCE in Outdoor Recreation - Lists many sources of assistance including publications and other aids. Covers most outdoor recreation activities.	G.P.O.* (Rev. & Reprint. in 1970)	82 pgs.	$0.45
RECREATION in the NATION'S CITIES - A report by the Nat'l. League of Cities jointly financed by them and the Bureau.	B.O.R.**	56 pgs.	-------
RECREATION LAND PRICE ESCALATION - Reports on effect of price escalation in connection with needed purchase of recreation lands & waters for recreation purposes.	Out of Print (Supply exhausted)	33 pgs.	-------
The RECREATION IMPERATIVE - A 3½ x 8½" booklet that contained in text and pictures a presentation of Sec'y. Hickel to President Nixon & the Environmental Quality Council on the Rec. Imperative.	Out of Print (Supply exhausted)	28 pgs.	-------
SELECTED Outdoor Recreation STATISTICS-1971 Report consists of recreation data from BOR programs and surveys, together with recreation related statistics compiled by other government agencies and private sources.	Out of print (Supply exhausted)	145 pgs.	-------
The 1965 SURVEY OF O. R. ACTIVITIES - A survey conducted by the Census Bureau, under contract to BOR, as a key to the determination of recreation activities & interests. This edition is primarily a summary of the findings.	G.P.O.*	101 pgs.	$1.00
The 1970 SURVEY OF O. R. ACTIVITIES - PRELIMINARY REPORT - A '70 survey done under contract with Census Bur. providing data obtained during the course of cooperative effort by the Bur. of Sport Fish. & Wildlife & B.O.R.	G.O.O.*	105 pgs.	$1.00

TRAILS FOR AMERICA Report - Describes existing trail systems in the U.S. & suggests role for Federal, State & local governments & private groups in providing new trails, etc.	G.P.O.* (Now out of Print-Supply exhausted)	155 pgs.	$3.00
NATIONAL SCENIC & RECREATION TRAILS - A 3½ x 8½" booklet produced jointly with the Forest Service, tells of procedures authorized by the Nat'l. Trails System Act (PL 90-543) to establish a National Trails System.	G.P.O.*	28 pgs.	$0.30
Proceedings: Nat'l. Symposium on TRAILS (June 2-6, 1971, Wash., D.C.) - Reports on the meeting of the first gathering of people interested in all aspects of outdoor recreation along hiking, riding and bicycle trails. Co-sponsered by the Dep't.'s of the Interior & Agriculture & the Open Lands Project, Illinois.	G.P.O.*	132 pgs.	$1.25
WILD RIVERS Brochure - A joint report of the Dep't. of Agriculture & the Dep't. of the Interior. (Printed with private funds.)	Out of print (Supply exhausted)	40 pgs.	-------
WILD & SCENIC RIVERS - A 3½ x 8½" booklet produced jointly with the Forest Service, USDA, tells about the Act (PL 90-542) and how, through classifications, etc., protection is now provided for our waterways.	G.P.O.*	28 pgs.	$0.25
WORKING FOR THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION A 12-page (self cover) brochure. It describes the Bureau's programs & tells of opportunities in working for thegovernment and the Bureau. Provides information about requirements and qualifications.	G.P.O.*	12 pgs.	$0.25

BILATERAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE USA/USSR

Mrs. HANSEN. What will your responsibilities be in regard to the bilateral information exchange program between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.?

Mr. WATT. The President at the time of his visit to Russia in May 1972 entered into an agreement with President Podgorny to share knowledge on environmental protection matters. Subsequent to that, Russell Train led a delegation to Russia where they had several meetings, and it was proposed that, information among several environmental programs, an exchange project on reserved areas and permafrost zones be developed. Reserved areas will include recreation lands and programs. Staffing would be at a modest level.

Frankly, it is now in such an early stage in the evolutionary process that only preliminary ideas have been proposed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let us get the amount of money that is going into this.

Mr. WATT. Very, very little.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is not very definitive.

Mr. WATT. I will have to get you something for the record.

I do not have a dollar figure.

[The information referred to follows:]

The cost of BOR's participation in the U.S.A./U.S.S.R. bilateral information exchange program is estimated to be $7,500.

Mr. EASTMAN. The primary purpose here was to develop an outline of perhaps potential exchange of people and say——

Mrs. HANSEN. You want to find out what they are doing in recreation planning?

Mr. EASTMAN. The establishment of the areas.

Mr. REED. They are fascinated by the parks, refuges——

Mrs. HANSEN. We are fascinated by their system of sending people down to nice warm climates to swim and have a good time.

Mr. REED. We are not as interested in their system as they are in ours. They have never seen a refuge. They have preserves, but not a refuge system.

Their park system is a limited one.

They were intrigued at Yellowstone last year with the possibilities of developing one.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is a very interesting program.

Mr. WATT. There is an effort being mounted for this exchange program across the Government.

We are directing our attention to outdoor recreation matters.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, you say your initial meetings are planned for the spring of 1973.

Is that in the United States or in the Soviet Union?

Mr. REED. The last meeting was in the Soviet Union in December, so the next meeting should be here in this country.

COMPARE SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. The Compare System has been in operation for a few years. What part, if any, did this system play in the development of the nationwide plan?

Mr. WATT. The compare program is used principally to determine which Federal properties we should acquire with Land and Water Conservation Fund money. It aids in assuring the recreation potential of the lands.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to put into the record some of the questions you asked your computers?

Mr. WATT. OK. On the Compare program, for evaluation purposes?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Using a computerized process, the Compare System establishes a priority ranking of Federal recreation projects or programs in order of their effectiveness in meeting needs. For each project that is being considered for ranking, the computer is asked to produce a relative need index number. In arriving at this number, the following factors are used: population density; total population: family income levels; supply of existing recreation resources; and reported overuse of facilities.

The computer is then asked to compare and rank each proposed project based on: project capacity, relative need; and annualized project costs (capital, operation, and maintenance, etc.).

Projects rank highest which:

(1) Meet the greatest needs;
(2) Last longer;
(3) Are efficiently constructed; and
(4) Can be efficiently operated and maintained.

Mrs. HANSEN. How would you describe the functions of Compare as opposed to the Bureau's recreation data bank?

Mr. WATT. The Compare program is for evaluation purposes. The data bank relates to more of an inventory of resources that are available for recreation purposes.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

Mrs. HANSEN. At the bottom of the page it says, "require the Bureau to be actively involved with a substantial number of legislative proposals initiated by executive agencies and Members of Congress."

About how much do you handle per year through Congress and how much executive?

Mr. WATT. I do not have numbers at the tip of my tongue right now, so we could supply that for the record for you.

[The information referred to follows:]

During 1972, the Bureau reviewed, analyzed and commented on 490 bills at the request of congressional committees and 100 legislative proposals of other agencies at the request of the Office of Management and Budget.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Mrs. HANSEN. You say that Bureau positions are formulated on a wide range of legislative proposals relating to resource development. This work includes an anlysis of existing laws and programs. Now, do you, at the same time, find out what State legislation there is in these particular areas?

Mr. WATT. Yes; that is correct.

We do work with the States, providing technical services, and have been working with them to get legislation passed for a trail system or for a river system. We are working now on some interesting assign-

ments with regard to the liability of the private landowner when he permits his land to be used for recreational purposes.

We are also doing some work on State legislation to see if we cannot establish a model act with regard to State taxation of private recreational land—our thrust being that we have to open up privately owned recreational lands if we are really going to meet the public needs. And those are two issues that deter private landowners from opening their lands to public recreational use.

Mr. McKAY. Did I hear him say they are opening up private property tax revenue?

Mr. WATT. No. We are working with model legislation that the States could consider, concerning the taxation of privately owned recreation lands.

Mr. McKAY. I understand, but the thrust now is not to tax private lands in the State but to get rid of property tax. That is the thrust that the administration has announced, that they are going to do something to get rid of property tax?

Mr. REED. No. Lower them.

Mr. WATT. No. I have dealt with some large landowners on this issue in trying to encourage them to build their lands up. For example, let us say a landowner owns 50,000 acres of land, including a section with a highway through it, and maybe a stream that has high recreation potential.

This land is being taxed as a timber-producing tract of land. No problems there. Fifty or 60 years growth patterns.

He would like to develop that for recreational use, and maybe it will give him capital investment. Fine; that should be taxed.

He has no problems with that because it has profit potential. But he is concerned, then, with another section of land, 140 acres of land down here, that the county assessor may look at and assess as having recreational potential even though it is not developed. The landowner companies are saying that they will not develop such land for recreation and expose themselves to the risk of having a county assessor come in and assess all of the section of land that is potential recreational land rather than only the timber lands.

So this is the type of issue we are facing.

Mrs. HANSEN. There also has to be developed some kind of policy for public land payments in lieu of taxes.

Mr. WATT. This is a continuing problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. With the Forest Service, 25 percent has gone to the States. Under current proposals, these revenues will decrease.

Mr. McKAY. It is not only this. The counties and the cities are having to build roads outside their own systems to reach forest recreational areas, BLM areas, and so on, and they have no tax revenue to drop back on. And this is in lieu of coming back in the Federal system.

In my State, 72 percent of the State is owned by the Federal Government.

So when we start building roads out to the forest area, we are coming out on a dead end for tax returns because we do not have much timber as some areas have.

So we need in lieu tax moneys for just maintenance of access.

Mr. WATT. What we have to do is look at the institutional arrangements of private, State, local, and Federal institutions, to see that we can structure them to meet these needs.

There are some real problems, as you have probably identified here, and we cannot continue to look at them as we have in the past.

We have to look at some new arrangements, and that is what we are doing with this legislative thrust.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will reconvene about a quarter after one.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

You say that during 1972 the Bureau reviewed and analyzed in detail 100 major legislative proposals.

Can you give me an idea of what the cost is? Can you put that in the record?

Mr. WATT. Cost per bill of the Bureau's review?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. WATT. We will do that.

[The information referred to follows:]

The average cost per bill reviewed was $28.43, while such cost per legislative proposal reviewed was $85.29.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention in "Environmental affairs," that you have consultations with other agencies, both Federal and State, having regulatory functions. Do you remember the cost per State?

Mr. WATT. Per State?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. You can put it in the record.

[The information referred to follows:]

Consultations on matters relating to the recreation environment take place as a matter of routine, day-to-day practice in both the Washington and regional offices. No overall cost records are maintained identifying consultative functions, nor are they available by States. Environmental consultations range from short, informal telephone calls to more formal interdepartmental or intradepartmental meetings where Bureau attitudes and positions may be delivered in oral or written form. Also included as consultations would be the furnishing of raw recreation data to be incorporated in an environmental statement being prepared by another Federal agency, review and comment on other agencies' environmental working documents prior to the draft environmental impact statement stage, and participation on interdepartmental and intradepartmental task forces or work groups where a Federal agency other than the Bureau has the lead responsibility.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $60,000 with no increase in positions for technical assistance.

Again you estimate two additional man-years of effort.

Who will do the work?

Mr. WATT. We have people on the payroll being funded from different activities that we need to reassign to these efforts.

We will need to have money allocated for the purposes of their salaries.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who are these people? Have they been consultants?

Mr. WATT. Basically, they are people who are doing different activities, but whom, through reorganization and better efficiency, we want to reassign.

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of things were they doing?

Mr. WATT. They have been involved in many things, and I do not have the specific persons in mind.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you can give me an example of the types of duties, I would appreciate it.

Mr. WATT. We have several people in Water Resources in Washington where efforts are being decentralized, and we are taking those responsibilities and placing them in a set of regional offices, and will be directing a change in the manpower allocations. We will shift people from the Water Resources area studies into technical assistance to help State and local governments.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do they have the competence?

Mr. WATT. Yes, they have the resource capability of different disciplines and different competencies.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the basis for the requirement of an additional $60,000?

Mr. WATT. The basis is that we need to fund these positions that we have.

As we indicated this morning we have authority for 515 positions within the Bureau, and we are running at the 482 level.

We have had only enough money to staff at the lower level, but we are saying we can maintain that ceiling, if we can allocate funds for the purpose of paying salaries.

Mr. MCKAY. Does that mean you are going to give a pay raise, but not increase the moneys.

Mr. WATT. No. We need money to pay these people.

We are now using other sources.

Mr. GUIDICE. As you know, there are a number of unfilled positions in the Department and Bureau, and I think if I might add there, we are talking about a reallocation of vacant positions to this area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. I want to know what you are cutting in order to have more money.

Mr. REED. Reassignments.

Mr. GUIDICE. This is not a cut.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are transferring people, I gather. You will show a cut in one area and then it is proposed to put these positions in another?

Mr. WATT. You are quite correct, Madam Chairman. We are not increasing our total overall employment.

Mrs. HANSEN. But, I think it would be good fiscal practice if you would just take the money with them.

Mr. MCKAY. That makes sense.

Mr. WATT. We are not asking for authority to increase the number of people employed.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. WATT. But because our costs continue to go up for salaries and expenses, and so forth, we need more money to annualize the salaries of the existing people on board.

Mr. MCKAY. Madam Chairman, he said he was not going to put on any more people, yet he is transferring people.

Is it in your own Bureau, is that where you are transferring them?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. So that is probably part of your total 482. You are just shifting around in your own Bureau.

Mr. WATT. That is right, but I need additional money to cover their expenses.

Mr. MCKAY. Are you changing their expenses from one activity to another, also?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. You are upgrading the salaries of those that you are moving?

Mr. WATT. No. They are going to get only their in-grade increases and their moving expenses.

SURPLUS PROPERTY TRANSFER

Mrs. HANSEN. All right, please insert in the record a tabulation of surplus property that has been transferred to date, in 1973. Indicate the location, acreage, to whom it was transferred, and the proposed use in each instance.

Mr. WATT. We have that prepared.

[The information follows:]

"LEGACY OF PARKS"
SURPLUS FEDERAL REAL PROPERTIES CONVEYED TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER P.L. 91-485
JULY 1, 1972 - FEBRUARY 28, 1973

	Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Proposed Use
1.	V.A. Center	015	City of Leavenworth, Kansas	7/5/72	Neighborhood Park
2.	V.A. Hospital Reservation	026	City of Topeka, Kansas	7/10/72	Neighborhood Park
3.	V.A. Center Reservation	002	City of Madeira Beach, Florida	7/12/72	City Park
4.	Federal Center	002	City of San Antonio, Texas	7/19/72	City Park
5.	Fort Hood	139	City of Killeen, Texas	7/20/72	City Park
6.	V.A. Hospital	174	City of Waco, Texas	7/20/72	City Park
7.	Military Personnel Records Ctr.	007	City of Overland, Missouri	7/26/72	City Park
8.	Naval Training Center	003	City of Orlando, Florida	7/27/72	Addition to City Park
9.	Red Bluff Air Force Station	023	County of Tehama, California	8/2/72	County Park
10.	Macon Grain Bin Site	003	City of Macon, Illinois	8/3/72	City Park
11.	Waverly Air Force Station	060	County of Bremer, Iowa	8/3/72	County Park
12.	Jackson Installation Waterways Experiment Station	035	City of Jackson, Mississippi	8/10/72	Neighborhood Park
13.	Biloxi National Guard Training Site	005	City of Biloxi, Mississippi	8/10/72	City Park
14.	V.A. Center Reservation	013	City of Biloxi, Mississippi	8/10/72	Addition to City Park
15.	Public Health Service Hospital	005	City of Boston, Massachusetts	8/14/72	Neighborhood Park
16.	Fort Wetherill	051	State of Rhode Island	8/15/72	State Park
17.	Mt. Vernon Radio Station	001	City of Mt. Vernon, Washington	8/15/72	Addition to City Park
18.	Fort Brooke	002	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	8/16/72	Neighborhood Park
19.	Fort Buchanan	151	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	8/16/72	Commonwealth Park (City Park)
20.	U.S. Naval Station Fringe Tracts, Parcels 7 and 12	006	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	8/16/72	Commonwealth Park (Neighborhood Park)
21.	Bonnet Carre Spillway Project	020	St. Charles Parish, Louisiana	8/18/72	Community Park
22.	Tonopah Air Force Station	013	County of Nye, Nevada	8/23/72	County Park
23.	NIMH Clinical Research Ctr. and Army Reserve Training Ctr. #2	654	County of Fayette, Kentucky	8/29/72	Combination City and County Park
24.	Fort Lawton	391	City of Seattle, Washington	8/30/72	City Park
25.	Tract 165-West Thompson Lake Proj.	071	Town of Thompson, Connecticut	9/1/72	Town Park
26.	V.A. Hospital Reservation	007	Town of Bedford, Massachusetts	9/1/72	Town Park
27.	V.A. Hospital	046	Town of Wappinger, New York	9/1/72	Town Park
28.	Fitzsimons General Hospital	010	City of Aurora, Colorado	9/15/72	City Park - Bike Trail
29.	Administrative Site	006	City of Seneca, Oregon	9/21/72	City Park
30.	Army Reserve Outdoor Training Facility	539	State of Indiana	9/21/72	State Natural Area
31.	Fort Des Moines	103	County of Polk, Iowa	10/2/72	County Park
32.	Naval Retraining Command	703	City of San Diego, California	10/20/72	Natural Area-Open Space
33.	East Coast Radio Receiving Sta.	207	County of Charles, Maryland	10/21/72	County Park
34.	V.A. Hospital Reservation	044	Town of Perryville, Maryland	10/21/72	Town Park
35.	Agricultural Research Center	014	City of Greenbelt, Maryland	10/21/72	Neighborhood Park
36.	Hermanville Radar Gap Filler Site	001	County of St. Mary's, Maryland	10/21/72	Community Recreation Park

	Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Proposed Use
37.	Border Station	001	City of Calexico, California	10/25/72	Addition to Existing Park
38.	Federal Youth Center	090	Foothills Metro. Rec.& Park Dist, Colo.	10/25/72	Neighborhood Park
39.	Quarantine Station	002	City of New Orleans, Louisiana	10/27/72	City Park
40.	Nike Battery 93	037	County of Bergen, New Jersey	10/27/72	County Park
41.	Red Cross Building	001	Borough of Caldwell. New Jersey	10/27/72	Community Recreation Center
42.	Marsing Island	020	City of Marsing, Idaho	10/27/72	City Park
43.	Truax Communications Fac. Annex	006	City of Madison, Wisconsin	10/30/72	City Park
44.	Nike Battery 74	040	City of Waukesha, Wisconsin	10/30/72	City Park
45.	AEC Los Alamos (Tract J)	002	County of Los Alamos, New Mexico	10/31/72	County Park
46.	AEC Los Alamos (Rio Grande Tract)	1,121	County of Los Alamos, New Mexico	10/31/72	County Natural Area Park
47.	AEC Los Alamos (North Mesa Tract)	295	County of Los Alamos, New Mexico	10/31/72	County Park
48.	U.S.N. Oceanographic Observation Station (Fort Miles)	240	State of Delaware	10/31/72	Addition to State Park
49.	Naval Weapons Lab., Dahlgren	160	County of King George, Virginia	10/31/72	County Park
50.	Naval Weapons Lab., Dahlgren	010	Commonwealth of Virginia	10/31/72	State Roadside Park
51.	Camp McCoy	161	State of Wisconsin	11/1/72	State Park
52.	V.A. Hospital	028	City of Tomah, Wisconsin	11/1/72	City Park
53.	Federal Complex	028	City of Kansas City, Missouri	11/1/72	City Park
54.	Nike Battery 93	003	City of San Rafael, California	11/1/72	Addition to City Park
55.	Marblehead Light Station	003	State of Ohio	11/2/72	State Park
56.	Federal Reservation	015	County of Ross, Ohio	11/2/72	County Roadside Park
57.	Cincinnati Radio Range Site	010	Village of Indian Hill, Ohio	11/2/72	Neighborhood Park
58.	Chillicothe Monitoring Station	076	County of Ross, Ohio	11/2/72	County Park
59.	Nike Site CL-69	016	Cities of Westlake, Rocky River and Fairview Park, Ohio	11/2/72	Regional Park
60.	Mt. Olive Junior High School	003	County of Jefferson, Alabama	11/3/72	County Park
61.	Nike Site 96	008	City of Los Angeles, California	11/3/72	City Natural Area
62.	Naval Hospital	009	City of Norco, California	11/3/72	City Park
63.	Point Dume Instrumentation Sta.	001	State of California	11/3/72	Addition to State Park
64.	U.S.M.C. Supply Center	430	City of Albany and Dougherty Co., Ga.	11/6/72	County and State Park
65.	Adair Air Force Station	075	County of Benton, Oregon	11/8/72	County Park
66.	Burney Administrative Site	001	Burney Co. Water District, Calif.	11/10/72	Roadside Park
67.	Lewiston Government Camp (Bldg.)	001	County of Trinity, California	11/10/72	Community Recreation Center
68.	Darrington Winter Sports Site	040	County of Snohomish, Washington	11/11/72	County Park
69.	Seaplane Ramp and Turnaround	005	State of Alaska	11/16/72	State Boat Launching Ramp
70.	Beef Cattle Research Sta. (Fort Robinson)	316	State of Nebraska	11/16/72	Addition to State Park
71.	Totem Park	001	State of Alaska	11/27/72	State Historical Park
72.	Erwin National Fish Hatchery	001	Town of Erwin, Tennessee	12/6/72	City Park
73.	Fort Missoula Forest Service Site	029	City of Missoula, Montana	12/11/72	City Park

93-397 O - 73 - 7

	Property	Approximate Acreage	Recipient	Deed Date	Proposed Use
74.	V.A. Center	014	Fargo Park District, North Dakota	12/11/72	City Park
75.	V.A. Hospital, Fort Meade	117	City of Sturgis, South Dakota	12/11/72	City Park
76.	NIMH Clinical Research Center	079	County of Fayette, Kentucky	12/11/72	County Park
77.	Naval Air Station, Whidby Is.	011	City of Oak Harbor, Washington	12/14/72	City Park
78.	Rooke and Higgins Quarry Site	017	County of Coos, Oregon	12/14/72	Roadside Park
79.	Quartzville Guard Station	003	City of Sweet Home, Oregon	12/14/72	City Park
80.	Shaw Air Force Base	022	County of Sumter and City of Sumter, South Carolina	12/15/72	County and City Park
81.	Post Office and Customs House	001	City of Evansville, Indiana	12/18/72	City Park
82.	V.A. Hospital	021	City of Fort Thomas, Kentucky	12/20/72	City Park
83.	Paine Field-BOMARC Area	060	City of Everett, Washington	12/26/72	City Park
84.	Nike Site 32	005	County of King, Washington	12/29/72	Neighborhood Park
85.	Houma Air Force Station	009	City of Houma, Louisiana	1/15/73	City Park
86.	Frenchglen Hotel	002	State of Oregon	1/17/73	State Roadside Park
87.	Underhill Firing Range	042	State of Vermont	1/31/73	State Natural Area Park
88.	Hampton Beach Boathouse Site	001	Town of Hampton, New Hampshire	1/31/73	Boat Launching Site
89.	Nike Battery 54 (easements)	003	County of Monmouth, New Jersey	1/31/73	Addition to County Park
90.	Camp Wallace	631	County of Galveston, Texas	2/12/73	Regional Park
91.	NCAR Table Mesa Site	120	City of Boulder, Colorado	2/20/73	City Natural Area Park
92.	Keesler Directional Finding Annex	002	County of Harrison, Mississippi	2/20/73	Community Recreation Center
93.	Naval Electronics Lab. Center, Border Field Annex	023	State of California	2/21/73	Addition to State Park
94.	Liberty Bend Cut-Off	130	County of Jackson, Missouri	2/21/73	County Natural Area Park
95.	Power Operations Center	006	Montrose Metro. Rec. District, Colo.	2/21/73	Community Recreation Center
96.	Cannon Rock Quarry	023	County of Lincoln, Oregon	2/21/73	County Natural Area Park
97.	Naval Air Station	230	County of Tillamook, Oregon	2/22/73	County Natural Area Park
98.	Stead A.F.B.	084	City of Reno, Nevada	2/26/73	City Park
99.	Ammunition Storage and Demolition Area	624	State of Colorado	2/27/73	State Park
100.	Old Portsmouth Harbor Lifeboat Station	001	Town of Kittery, Maine	2/27/73	Town Park
101.	Lock and Dam #1	014	Town of Kenova, West Virginia	2/27/73	Town Park
102.	Camp Gary	017	City of San Marcos, Texas	2/28/73	City Park
103.	V.A. Hospital	019	City of Los Angeles, California	2/28/73	City Park
104.	Joy Communications Fac. Annex	018	Township of Clinton, Michigan	2/28/73	Community Park
105.	Brookhaven National Lab.	029	Town of Brookhaven, New York	2/28/73	Town Natural Area Park
106.	Nike Batteries 04-05	001	Town of Orangetown, New York	2/28/73	Neighborhood Park
107.	Nike Battery BU-18	047	Town of Lancaster, New York	2/28/73	Community Park

NONCOMPLIANCE PROCEDURES IN PROPERTY TRANSFER

Mrs. HANSEN. It is the responsibility of your Bureau in regard to the transfer of surplus property to perform periodic compliance inspections to be sure that the applicant's plan of intended use is carried out?

How often do you perform inspections, and what, to date, have been the results?

Mr. WATT. We have a growing need for compliance inspection. To date, we have found that the record is very good. People are utilizing the resources transferred to them for the intended purposes.

The emphasis given to this program is such that public pressures keep the lands for the dedicated purposes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me ask you a question. Supposing you had turned over a Federal installation to a State, and it was supposed to be used for a specific recreation purpose. Supposing you went out and found that they were in noncompliance. Your title transfer stipulates the purpose, does it not?

Mr. WATT. Yes, Madam Chairman, in the document which transfers title is a condition requiring the continued use of that property for park purposes.

If they do not comply, it reverts back to the Federal Government ownership.

Mrs. HANSEN. Upon what kind of proceedings?

Mr. WATT. On a determination that it is not being used as the restriction in the covenant provides.

Mr. REED. I am sure you would have to go to Justice.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, let us take a case.

Supposing that the Federal Government deeds to the State of Pennsylvania an area for recreation use. The State must spend so much on sewage control and other development costs.

Supposing that the agency, the recipient agency, finds themselves without the funds to comply. Then what happens? You may not have met that one yet, but you probably will.

Mr. WATT. We may meet it, because we are seeing indications that some of the communities who have taken over the responsibiilties for parcels of land do not have the funds to develop it at the rate that they had anticipated they would have.

PROMOTING COMPLIANCE IN PROPERTY TRANSFER

In those instances we are doing what we can to assist them in their planning and encouraging them to look at different sources. We have not reached a point, except for a couple of cases, at which a recipient has indicated he will not proceed with its development and use plan for the land.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose the State or municipality finds themselves in a situation where they want the property, and they assume they are going to either get help from the legislature, or from somewhere else.

Something happens and they are not able to provide the maintenance and the upkeep, and they cannot possible conform.

Can you foresee a time when they would possibly come back to the Federal Government and say we need help in the development of this land?

Mr. WATT. That may be a problem. If we cannot qualify them under land and water conservation programs, on the matching basis, we are going to have to devise new methods of providing funding assistance to develop and operate and maintain that facility.

Mrs. HANSEN. That would be something other than revenues.

Mr. REED. Hopefully, they would get this. I just happen to see in the morning's newspaper that Marathon Key in Florida became available. It is a magnificient beach. I am sure the county will come back to ask that their percentage of the land and water be allowed to be spent to developing this, which is a great use of the fund.

Mrs. HANSEN. But I think you ought to be taking a hard look at what contingencies you may be facing in the 5- or 10-year future.

Mr. WATT. I think in the administration of the program we must be very tolerant and very lenient in those situations, and allow them to let those lands lay idle until they can get the money.

Mrs. HANSEN. You want to make sure that the pressures on them are not so great that they have the tendency to put them to a less recreation-oriented use.

Mr. REED. I hear you loud and clear.

Mrs. HANSEN. Because this is probably going to be one of them.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There is one property in Maryland which the State did not live up to its agreement, and it has reverted to the Federal Government.

The other is the Naval Live Oak property in Florida, which is in court at the present time.

(Short recess.)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. WATT. While you were out, I reviewed the basis for the $60,000 increase request for technical assistance.

You had a much better understanding than I did.

Fifty thousand dollars of the request is to pay career people presently on our payroll that are now being paid from other reimbursable fund sources such as the Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers.

These employees will be retained on our rolls and reassigned to this function.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

Mr. REED. There is a percentage of that which relates to operational cost increases, but the major need is personal services costs for the employees being reassigned.

Mr. WATT. We anticipate that will be on a $50,000 increment for two people, made up of $38,000 for the salaries and $12,000 expenses for them.

URBAN RECREATION

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand the President in fiscal year 1974 budget has recommended termination of open space land programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Do you have any funds in your budget to study recreation needs of urban areas?

Mr. WATT. Yes; we are using the Technical Assistance Act to make profesionals available to local, State, and city governments to help them develop programs and plans for meeting urban recreation needs.

Now, under the President's proposed programs, he is hoping that Congress will pass the legislation that will provide category revenue sharing sources of funds.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres of lands are there in the category of underutilized Federal lands that are in the pipeline for transfer?

Mr. WATT. We do not have a figure for you on that point now because the inventory process is a continuing one and, frankly, the number is bigger than some of the land holding agencies will let us become knowledgeable about recreational potentials. And that is why we need to put more attention to it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What agencies are the present owners of these lands?

I mean are they Defense lands, Coast Guard, or what?

Mr. WATT. A huge, huge majority of the lands are the Department of Defense lands that will be made available.

Mr. REED. In many cases, Madam Chairman, they have been very good landlords.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, they have.

Mr. WATT. But they are tough, tough customers to get them to give the land up.

Mr. REED. They say you can never tell in the future if a defense need for the land might come up.

CHOOSING RECIPIENTS FOR SURPLUS LAND

Mrs. HANSEN. All right. You talk about conducting negotiations to select the most suitable applicant.

I think the committee would be very interested to know what guidelines you have in the so-called marketing of these lands.

Mr. WATT. We first go to the community that would most likely benefit from it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Could be either a city or a State?

Mr. WATT. Or a county, regional area government, and we work with them.

If that governmental entity seems to us the logical one but does not show a responsive interest, we seek the interest of other State agencies.

For the most part, we have found enthusiastic interest. A few entities have just said they are not willing to take on the expense of developing, and operating and maintaining an area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these agencies reluctant from the standpoint of, say, law enforcement pressure for development?

Mr. WATT. They are reluctant to take on the costs of law enforcement, operations, and maintenance.

Mr. REED. Garbage collection, and sewage disposal.

Mrs. HANSEN. Because once it is in the public recreation use, there are certain costs that are built in.

Mr. REED. Exactly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you trying to assist them in analyzing what the total costs are before they get to the acceptance point?

Mr. WATT. Yes, through technical assistance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Before they even get to the acceptance point?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

We move in and help them prepare their applications with direct attention to that point.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, Port Townsend wants a cannon, about 1890 vintage, for their park.

Mr. REED. I will try to arrange for them to get a cannon if one is available if you will ask them to notify me. I would be glad to try to make arrangements.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will get them to write you. I visited their park which is in the State park jurisdiction, and it is a very beautiful installation and a very beautiful town. They would like to kind of recreate things.

Mr. LONG. Did I hear you say a cannon? I thought the Defense Department had a monopoly on weapons from past wars?

Mr. REED. No. There are Civil War relics that have been buried for many, many years.

Mr. LONG. You have taken over at least the Civil War area hardware, I guess?

Mr. REED. We have had it for a great many years. They are extraordinarily well kept.

Mr. LONG. So you do have cannons from the Civil War?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

I made the promise to the chairlady, and I do not know that I can keep it for all the rest of the committee members, but I will do my best.

Mrs. HANSEN. The interesting part is, the Defense Department has an abysmal ignorance as to where any cannons are.

URBAN RECREATION

A report by the Comptroller General, B–176823, dated October 5, 1972, took the position that greater benefits to more people are possible by better use of Federal outdoor recreation grants.

I will insert a summary of this report in the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

GREATER BENEFITS TO MORE PEOPLE POSSIBLE BY BETTER USES OF FEDERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION GRANTS
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Department of the Interior
Department of Housing and Urban Development
B-176823

D I G E S T

WHY THE REVIEW WAS MADE

Metropolitan areas, particularly densely populated, low-income inner cities, have the greatest need for outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities, according to recreational experts.

Because one way to meet this need is through Federal grants to State and local governments for recreation projects on non-Federal land, the General Accounting Office (GAO) reviewed the recreation grant programs of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, an agency of the Department of the Interior, and of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

These programs provided about 50 percent of the Federal recreation funds available to State and local governments. From the start of these programs through fiscal year 1972, the Congress appropriated about $760 million for the Bureau program and about $577 million for the HUD programs.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Projects assisted under the Bureau and HUD programs have been meeting some of the Nation's outdoor recreation needs but many projects have been located in rural and suburban areas, where residents already have access to many recreation opportunities. Greater benefits could have been achieved had more projects been located in densely populated, low-income areas whose residents could not easily travel to places where recreation facilities and opportunities were more abundant.

Federal, State, and local agencies have been hindered in providing recreation opportunities in areas where they are needed by lack of meaningful priority systems, implementation programs, and adequate data on the availability of and demand for additional recreation facilities.

Projects have often been approved on a first-come-first-served basis depending, to a great extent, upon the availability of 50-percent State and local matching funds.

According to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, its grant program has resulted in the most heavily populated counties receiving the least grant funds per capita and the least populated counties receiving the most.

Most of HUD's grants have been provided to urban areas. However, less than 6 percent of HUD funds were

provided to low-income neighborhoods for fiscal years 1962-69. This percentage increased to about 30 percent in fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

Low-income, densely populated communities, which need additional recreation facilities, have not applied for grants in many cases because they lack local matching funds, adequate planning, or public support.

Bureau and HUD grant programs have not been more successful in meeting urban recreation needs because:

--The Bureau has not issued a nationwide recreation plan or developed and maintained a comprehensive nationwide inventory of recreation needs and resources. A national plan is essential for establishing and adjusting priorities to insure a balanced development of the Nation's outdoor recreation resources and opportunities and for coordinating recreation programs.

--Neither the Bureau nor HUD has developed an effective method for identifying outdoor recreation needs, determining how these needs should be met, or evaluating program results.

--The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act requires that 40 percent of Bureau grant funds be apportioned equally to all States. Also, the act limits the apportionment to any State to 7 percent of the funds available to all States. These limitations do not result in distributing a large portion of the funds according to need.

--State recreational plans that GAO reviewed had not established specific priorities and lacked meaningful implementation programs.

--The availability of Bureau funds for meeting needs of densely populated areas has been limited because some States require projects to be of minimum sizes, precluding the funding of neighborhood parks, playgrounds, tot-lots, and miniparks in urban areas; or restrict the use of funds to land acquisition, preventing needed development of existing recreation lands.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GAO made a number of recommendations designed to bring greater recreation benefits to more people.

AGENCY ACTIONS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and HUD generally agreed with the GAO assessment of their programs.

The Bureau stated that its program had expanded considerably in the past 2 years and that a current review might result in different conclusions. It attributed the rural orientation of the program to concern for outdoor recreation activities, such as hiking, picnicking, camping, fishing, boating, and swimming, and administration of the program at the State level by rurally oriented State park, fish and game, or conservation agencies.

The Bureau agreed that State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans were deficient but pointed out that States had become aware of urban needs and had improved their plans.

GAO's review was made when the program was expanding. The expansion had no effect, however, on the distribution of grant funds and would not insure that urban areas would receive more funds because such areas would still be required to provide 50 percent of the costs of recreation projects.

State agencies are becoming aware of urban needs and are improving their comprehensive recreation plans. However, some States included in GAO's review, although recognizing urban needs in their plans, were still using Federal grant funds in rural areas, irrespective of established priorities.

In 1964 the Bureau recognized that additional recreation was needed in urban areas, but the program still has not met this need. The Bureau is the focal point in the Federal Government for outdoor recreation, and is responsible for insuring that greater emphasis be placed on meeting these needs.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGRESS

The Department of the Interior has proposed legislation to revise the Land and Water Conservation Fund allocation formula to provide for increased apportionments of funds to the more densely populated States. GAO believes that the proposed legislation has merit and that the Congress should amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to revise the allocation formula. GAO believes, however, that revision of the allocation formula would not in itself insure that the areas of greatest need would actually receive more grants. Therefore GAO also recommends that the Congress consider amending legislation authorizing the Federal grant programs to provide for a flexible matching formula to allow the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and HUD to make grants of more and less than 50 percent, on the basis of financial needs.

Legislation currently pending before the Congress (S. 3248) would establish a new community development program, consolidating open space and urban beautification and other existing community development programs into a single program. This new program would provide local agencies with block grants of up to 90 percent of the cost of the program to assist them in undertaking a variety of development activities, including recreation. If this legislation is enacted, GAO recommendations relating to the HUD program would no longer be applicable.

Mrs. HANSEN. May I have your comments on that?

Mr. WATT. Glad to respond.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you not seen the report?

Mr. WATT. I am not familiar with what you are referring to there.

Mr. UNDERHILL. It is the report on HUD Open Space and the Land and Water Conservation Funds in which they said there was not enough going into the urban areas.

Mr. WATT. Oh, OK, excuse me.

We are familiar with that and we have responded to it. Our response, Madam Chairman, was that the data on which they drew their conclusions was correct at the time they looked at it, but it was a dated study. Since then, through administrative actions, we have encouraged the State and local governments to put more of the money into urban areas. And, as I indicated earlier, we estimate that 48 percent of our Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance to the States will go into the larger cities—the standard metropolitan statistical areas. And next year we are anticipating that 55 percent will go to those urban areas.

The essence is that we agree with the conclusions of that study. We need to put more of the otudoor recreation funds into lands and facilities closer to the people.

We think we are doing it, and we think our record has dramatically improved over the last couple of years.

CONVERSION OF SURFACE MINED LANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. The Bureau has undertaken a program of demonstration projects of converting surface mined lands to recreation uses with the Park Service and the Bureau of Mines.

Three projects are aided in part with a matching grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Please give us the details of this project.

Mr. REED. This was a curious one. This one was initiated by the White House, and we were delighted to undertake this one. We have under consideration some other ones where they wanted to be shown that reclamation for outdoor recreation use was possible.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to give us the details of this?

Mr. WATT. Yes, we will do that for the record.

[The information follows:]

The Bureau has initiated a program to accelerate the reclamation of surface-mined lands with outdoor-recreation potential. Through demonstration projects and technical assistance meetings the Bureau will bring together public and private expertise and resources to act and contribute toward the partial resolution of this national problem, and help meet the demand for outdoor recreation.

A Washington conference to stimulate public and private efforts to identify and reclaim surface-mined lands with outdoor-recreation potential has been scheduled for May 14–15, 1973. Regional meetings in each of the Bureau's seven regions are also being scheduled to followup on the national conference and facilitate the participation of concerned regional interests.

Eleven land and water conservation fund applications for surface-mined land reclamation demonstration projects have been received. Eight are currently being evaluated, selection and approval will take place prior to June 30, 1973. Three land and water conservation fund demonstration projects were instituted in January 1973, two have been approved and approval of the third is imminent. Details relative to these three projects follows:

Project No. 41-00464, project title: Central Point Bear Creek Park acquisition; applicant: Jackson County Parks Department; State: Oregon; assistance requested: $93,350.00; purpose: to acquire 159 acres of gravel pit area which will be developed into a water oriented regional park; status: approved.

Project No. 41-00465; project title: Beck Kiwanis Park Development; applicant: City of Ontario; State: Oregon; assistance requested: $26,550.00; purpose: to develop basic facilities for a city park, and to begin development of adjacent surface mined land area (gravel pit); Status: approved.

Project No. 21-00194; project title: Whitley County strip mine site; applicant: Whitley County fiscal court; State: Kentucky; assistance requested: $339,355.50; purpose: to acquire and develop 333.5 acres of stripped mined lands (coal). Development will include site improvements, landscaping, sewage package treatment plant, utilities, 60 family campsites, picnicking, shelters, two restrooms, bathhouse and control building, major trails, boating and fishing facilities, playground, roads, and parking; status: Approval imminent.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are these three projects?

Mr. WATT. We have several projects now, even more than the three that are mentioned here in the justification.

In fact, we have funded seven of them, I think, as of now.

We were very encouraged with the interest the States have shown in this.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much fiscal participation did you have in this?

Mr. WATT. We are putting up 50 percent of the funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which amounts to what?

Mr. WATT. I will get the figures for the record on this matter.

[The information follows:]

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants to States
for
Projects for Acquisition and/or Development of Surface
Mined Areas

Approved Projects as of 3/6/73

State and Project Name	Project Number	Type	Grant Amount
Arkansas			
Three Neighborhoods Park	05-00029	Development	45,378
California			
Sailor Bar Park	06-00041	Development	60,000
American River Parkway (East)	06-00063	Acquisition	160,222
Shadow Cliffs Aquatic Park	06-00099	Development	255,000
Turtle Bay East Fishing Access	06-00259	Development	24,100
Colorado			
Sawhill Ponds	08-00035	Acquisition	37,500
Barabour Ponds	08-00185	Development	450,817
Florida			
Topeekeegee Yugnee Park	(12-00036	Development	365,000
	(12-00060	Development	312,905
Poinciana Rock Pit Park	12-00050	Acquisition	382,200
Snyder Park	12-00057	Development	138,809
Georgia			
Lake Mayer	13-00065	Development	71,562
Panola Mountain	13-00093	Acquisition	118,375
Arabia Mountain	13-00181	Acquisition	342,500
Providence Canyon State Park	13-00196	Acquisition	39,520
Iowa			
Little Sioux Park	19-00093	Development	49,110
Merrick Pond	19-00157	Acquisition	1,008
New Recreational Park	19-00184	Development	3,000
Northwest Recreation Park	19-00285	Development	4,774
Ocheydan Park	19-00226	Acquisition	3,640
Spring Lake Park	19-00268	Acquisition	6,500
Ashton Wayside Park	19-00313	Development	9,138
Massachusetts			
Oak Island	25-00038	Acquisition	26,500
Cedar Swamp	25-00069	Acquisition	175,000
Lufkins Brook	25-00071	Acquisition	93,200
Michigan			
Ionia Recreation Area	26-00367	Acquisition	16,000

State and Project Name	Project Number	Type	Grant Amount
Minnesota			
Eckbeck Campground	27-00087	Acquisition	3,631
Appleton County Park	27-00203	Development	8,721
The Pit	27-00252	Development	5,089
Quarry Hill Park	27-00293	Development	7,931
Camden State Park	27-00459	Development	26,400
Robinson Park	27-00603	Development	20,000
Nebraska			
Great Nelson Tract	31-00056	Acquisition	10,000
Three Platte Valley Wayside	31-00059	Development	27,244
Grand Island Road Ranch Wayside	31-00060	Development	133,000
Gibbon Road Ranch	31-00075	Development	107,576
Nevada			
Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park	32-00023	Acquisition	12,066
New Hampshire			
Corning Road Park	33-00049	Acquisition & Development	4,625
New Jersey			
Rampo Reservation	34-00199	Acquisition	800,000
North Dakota			
Grano Recreation Area	38-00123	Development	11,870
Oregon			
Cinderella Park	41-00130	Acquisition	7,500
St. Louis Warmwater Fishing Area	41-00175	Acquisition	52,500
Ontario Fishing Ponds	41-00318	Acquisition	3,250
Bear Creek Park	41-00355	Acquisition	9,610
Central Point Bear Creek Park	41-00464	Acquisition	93,350
Beck Kiwanis Park	41-00465	Development	26,550
Pennsylvania			
Coal Street Park	(42-00114	Development	300,000
	(42-00212	Development	500,000
	(42-00229	Development	750,000
Moraine State Park	42-00193	Development	2,009,849
Brush Creek Park	42-00217	Development	575,000
West Virginia			
Park View Playground	54-00023	Acquisition & Development	12,702
Wisconsin			
Oshkosh Quarry Park	55-00243	Development	33,767
Sheboygan Quarry Area	55-00250	Development	16,750
Kenosha County Silver Lake Park	(55-00028	Acquisition	66,000
	(55-00378	Development	254,691

State and Project Name	Project Number	Type	Grant Amount
Wisconsin (con't)			
Madison Mineral Pointe Park	55-00395	Development	20,790
Quarry Park	55-00492	Development	142,628
Grafton Lime Kiln Park	55-00495	Development	25,781
Total of Approved Projects			$9,270,629

Projects Under Consideration as of 3/6/73

Alabama			
County Recreation Complex	01-00142	Acquisition & Development	505,500
California			
Old Santa Ana	06-00290	Development	604,758
Idaho			
Kellogg City School	16-00178	Development	69,167
Kentucky			
Whitley County Strip Mine	21-00194	Acquisition & Development	339,355
Michigan			
Foley Lake	NA[1/]	Development	100,000
Missouri			
State Park Donation and Development	29-00514	Acquisition & Development	102,000
Texas			
Ft. Worth Surface Mine	NA	Development	250,000
Washington			
Sacajawea Park	53-00183	Development	300,000
Mission Valley Park	53-00184	Development	126,710
West Virginia			
Pendleton Run Recreation Area	54-00120	Acquisition & Development	322,750
Total of Projects Under Consideration			$2,720,240

1/ NA--Project Number not yet assigned.

Mr. WATT. It is interesting to see the type of lands that are being put forth by the States. Some are coal lands, others sand and gravel pits, and one is a brickyard, a clay deposit.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much are in landfills or dumps?

Mr. WATT. The Bureau has funded the development of landfill projects under the land and water conservation fund.

However, we are not including landfill projects of this type under the surplus mined program, but they have potential for recreational purposes.

Mr. REED. I saw one in California. It consisted of fields formerly a series of gulleys which had been filled in and put into playing fields. The project was in Los Angeles and was outstanding and which was partly financed by the land and water conservation fund.

PROJECTS IN DEPRESSED AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. You say that the Bureau provided some staff services for the President's Interagency Economic Adjustment Committee? What does this involve?

Mr. WATT. This committee addresses its attention to those regions which are suffering because of the tremendous reduction in the Federal effort, like the closing down of a military base and the Secretary of Defense has pulled together representatives from the several interested departments to see what we can do to help that locality recover from the economic shock of Federal departure.

We provide professional staff assistance to that group to determine if there are recreational potential which can be developed, or a contribution to the utilization of the resources that are abandoned. We determine if the community needs for recreational activities can be met by use of the property.

The effort of that committee has been well received by local government and on the whole done a very good job in helping those regions recover.

Mr. LONG. Will the chairlady yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

FORT HOLABIRD LAND CONVERSION

Mr. LONG. What you have just said interests me, particularly because the Defense Department is proposing to close down Fort Holabird in my district. They have proposed turning it into an industrial park, totally industrializing the area.

The community does not want this because it would ruin a residential area, and I am looking for something I can put in its place at Fort Holabird.

What kind of help can we get from you?

Mr. WATT. It is my understanding that the Senate Armed Services Committee has this property under review.

I am told that the parcel of land has been reviewed by Federal interests and has been identified as one which would have unique recreational values and could be made available to State and local government.

Mrs. HANSEN. What unique recreational values?

Mr. MONROE. Not all of it, just a portion of it.

Mr. LONG. Half of it General Motors has been willing to take over. This would help the city and give it extra revenue. But the other half, next to the Dundalk community, I would like to keep as is, or turn it into a recreational area.

The old people want it for recreation, others want it for swimming, young people want it for recreation.

We have not been able to get much cooperation from anybody on this.

Mr. WATT. Let us look into that and respond to you.

I hope we have a happy ending on this.

Mr. LONG. I do, too. All I want to do is keep half of it in some sort of a parklike, recreational arrangement. Of course, we are up against the city that wants the tax revenue.

BALTIMORE HARBOR DREDGING

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Long brought up another problem you are looking into, and that is dredging of Baltimore Harbor.

Mr. REED. I suppose it will be an outstanding battle.

Mr. LONG. EPA should be helping us, but it shows no signs of doing so.

Madam Chairman, this is 100 million cubic yards of just about the worst poison imaginable.

Baltimore Harbor may be the most polluted harbor in the world. The proposal is to take this poisonous sludge and dump it in the diked disposal area. The dike is supposed to prevent the poison from coming out.

Well, of course, it does not. That is why they have sluice gates. When the water rises to the point where the dike cannot hold any more, the poisoned water flows back out.

The dikes are objectionable on other grounds because small boats in a heavy storm could be smashed against this stone dike.

Mr. REED. I had not heard about this project.

Mr. LONG. They propose 2,000 acres. Right now we have two lovely islands, Hart and Miller Islands, which are basically wetlands. For generations people have swum around there, anchored their boats off the island, fished, and crabbed. This is an area where you have 60,000 people, mostly moderate-income people, with lovely summer homes. The proposal would turn this into one vast desolation, 2,000 acres—3 square miles.

I have visited Craney Island, a somewhat smaller but similar diked area located on the James River off Portsmouth, Va.

The Corps of Engineers and all the other Federal people I talked with said there were no problems at Craney Island. Don't worry about it, they said.

This has been a great thing for the community, they said. Then you talk to the people who live there, and you find out it is just the opposite. The people have been lied to. The residents of the Craney Island area I talked with were climbing the wall.

These people bought houses there years ago with the idea this was going to be a nice area. The dike has been there 20 years now and is still just as hideous, if possible, as it was 20 years ago. These people

have built homes off that area, and have, of course, seen their property depreciate in value.

But that is only a few dozen homes.

Here in Baltimore, we have 60,000 people.

Mr. REED. Is this an authorized project?

Mr. LONG. Well, right now I have been fighting it. It would have gone through if I had not fought it. The State is behind it.

The State proposes to build a dike for the mainteance dredging. The State has that money and that gets it started. But they do have to have a permit from the Corps of Engineers and that is where it is being held up now.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have to have an environmental statement, too.

Mr. REED. We would be coordinating any Department review with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. LONG. As I said EPA should be helping us, but it doesn't seem to be giving us any support.

Mr. REED. I will have a look at it from the Fish and Wildlife point of view.

Mr. LONG. If you put this through, I will be very grateful.

Mrs. HANSEN. And an excellent committee member.

Mr. LONG. You know, usually when you have a beautiful wetlands bay area, it is for wealthy people. This is an area where you have scores of thousands of working people, and their beautiful homes. There are 60,000 people in that general area, and this will just destroy it.

The original report from the State's engineering consultants recommended industrializing the land which the diked disposal area will create. When they saw the horror on my face, they began to fall back to recommending the land he used for recreation, but part of the economic justification for selecting the Hart-Miller Island site is that the land, once the disposal area is filled, would be worth $30 million.

Well, no land for recreation is going to be worth $10,000 an acre. Once the area becomes something which is hideous and bad enough, then industry will move in. The area is not very far from the Bethlehem Steel Plant at Sparrows Point. The company owned the land and sold it. The new owner is now asking $10,000 an acre, although he paid only a few hundred dollars an acre for it.

They do not have recreation in mind.

Mr. REED. It seems to be a complete violation of the Water Quality Act that was passed last year. That is what surprises me.

Mr. LONG. State consultants and officials tell you the dike will filter out the poison and that it will not hurt the water quality.

The Johns Hopkins Chesapeake Bay Institute is a consultant on the project. You are not going to get an objective statement from that institute.

And because the Governor supports the project, no State employee is going to tell you that the diked disposal area will hurt water quality in the surrounding waters.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McKay?

Mr. MCKAY. No questions.

Mr. MCDADE. No questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Veysey?

Mr. VEYSEY. No questions.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Mrs. Hansen. We will turn to the land and water conservation fund.

Again we have Mr. Watt, the Director, and Secretary Reed. Do you have a general statement, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. Reed. I do not have one, Madam Chairman. I included the subject in my statement earlier today.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. Watt, will you place your statement in the record and summarize it for us?

Mr. Watt. Yes, I'll be happy to.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of James G. Watt, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior

Madam Chairman, the $55.2 million requested for fiscal year 1974 is for:

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Assistance to States	$50,000,000
Federal programs	
Administrative expenses	5,223,000

Since the act was amended, substantial unobligated balances have been carried over each year from prior fiscal years. While reasonably successful efforts have been made to reduce these backlogs of idle public funds and to apply effectively the levels annually available from the fund, the budget requests for fiscal year 1974 envision a catchup year.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES

The fiscal year 1974 request for an appropriation of $50 million, together with the $128.2 million estimated carryover, is geared to making available in fiscal year 1974 an amount which the States can obligate at present staffing levels and minimizing future carryovers of appropriated public funds. Continued obligations by the States at the levels in fiscal years 1972 and 1973 will lower carryover balances in future years under a full funding program.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

No appropriations are requested for Federal land acquisition for fiscal year 1974. The unobligated carryover funds are sufficient to sustain an acquisition program in fiscal year 1974 at approximately the same obligational levels as in fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

The $80 million obligational program for the Federal agencies is divided as follows: National Park Service, $59,400,000; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, $2,400,000; Bureau of Land Management, $200,000; and Forest Service, $18 million. The intent is to utilize these carryover funds primarily to continue ongoing acquisitions in existing areas. Through the reprograming of savings and other funds acquisition programs will be initiated in areas authorized by the 92d Congress.

We plan to continue program categories outlined in the fiscal year 1974 budget justification. These were:

1. Funding of specially authorized areas. The fiscal year 1974 program plan continues to place emphasis on speedy acquisition of lands in newly authorized areas to prevent price escalation.
2. Acquisition within specially designed recreation areas designed around specific recreation resources and areas. During fiscal year 1974, we plan to continue the acquisition of lands within specially designated recreation areas.
3. Acquisition of general inholdings to round out existing recreation facilities and areas. We plan to continue a program of acquisition of critical inholdings in order to prevent adverse developments.

With respect to the status of the Redwood National Park land acquisition, court action is slated for the spring on two companies. We are continuing negotiations with the other two companies.

We are requesting no increase in funds needed to administer the land and water conservation fund program in fiscal year 1974.

Mr. WATT. Madam Chairman, thank you.

For the land and water conservation fund program——

Mrs. HANSEN. You better not use the word "program." Why not say curtailment?

ASSISTANCE TO STATES

Mr. WATT. We have an aggressive program. We are going to help the States.

We are asking for $55.2 million in appropriations for the land and water conservation fund to give assistance to the State governments and to carry out the expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for administering the program.

The $5.2 million for administration is the same dollar amount that we were appropriated in fiscal year 1973.

Increases in costs, and so forth, will be absorbed with better management.

As to the $50 million we are asking for the States, we feel that that is an amount of money that will demonstrate to the States our commitment to the continuity of this program.

You folks in Congress have been appropriating funds at tremendous rates since 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was supposed to be the purpose of the act.

Mr. WATT. $181.8 million was given to the States in fiscal year 1973. By appropriating these moneys at such a great rate, the majority of the States have not been able to keep up with their matching share. As of January 31, 1973, we have accumulated in the fund from the past 3 years $228 million which remains unobligated by the States.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much have the States matched?

Mr. WATT. Through January 31 of this fiscal year, the States have obligated $691.6 million of the total funds apportioned to them; $100 million of this amount has been obligated during the current fiscal year.

I am using January 31 as my point of reference here.

Mr. MCDADE. What was the figure again?

Mr. WATT. As of January 31, 1973, the States have obligated $100 million in this fiscal year. To summarize the statement and finish that up, we feel that with the $50 million and the carryover moneys that will be available to the majority of the States, we will have a program.

STATUS OF ESTIMATED CARRYOVER FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point no State was anticipating obligating any of the $128.2 million estimated unobligated carryover funds before the beginning of fiscal 1974?

Mr. WATT. The $128.2 million figure is a projection we have made on the moneys that will be carried over.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is nothing to stop them from coming in between now and June 30 to obligate more than that.

Mr. REED. If they come in they will be funded out of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. So there could be less carryover.

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

I will discuss with you in a few moments what experiences we have had since these figures were developed in December. Our current estimate is that the carryover probably will be much larger than the $128 million.

The States have not been performing at the rate we expected they would be by December.

We are saying in fiscal year 1974, and I must speak on a national basis, and not address the Utah issue—our program for the States will be approximately $178 million. In the past several years, the obligations have been at a greater rate than we had experienced in the history of the program.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

On the Federal side of the program we are asking for no new funds, because we again have the situation where the Federal agencies have not obligated funds at a rate sufficient to keep up with the funds available.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is their carryover?

Mr. WATT. Their carryover into fiscal year 1974 will be $111 million, which is much more money than they have ever been able to obligate in any one year.

Mr. MCKAY. Why do the Federal agencies carry it over?

Mr. WATT. There are problems with willing sellers, appraisals, relocation problems, and court cases. They have not been able to spend the money that has been appropriated to them. Therefore, we have projected a carryover of $111 million into fiscal year 1974.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point in the record we will insert justification pages 22 through 35.

[The justification pages referred to follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Appropriation, 1973		$300,000,000
Transferred to GSA for space rental		-20,000
Contract authority		30,000,000
Contract authority , unobligated balance lapsing		-30,000,000
Unobligated balance from prior years		251,832,803
Total available for obligation, 1973		551,812,803
Decreases:		
Assistance to States		
Appropriation, 1973	$181,800,000	
Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1972	166,367,709	
Subtotal	348,167,709	
Federal Programs		
Appropriation, 1973	112,957,000	
Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1972	85,465,094	
Subtotal	198,422,094	546,589,803
Subtotal		5,223,000
Increases:		
Assistance to States		
Appropriation, 1974	50,000,000	
Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1973	128,167,709	
Subtotal	178,167,709	
Federal Programs		
Appropriation, 1974	-0-	
Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1973	111,422,261	
Contract authority	30,000,000	
Subtotal	141,422,261	319,589,970
Total available for obligation, 1974		324,812,970
Less: Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1973		-239,589,970
Less: Contract authority lapsing, 1974		-30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1974		55,223,000

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimated Total Available	Fiscal Year 1974 Unobligated Balance from 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Budget Estimate	Total Available 1974 Compared to Total Available 1973	Page Reference
1. Assistance to States	$348,167,709	$178,167,709	$128,167,709	$50,000,000	$-170,000,000	BOR-25
2. Federal Programs	198,422,094	111,422,261	111,422,261	--	-86,999,833	BOR-28
3. Administrative Expenses	5,223,499	5,223,000	--	5,223,000	-499	BOR-31
Total	551,813,302	294,812,970	239,589,970	55,223,000	-257,000,332	

1. Assistance to States -- $50,000,000

Funds requested in 1974 together with all unobligated carryover balances will be used for grants-in-aid to States to finance 50 percent of the cost of preparing and maintaining outdoor recreation plans, acquiring land and water areas, and developing areas for outdoor recreation purposes.

2. Federal Programs -- $-0-

Funds in the amount of $80,000,000 from unobligated carryover balances will be utilized in fiscal year 1974 to provide for the acquisition of additional land and water areas by the National Park Service ($59,400,000); Forest Service ($18,000,000); Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife ($2,400,000); and the Bureau of Land Management ($200,000).

3. Administrative Expenses -- $5,223,000

Funds requested in 1974 will finance the cost of administering the Federal and State programs of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

1. ASSISTANCE TO STATES

Assistance to States: Fiscal year 1973, $181,800,000; fiscal year 1974, $50,000,000; decrease, $131,800,000.

Need for Funds Requested

The fiscal year 1974 request of $50.0 million, in combination with the expected $128.2 million in unobligated carryover funds from previous fiscal years, will provide the States with $178.2 million for grants to continue orderly and effective planning, acquisition, and development under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

Under this program, Federal dollars are matched with an equal amount of State or local money to finance the acquisition and/or development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. As required by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, all projects must be in accord with the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared by the State and approved by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This requirement establishes an orderly approach to resolving the outdoor recreation needs at the State and local levels.

By the end of fiscal year 1973, approximately $811.5 million in Federal funds will have been equally matched by State and local money for some 11,000 grant projects.

Our fiscal year 1974 request for an appropriation of $50 million together with the $128.2 million in estimated carryover is geared to making available for obligation in fiscal year 1974 that amount which the States can obligate at present staffing levels and eliminating future carryovers of idle public funds. Continued obligations by the States at the levels in fiscal years 1972, 1973, and 1974 will eliminate carryover balances in future years under a full funding program.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments

Projects which have been approved since the beginning of the program range from a $150 grant for a La Crosse County, Wisconsin, park to a $4.7 million grant to develop a Pennsylvania State park near Philadelphia. Every State has outstanding projects from California's Santa Monica Mountain acquisition near Los Angeles to Virginia's False Cape State Park acquisition of prime Atlantic oceanfront lands. In Arkansas a 50-acre sanitary landfill was converted into a city park. In Atlanta, Georgia, acquisition of several hundred acres of Chattahoochee riverbank lands and islands and Indiana's large development project in a high density, low income area near downtown Indianapolis are two examples of state urban efforts. Over 2,500 new grant projects are anticipated during the fiscal year 1973 program.

Several new and innovative programs have been initiated through the State grants program. One involves some 41 grant projects which have been approved or are under consideration to rehabilitate flood-damaged recreation areas and facilities resulting from Hurricane Agnes. The projects, located in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, involve Federal matching assistance in the amount of $5.5 million. Another major grant project in the flood-ravaged area centered in Pennington County, South Dakota was recently approved to receive $959,000 under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

A second new program involves the rehabilitation of mined lands. This pilot program to provide outstanding recreation opportunities while restoring the

environment destroyed by surface mining has been launched in a number of States. One of the first pilot projects is a 120 acre mined land area at Foley Lake near Pontiac, Michigan. Other projects currently being considered by the Bureau's Regional Offices are located in or near Huntsville, Alabama; Whitley County, Kentucky; and Blackwater Falls State Park, Tucker County, West Virginia. The successful rehabilitation of mined areas in many States across the country will be of great benefit to the recreation public.



Recreation sites and facilities are financed jointly by States and Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to provide for a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities and experiences.



FISCAL YEAR 1974 ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES
FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

State	Apportionment	State	Apportionment
Alabama	$ 816,750	New Hampshire	$ 471,500
Alaska	433,750	New Jersey	1,489,500
Arizona	642,750	New Mexico	501,000
Arkansas	590,750	New York	3,120,000
California	3,463,250	North Carolina	948,000
Colorado	696,750	North Dakota	451,250
Connecticut	836,750	Ohio	1,896,750
Delaware	474,250	Oklahoma	697,250
Florida	1,369,750	Oregon	662,750
Georgia	932,000	Pennsylvania	2,078,000
Hawaii	510,500	Rhode Island	539,000
Idaho	462,500	South Carolina	691,500
Illinois	1,978,500	South Dakota	456,750
Indiana	1,055,500	Tennessee	851,250
Iowa	693,000	Texas	1,940,750
Kansas	646,000	Utah	547,750
Kentucky	745,250	Vermont	433,000
Louisiana	848,000	Virginia	983,750
Maine	490,750	Washington	862,500
Maryland	971,250	West Virginia	582,500
Massachusetts	1,231,500	Wisconsin	941,000
Michigan	1,647,750	Wyoming	424,000
Minnesota	865,000	District of Columbia	170,500
Mississippi	595,750	Puerto Rico	301,750
Missouri	999,250	Virgin Islands	4,500
Montana	466,000	Guam	6,000
Nebraska	563,000	American Samoa	1,500
Nevada	469,750		

Total Apportioned	$47,550,000
Contingency	2,450,000
Total Appropriated	$50,000,000

2. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Analysis by Subactivities

Activity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974		Budget Estimate	Total Available 1974 Compared to Total Available 1973
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1973		
1. National Park Service ...	$132,933,827	$ 79,473,827	$ 79,473,827	--	$-53,460,000
2. Forest Service	56,138,359	29,138,359	29,138,359	--	-27,000,000
3. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	6,797,484	2,597,484	2,597,484	--	-4,200,000
4. Bureau of Land Management	2,012,591	212,591	212,591	--	-1,800,000
5. Redwoods Acquisition	539,833	--	--	--	-539,833
Total Federal Programs.	198,422,094	111,422,261	111,422,261	--	-86,999,833

2. Federal Programs

Federal Programs: Fiscal year 1973, $112,957,000; fiscal year 1974, $-0-; a decrease of $112,957,000.

No appropriations are requested for Federal land acquisition for fiscal year 1974. The unobligated carryover funds in the Federal land acquisition program are sufficient to sustain an acquisition program in fiscal year 1974 at approximately the fiscal years 1972 and 1973 levels. The intent is to primarily utilize these carryover funds to continue ongoing acquisition in existing areas. Through the reprograming of savings and other funds, acquisition programs will be initiated in areas authorized by the 92nd Congress.

Plan of Work: During fiscal year 1974, we plan to continue program categories outlined in the fiscal year 1973 budget justification. These were:

1. Acquisition within specially designated recreation areas designed around specific recreation resources and areas. During fiscal year 1974, we plan to continue the acquisition of lands within specially designated recreation areas.

2. Acquisition of general inholdings to round out existing recreation facilities and areas. We plan to continue a program of acquisition of critical inholdings in order to prevent adverse developments.

3. Funding of specially authorized areas. The fiscal year 1974 program plan continues to place emphasis on speedy acquisition of lands in newly authorized areas to prevent price escalation.

Within the program categories above, we plan to continue an active Federal acquisition program to provide for the protection and public enjoyment of the Nation's outstanding recreation resources. The estimated program obligations by agency are as follows:

Agency	Amount	Acres
National Park Service	$59,400,000	89,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	2,400,000	28,000
Bureau of Land Management	200,000	2,000
Forest Service	18,000,000	53,000
Total	$80,000,000	172,000

Redwood National Park--The Bureau, as the Department's representative, is striving to arrive at settlements with the four major timber companies whose lands were legislatively taken by Public Law 90-545 for the Redwood National Park.

Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Arcata National Corporation have filed petitions with the Court of Claims for a determination of the amount of just compensation due them. Pre-trial work is continuing. Appraisals and timber inventory data have been exchanged under discovery procedures. Depositions of the Government and Arcata appraisers have been taken. Court action is slated for the spring of 1973. A decision on the value of the lands is expected early in fiscal year 1974.



Portions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund are used to expand Federal recreation areas such as national parks and forests; acquisitions have included Redwood National Park, California.

Negotiations are continuing with Harold A. Miller et al. (Miller-Rellim Redwood Company) in an attempt to reach overall agreement. Miller has been paid in cash and kind in the amount equal to the Government's appraised value.

Agreement has been reached with Simpson Timber Company on all matters except the amount of severance. Negotiations with Simpson on the severance amount are pending an agreement by National Park Service and Simpson Timber Company on the use of roads for log hauling purposes and other forest management activities.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative Expenses: Fiscal year 1973, $5,223,000; fiscal year 1974, $5,223,000; no change.

Need for Funds Requested:

A. Assistance to States Program

Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys available to the States for grant projects are approximately three times what they were at the inception of the Fund program. There has been an attendant increase in workload. In fiscal year 1972, some 1,500 grants were approved. The fiscal year 1973 program will probably entail the processing and approval of over 2,500 grants and at least that many amendments. The fiscal year 1974 appropriation of $50.0 million, combined with the estimated $128.2 million carryover, makes available $178.2 million for obligation in fiscal year 1974. This amount should sustain the workload at near 2,500 grants.

The Bureau has taken a variety of steps to minimize redtape and to increase efficiency in administrative procedures. A recent study by the National Governors' Conference identified the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant program as the model for Federal programs. The States have been given greater responsibility for the preparation, review, and permanent retention of project documentation. Additionally, the approval of most grants has been delegated to the regional level, and this has simplified and shortened the grant application process. These procedures have decreased the general flow of paperwork and given the Bureau the opportunities to fulfill other continuing program responsibilities, such as spot inspections of the thousands of completed Fund-assisted areas and facilities to assure they are retained, operated, and maintained in conformity with the purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Compliance inspections of projects are conducted through agreements executed with the States. Grant project activities are monitored on a periodic basis beginning at the preconstruction stage. Project operation and maintenance activities on completed projects are inspected to assure that facilities remain open and available to the public. The cumulative effect of the States' increasing numbers of grant applications and ongoing and completed projects is a substantial increase in the Bureau's inspection responsibilities. There will be over 11,000 approved projects at the start of fiscal year 1974.

Many States are now placing greater emphasis on grant projects in and near larger metropolitan centers to increase recreation opportunities available to the large urban populations. These projects increase demands on the Bureau's manpower to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. The Bureau has prepared environmental statements for 15 major grant projects within the last 6-month period. Relocation assistance has affected only a few grant projects to date. However, implementation of this Act together with greater State emphasis on urban projects will steadily increase this involvement and the attendant impact on the Bureau's work force in fiscal year 1974.

B. Federal Programs

The Federal land acquisition program of the Land and Water Conservation Fund has reached an obligational level of about $90 million annually. No additional funds or positions are requested for the administration of the Federal land acquisition program for fiscal year 1974. The four Federal agencies participating in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program will have to reprogram carryover funds in some cases to meet higher priority outdoor recreation needs. Additionally, we are revising our program procedures that have been in effect since 1966. The new

procedures will enable us to more effectively manage current program levels and meet identified recreational needs.

Public Law 92-347 was enacted in July 1972. This legislation provides for a coordinated recreation fee program among all Federal agencies. The law requires that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation make an annual report to Congress. The Secretary of the Interior has delegated his responsibility under Public Law 92-347 to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

In order to make these annual reports, statistics have to be gathered, analyzed, and reported on from nearly 1,400 management units. Since the first report to Congress is due in March 1973 and the law was not passed until July 1972, the first report will not have a full use season on which to base an analysis. The report due in March 1974 will require onsite field inspections in order to provide an analysis of comparable fees for comparable service and facilities. The Bureau intends to execute this program within current manpower and fiscal levels. No increase in funds or manpower is requested for the execution of the fee program.

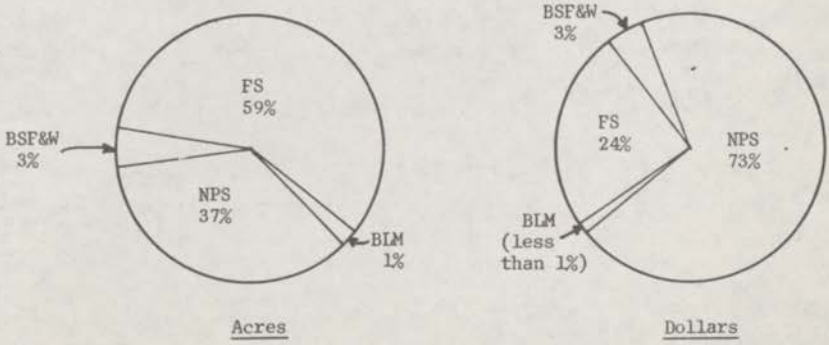
Status of Program: The Federal land acquisition portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund has reached a significant milestone. Over one million acres of Federal recreation lands have been acquired with Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys since passage of Public Law 88-578. Actual accomplishments can be summarized by agencies as follows:

Acquisitions through November 30, 1972

Agency	Acres	Cost	
Bureau of Land Management	1,234	$ 1,085,000	
National Park Service	429,211	389,564,000	
Forest Service	677,829	127,138,000	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	36,035	14,434,000	
Total	1,134,310	$532,221,000	1/

1/ Excludes Redwood National Park acquisitions from four major timber companies

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
FEDERAL ACQUISITION



The acreage acquired under the Fund represents high priority lands to serve recognized national outdoor recreational needs. Program thrust has been directed toward completion of acquisition in newly authorized areas. The National Park Service is the responsible agency for most of these new areas, generally located near urban centers where land values are usually higher. Other key lands have been acquired in national forests, national wildlife refuges, and areas administered by the National Park Service to assure preservation of nationally important scenic and historic sites, to preserve habitat for rare and endangered species, and to provide additional recreational opportunities. Most of these lands are located at greater distances from the urban centers where the market is not as competitive.

During 1974, major emphasis will be placed on initiating acquisition programs at Gateway National Recreation Area, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, acquiring lands along the Appalachian Trail, preserving rare and endangered species habitat, including that of the California Condor, continuing acquisition within the Wild and Scenic River System, and providing other areas of high quality recreation opportunity for the American public.

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	292	296	296
Full-time equivalent of other positions	11	13	13
Average paid employment	261	267	267
Average GS grade	9.4	9.3	9.3
Average GS salary	$14,626	$14,480	$14,456

. ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title:
Land and Water Conservation — Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase(+) or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations ...	288,437,514	312,223,332	263,390,709	-48,832,623
Unobligated balance lapsing:				
Appropriation	7,413	--	--	--
Contract authority	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	--
Transferred to Office of the Secretary	36,200	--	--	--
Transferred to GSA	--	19,501	--	-19,501
Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-178,813,930	-251,832,803	-239,589,970	-12,242,833
Unobligated balance available, end of year (+)	251,832,803	239,589,970	31,422,261	-208,167,709
Appropriation	361,500,000	300,000,000	55,223,000	-244,777,000
Contract authority	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	--
Obligations by Objects:				
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION				
11.0 Personnel compensation	3,750,368	3,962,000	3,900,000	-62,000
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian	322,357	374,000	369,000	-5,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	143,527	280,000	270,000	-10,000
22.0 Transportation of things	10,234	17,000	17,000	--
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities .	158,009	156,000	156,000	--
24.0 Printing and reproduction ..	34,574	51,000	48,000	-3,000
25.0 Other services ..	367,106	875,332	411,000	-464,332
26.0 Supplies and materials	43,320	40,000	40,000	--
31.0 Equipment	23,741	7,000	7,000	--
32.0 Lands & structures	1,420,000	--	--	--
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions .	192,007,815	220,000,000	178,167,709	-41,832,291
42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities ...	--	1,000	5,000	+4,000
Total, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	198,281,051	225,763,332	183,390,709	-42,372,623

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase(+) or Decrease (-)
Obligations by Objects: (Cont.)				
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS				
11.0 Personnel compensation	7,076,000	7,214,000	7,108,000	-106,000
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian	707,000	750,000	741,000	-9,000
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	2,000	2,000	--	-2,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	564,000	308,000	441,000	+133,000
22.0 Transportation of things	157,000	155,000	144,000	-11,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	261,000	282,000	234,000	-48,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction	49,000	64,000	66,000	+2,000
25.0 Other services	5,591,463	5,654,000	6,400,000	+746,000
26.0 Supplies and materials	29,000	106,000	91,000	-15,000
31.0 Equipment	130,000	67,000	48,000	-19,000
32.0 Lands and structures	75,452,000	70,421,000	60,390,000	-10,031,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions	136,000	1,440,000	4,340,000	+2,900,000
42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities	5,000	--	--	--
Subtotal	90,159,463	86,463,000	80,003,000	-6,460,000
95.0 Quarters & subsistence charges	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	--
Total, Allocation Accounts	90,156,463	86,460,000	80,000,000	-6,460,000
Total obligations	288,437,514	312,223,332	263,390,709	-48,832,623
Obligations are Distributed as Follows:				
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	198,281,051	225,763,332	183,390,709	-42,372,623
National Park Service	54,902,553	53,460,000	59,400,000	+5,940,000
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	4,246,494	4,200,000	2,400,000	-1,800,000
Forest Service	30,335,391	27,000,000	18,000,000	-9,000,000
Bureau of Land Management	672,025	1,800,000	200,000	-1,600,000

APPROPRIATION REQUESTS FOR STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have $50 million budgeted for assistance to States, and no funds are requested for Federal programs, as you noted.

This is a reduction of $131,800,000 and $112,957,000, respectively, from fiscal year 1973.

This program is currently authorized at $300 million.

What is the rationale for this proposed level of funding, aside from the comments you have made?

Can you describe for the committee your current policy in regard to funding patterns for the next year or two?

Mr. WATT. This administration is committed to the purposes and objectives of this program, and frankly, was disappointed that we had not been able to acquire park and recreational lands at a greater rate by the States and Federal agencies.

While we are committed to the objective of the program, we have accumulated these unobligated, unspent moneys in the fund. We are going into a tight budget year. It did not seem justifiable to continue to ask Congress to appropriate additional funds when we already were not spending the moneys that you had appropriated to us in years gone by.

I have charts, Madam Chairman, that I would like to present to you, and hand out for us to examine. These charts show both Federal and State portions of the program, and the gaps between appropriations, obligations, and expenditures.

On the State side you will see that appropriations have far outdistanced the obligations and expenditures.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. Then why do the States come to us at the beginning of each budget year seeking a bigger share?

I am sure you realize that in various times this committee has reduced the percentage, and has been taken to task by the States.

Probably at this point in the record you had better show how the States provide funds. Do they do it by bonding, property tax, on what?

Mr. REED. Usually bonds.

Mr. HANSEN. We need to get a good idea about how the States are participating in this.

[The information follows:]

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - Jan. 1, 1973

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Alabama	1967	$ 43,000,000	Acquisition and development of State parks and park facilities.
Alaska	1966	900,000	Planning, acquiring, constructing, equipping, and other capital improvements.
	1970	2,300,000	Acquisition and development of State recreation facilities.
California	1964	150,000,000	$85 million for acquisition of beaches, parks, recreation areas and historic sites; $5 million for acquisition and development of fish and wildlife areas; $20 million for "minimum development"; and $40 million for local acquisition and development grants.
	1970	60,000,000	Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Bond Act.
Connecticut	1961	3,100,000	$2,100,000 for acquisition of shore parks on Long Island Sound and $1,000,000 for a pavillion at Hammonasset Beach State Park in Madison.
	1963	3,000,000	Local grants to aid acquisition of open spaces.
	1963	2,500,000	State park development.
	1965	2,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands.
	1967	2,648,000	Improvement, development, and acquisition for 24 inland State parks.
	1967	2,000,000	Acquisition and improvement of open space.
	1967	4,000,000	Grants-in-aid to municipalities for acquisition of open space.
Delaware	1970	500,000	Acquisition and development of local parks.

*Compiled by Division of Cooperative Services, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, from "Outdoor Recreation Action".

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - Jan. 1, 1973

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Florida	1968	20,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation projects.
	1972	240,000,000	Acquisition of recreation and environmentally endangered lands.
Georgia	1963	2,300,000	Development of 16 State parks.
Kentucky	1960	19,900,000	State parks capital improvement program.
	1965	4,500,000	Recreation acquisition and development; part of a $176 million highway and general construction bond issue.
Louisiana	1960	60,000,000	Capital outlay program with unspecified amount for parks acquisition and development.
	1970	250,000	Capital improvements at four State parks.
Maine	1965	10,000,000	Private recreation mortage loans.
	1966	1,500,000	Allagash River preservation, principally acquisition.
	1968	4,000,000	Monies will be placed in the Maine State Park and Recreation Area Fund and used to acquire land for outdoor recreation, preserve historic sites, highway scenic or picnic areas, wildlife preservation and ecological conservation.
Maryland	1971	3,090,000	Development and improvement of State park facilities.
	1968	1,000,000	Legislature authorized the $1 million "Outdoor Recreation Land Loan Act of 1968" to assist local governments in recreation land acquisition and development.
	1969	60,000,000	Part of an overall $86 million, 5-year program entitled Program Open Space, designed to accelerate acquisition of open space recreation land.

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - Jan. 1, 1973

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Massachusetts	1964	3,300,000	Acquisition, development, and improvement of outdoor recreation areas
	1966	16,000,000	Four issues for use by various agencies for acquisition and development.
	1968	15,000,000	Department of Natural Resources will use monies for acquisition, planning, development, and improvement of outdoor recreation areas.
	1969	10,000,000	Department of Natural Resources will use monies for the construction, development, and improvement of swimming pools, swimming areas, skating rinks and other facilities outside the Metropolitan Park District (Boston).
	1972	130,000,000	Acquisition and improvement of recreation and open space areas.
Michigan	1960	10,000,000	Acquisition and development of State parks.
	1968	100,000,000	Quality Recreation Bond Issue.
Mississippi	1966	1,000,000	New construction and renovation of park facilities.
	1972	25,000,000	Acquire and develop State park areas and facilities.
Nevada	1970	5,000,000	State parks land acquisition.
New Hampshire	1961	10,000,000	Expansion and development of the State park system; $1 million is for loans for development of ski lifts and other similar facilities.
New Jersey	1961	60,000,000	Acquisition of recreation and conservation lands.
	1969	271,000,000	Water Pollution Control and water conservation.
	1971	80,000,000	Green Acres acquisition, half State and half local.

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - Jan. 1, 1973

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
New Mexico	1964	350,000	Acquisition and development of boating facilities and areas.
	1969	2,100,000	Acquisition and construction of new parks and facilities.
New York	1960	75,000,000	Acquisition of park and recreation lands.
	1962	25,000,000	Supplemental issue for added acquisition.
	1966	200,000,000	Park and recreation development.
	1972	175,000,000	Acquisition and protection of lands. Portion of a $1.15 billion environmental bond issue.
North Dakota	1963	1,000,000	Development of recreation areas.
	1966	2,000,000	Park improvement.
Ohio	1963	25,000,000	Acquisition and development of park, recreation, water impoundment and conservation sites..
	1965	30,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas, and related purposes.
	1968	50,000,000	Part of a $759 million capital improvement bond issue; $20 million will be used for park and recreation facilities and $30 million fo: roads in scenic recreation areas.
Pennsylvania	1963	70,000,000	Acquisition of open space and recreation areas.
	1968	500,000,000	Land and Water Reclamation Fund. Includes $125 million for State development of parks and recreation areas; $75 million for develop ment of local recreation areas.

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - Jan. 1, 1973

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
Rhode Island	1966	5,000,000	Acquisition and development of lands for recreation/conservation.
	1972	1,100,000	Develop and improve State park facilities.
South Dakota	1970	2,000,000	Acquisition and development of parks and recreation areas.
Tennessee	1965	4,500,000	Acquisition and development matching under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.
	1967	10,000,000	Expansion of the State parks system.
	1971	8,000,000	Expansion of parks and recreation facilities.
		500,000	Acquire land for the Hermitage Historic site.
Texas	1967	75,000,000	Acquisition and development of parks.
Utah	1965	2,000,000	Acquisition and development of State parks.
Vermont	1965	1,000,000	Acquisition and development under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.
	1972	350,000	Acquisition and development of parks.
Washington	1964	10,000,000	Acquisition of recreation lands.
	1968	40,000,000	Acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities to be shared equally by State and local agencies.
	1972	40,000,000	Planning, acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of recreation areas.

STATE BOND ISSUES January 1960 - Jan. 1, 1973

State	Year	Amount	Purpose
West Virginia	1964	16,000,000	Development of State parks as part of an Area Redevelopment Administration project.
Wisconsin	1969	56,000,000	Part of a $200 million Outdoor Resources Action Program, monies will be used for acquisition of park land, development of park acreage already acquired, increased open space acquisition, recreational developments in metropolitan areas and other outdoor recreation purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Alaska			
Anchorage	1966	1,500,000	Parks and recreation acquisition.
	1966	425,000	Develop Russian Jack Springs Park.
	1972	3,000,000	Acquire and develop greenbelt and park lands.
		1,835,000	Acquire greenbelt, develop a community center and a sports arena.
		5,000,000	Construct streets, trails, and storm sewers.
California			
Imperial Beach	1968	300,000	Development of a 7.5 acre park known as "Marina Vista Project."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
San Diego	1968	3,500,000	Development program at City's Balboa Park.
Conejo	1970	3,300,000	Recreation acquisition and development.
Sacramento County	1972	12,600,000	Develop American River Parkway.
Tiburon	1972	1,250,000	Open space acquisition.
San RaFael	1972	2,250,000	Open space acquisition of lands threatened by development.
Colorado			
District 50 - (Metropolitan Park and Recreation District).	1970	150,000	To supplement prior general obligation bond issue of $250,000 for skating rink complex.
Littleton	1971	400,000	Park development below Chatfield Dam.
South Suburban Recreation and Park District.	1971	2,000,000	Develop golf course, trail, and parks.
Greenwood Village	1971	500,000	Parks and recreation.
Denver	1972	9,040,000	Park development, recreation centers, trails, tennis courts, ball fields.
		300,000	Bikeways over a 2-year period.
Foothills Recreation District	1972	500,000	Parks and recreation.
Lakewood	1972	3,000,000	Acquire recreation sites.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Delaware			
Newark	1968	657,500	Acquisition and development of seven new park sites $32,000 to be used for "instant" swimming pools.
Florida			
Miami	1972	39,900,000	Parks and recreation acquisition and development.
Georgia			
Cobb County	1971	4,000,000	Develop 12 community parks; acquire two.
Illinois			
Highland Park	1969	1,500,000	Acquisition and development of a lake park.
Morton Grove	1968	450,000	Community swimming pool.
River Trails Park Dist.	1966	850,000	Development of five parks.
Indiana			
Indianapolis	1972	8,450,000	Recreation acquisition and development.
Iowa			
Linn County	1965	1,000,000	Park expansion.
Kansas			
Clifton	1966	50,000	Park improvement.
Erie	1966	50,000	Park improvement.
Gardner	1966	55,000	Develop swimming pool.
Lindsborg	1966	18,000	Park improvement.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Kansas (Continued)			
Miltonvale	1966	45,000	Develop swimming pool.
Olathe	1966	37,000	Acquisition of park land.
W. Millbrook	1966	17,000	Acquisition and development.
Maryland			
Baltimore City	1967	3,650,000	Establish new parks, playlots and other park facilities and to construct recreational buildings.
	1968	4,000,000	Construction of playgrounds, playfields, and recreation centers primarily in the inner city.
	1972	4,060,000	Nine park and recreation development projects for fiscal year 1974.
		3,440,000	Six park and recreation development projects for fiscal year 1975.
Baltimore County	1966	3,000,000	Park and playground development.
	1968	3,000,000	Acquisition and development of school recreation centers, play areas in congested areas, stream valleys, and waterfront parks.
Montgomery County) Prince Georges County)	1967	16,980,000	Park acquisition and development.
Massachusetts			
Lincoln	1969	1,745,000	Acquisition of 536 acres for conservation and outdoor recreation purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Michigan			
Ann Arbor	1966	1,500,000	County parks acquisition.
	1971	3,500,000	Park acquisition and development.
Wayne County	1966	1,150,000	Acquisition and development of parks and recreation facilities.
Riverview	1968	3,500,000	Build a community swimming pool.
Minnesota			
Brooklyn Park	1968	2,250,000	General improvements bond issue, including over $1.5 million for recreation and park acquisition and development.
Missouri			
St. Louis County	1969	19,380,000	Acquisition of 2,800 acres of parkland and improvement of facilities.
		5,500,000	Family recreation areas. The two issues totalling $24,880,000 will begin a 5-year, $35 million park and recreation capital program.
Trenton	1966	97,500	Development of a swimming pool.
Nebraska			
Hemingford	1972	50,000	Swimming pool construction.
O'Neill	1972	50,000	Swimming pool construction.
Waverly	1972	60,000	Establish pool and park facilities.
Nevada			
Washoe County	1966	1,750,000	Park and recreation development.
Carson City	1972	1,500,000	Establish tennis, golf, swimming, and picnic facilities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
New Mexico			
Santa Fe	1966	500,000	Park and recreation development.
North Carolina			
Greensboro	1970	18,000,000	Development of park and pollution control facilities.
Oklahoma			
Oklahoma City	1968	5,781,000	Park development.
Oregon			
Portland	1966	2,500,000	Stadium acquisition and development.
Tualatin Hills Park District	1972	3,000,000	Acquire 300 acres of Fanno Creek Basin.
		4,000,000	Acquire and develop park facilities over a 10-year period.
Pennsylvania			
Alleghany County	1966	900,000	Park and recreation improvement.
		840,000	Acquiring lands or buildings for recreation.
Upper Dublin			
Montgomery County	1966	500,000	Open Space acquisition.
Whitemarsh			
Montgomery County	1966	150,000	Acquiring open space land.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Tennessee			
City of Kingsport	1970	350,000	Recreation Development.
Texas			
Alpine	1966	95,000	Development of parks and swimming pool.
Fredericksburg	1966	200,000	Development of park and golf course.
Lubbock	1970	2,800,000	Development of Canyon Lakes project (parks).
Virginia			
Arlington County	1969	2,500,000	Community Recreation Center.
	1969	1,160,000	For acquisition and development of county and regional parks.
Fairfax County	1966	18,000,000	Acquisition and development of regional and local parks.
	1971	35,000,000	" " " " " "
Prince William County	1968	1,300,000	Help finance a 5-year park and recreation program to acquire and partially develop parks.
Washington			
Kirkland	1966	199,000	Acquisition and development of parks.
Mercer Island	1966	400,000	Neighborhood parks and playground.
Pullman County	1966	700,000	Development of city hall and community center.
Redmond	1966	175,000	Parks.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUES January 1, 1965 - Jan. 1, 1973

State and Local Government	Year	Amount	Purpose
Washington (Continued)			
Seattle and King County (Forward Thrust)	1968	118,000,000	Acquisition and development of park and recreation facilities.
Snohomish County	1967	2,000,000	Acquisition of park and recreation areas and development of picnicking, camping, boating, and playground facilities.
Spokane County	1967	500,000	Development of golf course swimming pool.
Whatcom County	1965	2,000,000	Finance outdoor recreation areas and facilities.
	1972	3,500,000	Parks and recreation acquisition and development.
Point Roberts	1972	35,000	Recreation development.
Walla Walla	1972	282,000	Swimming pool construction.
Mercer Island	1972	300,000	Development of 17 miles of pedestrian and bicycle trails.
Yakima	1972	1,900,000	Park and recreation acquisition and development.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is there a slowdown because of the States' inability to complete plans, or is it because of the State's inability to provide the matching money?

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, they have had trouble getting themselves organized to pass bond issues to provide their share of the fund.

STATUS OF APPORTIONMENTS BY STATE

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the best States to date, and where are the poorest?

Mr. WATT. Madam Chairman, I would like to respond to that question, and one of your earlier ones by submitting a paper for the record, as well as for discussion relating to the status of the State obligations and expenditures.

I have updated this to January 31, 1973. The paper highlights for you where each of the States are with regard to the appropriations, apportionments, and obligation for each of the fiscal years, 1971, 1972, 1973, giving their total.

If these States cannot obligate their 1971 apportionment as listed in the paper before June 30 of this year, those funds will be lost and carried into the contingency reserve.

You will see a couple of States have some sizable amount of money yet unobligated.

Connecticut, of course, is the first one that reaches out at you with $1.3 million uncommitted in 1971 funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, why is that? What is their reason? Was it because they had no State matching funds?

Mr. REED. They have not come up with their share of the funds. They have not passed a bond issue.

Mrs. HANSEN. I see.

Mr. REED. But they would not lose the $1.3 million. They have a 3-year period in which to obligate those funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. So they have lost the 1971 funds?

Mr. REED. Not yet.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will by June 30. What efforts has Connecticut made in this period to come up with a comprehensive plan for development and funding?

Mr. WATT. They do have a satisfactory comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. Connecticut divides these moneys that are apportioned to them as follows: 75 percent will be used for State programs to be matched by State dollars, and 25 percent of these funds will be used by local and community governments matched by local and community funds.

I am not in a position to know why they have the record that looks so poor on this paper, whether it is a lack of leadership at the State level or local government, or whatever it might be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, Illinois has their program.

Mr. WATT. Now, Ohio is a glaring example.

Mr. REED. Illinois is in good shape.

Mr. WATT. Ohio is a glaring one, because they have about $17 million unobligated.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. WATT. They have $3 million from 1971, $7 million from 1972, and almost $7 million from 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. But why is this the condition?

As I understood, Ohio has a lot of people wanting recreation.

Mr. REED. Well, yes, Madam Chairman, you are so right, a pressing need.

Mr. UNDERHILL. There are a number of big projects that are about to be approved for Ohio.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why have they been so slow?

Mr. WATT. We really do not understand this with respect to several States. Ohio is a State that has tremendous needs.

We have talked to them about it. We have encouraged them, given them technical assistance, and done all we can. I am sure that you are going to be hearing from many States in the weeks ahead.

Mrs. HANSEN. I already have.

Mr. WATT. As a good lawyer, I have to show you the weakness of our case, as well as the strength.

The figures that we give you are correct as of this date, and relate directly to the legal commitments that the Federal Government has taken upon itself.

Prior to that point, the State governments have got to do their planning, divide up the moneys, and make the commitments to the different localities in the State. Then the State must send the paperwork to our respective regional office for approval and obligation.

In giving speeches at the State meetings, I talk about the Ohio, Michigan, or Connecticut situations. This causes the local government officials to get up in wrath, because they are being turned down by their respective government leaders, because the government leaders are saying we are fully committed.

That may be the case, but their commitments are not being realized, and these moneys are sitting in the Federal checking account, in a manner of speaking, and are available to them instantly.

There are no holdbacks here. There are no reserves. There is no way that these funds would be retained in any way.

They are available for this purpose, and until the States come and get them, we have nothing to do but to press them.

STATUS OF TERRITORIAL OBLIGATIONS

Mr. YATES. What about the territories?

Mr. WATT. There are four territories and the District of Columbia.

Mr. YATES. But they are not doing anything with it, are they? Is it because they do not have the funds?

AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. WATT. We have some problems. American Samoa does not like to sell tribal lands. American Samoa has $200,000 available.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is there any way in which the tribal lands can be construed in the same context as State-owned lands could be?

Mr. WATT. I do not know the answer to that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you people ought to get busy, because you are going to have the problem arising each year with American Samoa, because of the tribal ownership.

Mr. YATES. How about the trust territories?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is a little different circumstance.

Mr. YATES. Would you have tribal kind of ownership, do you not?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; they do not participate in the Land and Water Fund because they receive direct grants.

Mr. LONG. Are we still on the question of balance of annual reports of assistance from States?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

I think we have to look at what we have been appropriating year after year. Now, all of a sudden the total for States is going to go down.

Mr. WATT. The appropriation for States is fiscal year 1973, $181,800,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. And that was less than they wanted?

Mr. LONG. And they only spent about $20 million of that?

FUND CARRYOVER IN STATE PROGRAMS

Mr. WATT. In addition to that we had carry over funds from unobligated appropriations in years gone by. Beginning July 1, 1972, we had $348 million available to the States for matching grants for acquiring recreational parks and facilities.

We anticipated that they would obligate $220 million this fiscal year. They have not been doing that well.

In December we were projecting that we would get down to $128 million in unobligated funds by June 30, 1973. Our figures as of now indicate that the $128 million figure will probably not be reached, but we will probably be carrying moneys over in the range of $128 to $164 million, which would make even that much more money available to them.

Mrs. HANSEN. So then you have added to that $128 million the $50 million?

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which would give them a total of $178.2 million.

Mr. WATT. If they do as well as we first projected. They are not living up to the expectations.

Mrs. HANSEN. But even that $178 million is $3 million below what was allocated by the committee last year.

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mr. MCKAY. How much below?

Mrs. HANSEN. $3 million.

FUNDING FOR MARYLAND

Mr. LONG. If the Chairlady would yield, would it be possible to get a statement from you explaining just what the situation with respect to Maryland is?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. How much money is available and has not been used, and why has it not been used, and what are the explanations of the State? My State, like most of the States, is complaining all the time that it is not getting enough money. The officials weep all the way to the bank and back again. Every time the State officials come to Washington, every time one of the newspaper articles say we can solve this problem if the people in Congress would give us some money, I am just waiting to have a little ammunition, to show they are eligible for Federal money which they are not using.

We have a State that needs money for outdoor recreation as much as any State in the country.

Mr. WATT. You can tell them as of January 31, they had $4.7 million they could have fast.

Mr. LONG. I would like a little explanation for it. We have an intelligent Governor. He is Chairman of the Governors Conference. When you go and talk to him, you have to have thought it all the way through, because he will have arguments, reasons which will sound awfully good.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let us look at the committee report for last year.

The bill provides $181,800,000 for assistance to States.

This is a reduction of $14,700,000 below the budget estimates. Information furnished the committee revealed that total unobligated balances is available to the States as of March 31, 1972 amounted to $225,932,598.

This was the basis for reducing the request and shifting funds to the Federal side.

Mr. LONG. If the Chairlady will yield, how much would the State have to spend in order to get this money?

Mr. WATT. A 50-50 matching basis.

Mr. LONG. That would be their argument. The Governor has a check for about $90 million from the Federal Government, and he would have to spend some of that revenue sharing to get this, right?

Mr. WATT. Except we will not allow them to use the revenue sharing fund to match.

Mr. LONG. But any skilful Governor can always divert moneys by shifting other money around.

Mrs. HANSEN. Am I correct in assuming that Maryland has an unobligated balance of $4,778,838?

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is your answer.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Mr. MCDADE. I think you make quite a case, and very expertly, as a good lawyer should, about your problems in administering this fund in relation to what these States do or do not do, and we have generally been in the area of about 60 percent of this money to the States, and roughly 40 percent to the Federal Government.

Now we are going to reduce the figure to the States and the Federal Government to zero, and I find it absolutely impossible to believe that the Federal Government cannot expend dollars out of the land and water conservation fund.

I can understand your problems with the States. I think you made an excellent case, documented it, but is it your position, is it really your position that the Federal Goverment is unable to spend and commit money under the land and water conservation funds for its needs?

Mr. WATT. To respond to that, the record indicates the answer to that is "Yes."

On the Federal side of the program there was available $198 million in 1973 fiscal year. The Federal agencies have been hampered in their efforts, because generally we proceed on a willing buyer, willing seller basis.

Mr. MCDADE. I understand all of that, and that is part of the mechanism for any land acquisition procedure.

It seems to me that, as regards the Park Service, the Forest Service, and the rest of the agencies that look to these funds, there is a little bit more involved than a willing seller, willing buyer, if you have a backlog of appropriations to Federal authorization that is over $1 billion.

Mr. REED. That is on construction, a backlog of $400 million.

Mr. MCDADE. Do we ever hear the words OMB when this fund is discussed, and how it is to be spent?

Do you run into restrictions by the Office of Management and Budget, in addition to willing seller, willing buyer in the use of these proceeds as a Federal agency involved in recreation?

Mr. REED. We have.

Mr. MCDADE. I see.

Mr. WATT. With regard to that, we are taking the position that those funds are not impounded, and looking at our obligations rate in years gone by, there still are sufficient funds available to sustain the federal program at approximately the same rate as in the prior few years.

Mr. MCDADE. If they are not impounded, do you get a slowdown in the rate you can transfer these funds?

Mr. WATT. The answer to your question narrowly is "yes," but we get a slowdown because they look at the history and see the Federal agencies are not likely to spend all the money that is available to them anyway, so they give their quarterly allocations to us at these lower rates.

Mr. MCDADE. Of course, as time progresses, the agencies involved in these lands acquisitions get in a better position to accelerate their activities.

I can think of many Federal installations that are really in a sense starving for money, and ready to spend that money tomorrow if they had the complete go-ahead to do it.

Mr. WATT. Well, that argument is logical

Mr. MCDADE. Is it also accurate?

Mr. WATT. I am not sure that it is.

I am not sure that it is not, as well.

Mr. MCDADE. I am thinking of a thing like the Highway Trust Fund. We have seen that used as an instrument by OMB for reflecting its budget considerations, and many times they were valid, but we have seen them use that fund, and I just find it highly probable that they are doing the same thing to the Land and Water Fund, at least insofar as the Federal side of it is concerned.

Mr. WATT. For the purpose of the record I would like to put in a chart which shows some interesting comparisons here from 1965.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean on the Federal?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you hold that until we get to the second part? I would like to finish the State, and then get the Federal.

Mr. WATT. I can come back to that later on.

EFFECT OF REDUCED APPROPRIATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What effect will the requested $50 million funding have on the States who have little or no funds to carry over into fiscal year 1974? What States are in this position?

Mr. WATT. We will get to those States that have been keeping up with the appropriations to them. We will give them a minimum amount of money to keep their administration and planning staff together, and it is a modest amount of money.

Mrs. HANSEN. What States are in this category?

Mr. WATT. We have 10 States.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are they?

STATES CURRENTLY FULLY OBLIGATED

Mr. WATT. They are California, Colorado, Utah——

Mr. REED. Utah has a very good record.

Mr. WATT. California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, and Utah.

Mr. YATES. What were you saying about those States?

Mrs. HANSEN. The question is what will happen to the States who are fully obligated and ready to go ahead with their programs. You are saying that what will happen to these States is that they will have money for their administration, and that is about all.

Mr. WATT. And some modest moneys for development and acquisition.

APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES

The apportionment of the $50 million will give to some of the States, for example, the State of California $3 million; and to Delaware, which will be a small one, $474,000.

The proposed allocation is based on the same formula that we have used in the past in apportioning these moneys.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, the States that have not spent, do they receive additional funds?

Mr. WATT. They would get their share under the same formula.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can't understand this.

Mr. MCKAY. That is a penalizing of the States you have badgered to get going.

Mr. WATT. We have used the formula and taken this approach because we have been encouraging these States to make the commitment to this program and to staff up and do the job.

It does take some planning and processing time.

They learn that in 1971, they are going to get x dollars from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation because of appropriations made by Congress.

They then do their necessary resource planning and go to their State legislature. It may take from 18 months to 2 years to get funds to match the Federal funds. Their planning process is in being and the moneys we talked about, the $288 million apportioned to them, have been planned and they expect to get that money as soon as they get their house in order. It has taken them longer to get their house in order than we had hoped, but they have been planning on it and so we wanted to show a commitment to the continuity of this program.

Mr. McKay. What do you show to a continuity of a State like mine who could use $30 million now and all you leave them with is a staff; there is nothing they can do.

The lowest allotment in the whole operation here. Yet they are ready to go.

They could use $30 million this year and you are not going to give them peanuts, or the shells either.

DISTRIBUTION FORMULA

Mrs. Hansen. Please give the committee the legislative authority for the distribution of the funds with regards to the percentage of funds that will be allocated to the State each year.

Mr. Watt. The Land-Water Conservation Fund Act provides that 60 percent of the funds shall go to the States and 40 to the Federal agencies.

The act provides that 40 percent of those monies for grant-in-aid are to be allocated to the States equally; administratively we determined that 30 percent of those funds would go to the States on the basis of population and 25 percent to the States based on the standard——

Mrs. Hansen. I have a question for you.

You have to back up a ways. You are asking for $50 million in new money for the States this year.

Whatever you had last year was apportioned in accordance with the formula. I don't think this will be like a recomputation of an income tax three or four times.

Mr. Watt. I will clarify that.

The formula that I am talking about now relates only to the State aid side of the program. The 40, 30, 25—that is how we divide those funds given to the States.

Except for the 40 percent divided equally among the States, the balance is an administratively determined formula.

Mrs. Hansen. What does this do to those States that have an active land acquisition program?

Mr. Watt. It will slow down their program.

Mrs. Hansen. And they will have to let their staff people go.

Mr. Watt. Or make a larger commitment from their revenues for this effort.

Mrs. Hansen. Insert in the record a tabulation indicating the apportionments to the States for 1973.

PROPOSED 1974 APPORTIONMENT AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCE FOR STATES

Also show the proposed amount for the States for fiscal year 1974. Indicate in the tabulation the unobligated funds by State.

Mr. WATT. Fine.

[The information follows:]

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FISCAL YEAR 1973 CERTIFICATE OF APPORTIONMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION OF $181,800,000 FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND TO THE STATES, PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS, GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To: The Governors of the States
The Governor of Puerto Rico
The Governor of the Virgin Islands
The Governor of Guam
The Governor of American Samoa
The Commissioner, District of Columbia

Pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended, I hereby certify that:

First: The total apportionment for Fiscal Year 1973 is based on the appropriation of $181,800,000 for financial assistance to States from the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the Congress of the United States.

Second: The amounts allocated to the States were determined in accordance with the apportionment formula attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Third: I have reserved $8,442,740 to meet unforeseen needs of States.

Fourth: After reservation of the above amount, I have apportioned the $173,357,260 balance among the States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia, as indicated on the tabulation.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

State	Apportionment	State	Apportionment
Alabama	$ 2,969,703	New Hampshire	$ 1,714,374
Alaska	1,577,115	New Jersey	5,415,822
Arizona	2,337,039	New Mexico	1,821,636
Arkansas	2,147,967	New York	11,251,830*
California	12,592,377	North Carolina	3,446,928
Colorado	2,533,383	North Dakota	1,640,745
Connecticut	3,042,423	Ohio	6,896,583
Delaware	1,724,373	Oklahoma	2,535,201
Florida	4,980,411	Oregon	2,409,759
Georgia	3,388,752	Pennsylvania	7,555,608
Hawaii	1,856,178	Rhode Island	1,959,804
Idaho	1,681,650	South Carolina	2,514,294
Illinois	7,193,826	South Dakota	1,660,743
Indiana	3,837,798	Tennessee	3,095,145
Iowa	2,519,748	Texas	7,056,567
Kansas	2,348,856	Utah	1,991,619
Kentucky	2,709,729	Vermont	1,574,388
Louisiana	3,083,328	Virginia	3,576,915
Maine	1,774,117*	Washington	3,136,050
Maryland	3,531,465	West Virginia	2,117,970
Massachusetts	4,477,734	Wisconsin	3,421,476
Michigan	5,991,219	Wyoming	1,541,664
Minnesota	3,145,140	D. C.	738,138
Mississippi	2,166,147	Puerto Rico	1,397,163
Missouri	3,633,273	Virgin Islands	66,362
Montana	1,694,376	Guam	71,816
Nebraska	2,047,068	Am. Samoa	55,454
Nevada	1,708,011		

Total Apportioned	$173,357,260
Contingency	8,442,740
Total Appropriated	$181,800,000

Done at the City of Washington
the 31st day of August 1972
as witness my hand and the Seal of
the Department of the Interior

Rogers C.B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior

*The amount apportioned by formula has been adjusted in accord with correspondence with the State. An offsetting adjustment has been made in the Contingency Reserve.

FISCAL YEAR 1974 ESTIMATED APPORTIONMENTS TO STATES FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

State	Apportionment	State	Apportionment
Alabama	$ 816,750	New Hampshire	$ 471,500
Alaska	433,750	New Jersey	1,489,500
Arizona	642,750	New Mexico	501,000
Arkansas	590,750	New York	3,120,000
California	3,463,250	North Carolina	948,000
Colorado	696,750	North Dakota	451,250
Connecticut	836,750	Ohio	1,896,750
Delaware	474,250	Oklahoma	697,250
Florida	1,369,750	Oregon	662,750
Georgia	932,000	Pennsylvania	2,078,000
Hawaii	510,500	Rhode Island	539,000
Idaho	462,500	South Carolina	691,500
Illinois	1,978,500	South Dakota	456,750
Indiana	1,055,500	Tennessee	851,250
Iowa	693,000	Texas	1,940,750
Kansas	646,000	Utah	547,750
Kentucky	745,250	Vermont	433,000
Louisiana	848,000	Virginia	983,750
Maine	490,750	Washington	862,500
Maryland	971,250	West Virginia	582,500
Massachusetts	1,231,500	Wisconsin	941,000
Michigan	1,647,750	Wyoming	424,000
Minnesota	865,000	District of Columbia	170,500
Mississippi	595,750	Puerto Rico	301,750
Missouri	999,250	Virgin Islands	4,500
Montana	466,000	Guam	6,000
Nebraska	563,000	Am. Samoa	1,500
Nevada	469,750		

Total Apportioned	$47,550,000
Contingency	2,450,000
Total Appropriated	$50,000,000

BALANCE OF ANNUAL APPORTIONMENT
ASSISTANCE TO STATES
UNOBLIGATED BALANCES AS OF
JANUARY 31, 1973

	Apportionment Years			
	1971	1972	1973	Total
Alabama	63,543	2,132,129	2,969,703	5,165,375
Alaska	-	367,223	1,577,115	1,944,338
Arizona	76,299	290,794	2,337,039	2,704,132
Arkansas	61	213,470	847,313	1,060,844
California	46,130	521,051	9,877,599	10,444,780
Colorado	62,961	674,775	1,469,139	2,206,875
Connecticut	1,365,824	4,299,300	3,042,423	8,707,547
Delaware	-	1,057,938	1,724,373	2,782,311
District of Columbia	-	-	108,760	108,760
Florida	-	541,240	4,980,411	5,521,651
Georgia	47,550	-	1,954,908	2,002,458
Hawaii	-	-	1,533,888	1,533,888
Idaho	246	25,832	1,312,813	1,338,891
Illinois	25,475	-	6,299,759	6,325,234
Indiana	-	2,133,013	3,837,798	5,970,811
Iowa	286	2,051,336	2,519,748	4,571,370
Kansas	-	78	686,831	686,909
Kentucky	2,231	621,319	2,709,729	3,333,279
Louisiana	1,616	-	974,370	975,986
Maine	21,275	1,678,258	1,774,117	3,473,650
Maryland	-	1,247,373	3,531,465	4,778,838
Massachusetts	-	4,585,636	4,477,734	9,063,370
Michigan	27,750	6,532,839	5,991,219	12,551,808
Minnesota	2,215	1,420,269	3,145,140	4,567,624
Mississippi	28,799	497,892	2,166,147	2,692,838
Missouri	1,038	42,854	2,760,870	2,804,762
Montana	2,682	1,837,046	1,694,376	3,534,104
Nebraska	57	221,931	2,047,068	2,269,056
Nevada	-	327,839	1,616,861	1,944,700
New Hampshire	562,431	2,404,650	1,714,374	4,681,455
New Jersey	10,218	2,807,767	5,415,822	8,233,807
New Mexico	1,410	21,619	1,455,164	1,478,193
New York	500	7,841,046	11,251,830	19,093,376
North Carolina	123	34,853	3,016,715	3,051,691
North Dakota	1,737	912,029	1,640,745	2,554,511

	Apportionment Years			
	1971	1972	1973	Total
Ohio	2,985,830	7,340,363	6,896,583	17,222,776
Oklahoma	-	2,675,312	2,535,201	5,210,513
Oregon	14	1,057,938	2,409,759	3,467,711
Pennsylvania	10,000	-	6,131,134	6,141,134
Rhode Island	3,000	2,733,631	1,959,804	4,696,435
South Carolina	2,362	2,165,642	2,514,294	4,682,298
South Dakota	852	-	1,438,603	1,439,455
Tennessee	41,956	1,922,685	3,095,145	5,059,786
Texas	8	155,788	7,049,077	7,204,873
Utah	-	-	434,369	434,369
Vermont	28,037	106,072	1,574,388	1,708,497
Virginia	-	937	2,627,944	2,628,881
Washington	-	61,131	3,136,050	3,197,181
West Virginia	-	-	1,712,417	1,712,417
Wisconsin	-	760,460	3,421,476	4,181,936
Wyoming	54	1,246,613	1,541,664	2,788,331
American Samoa	88,344	57,650	55,454	201,448
Guam	92,473	80,600	71,816	244,889
Puerto Rico	-	873,444	1,397,163	2,270,607
Virgin Islands	57,996	72,950	66,362	197,308
Totals (States)	5,663,383	68,654,615	154,532,069	228,850,067
Unobligated Contingency	515,597	3,916,919	8,442,740	12,875,256
Unobligated Contingency (Prior Years)				6,305,081
GRAND TOTAL	6,178,980	72,571,534	162,974,809	248,030,404

POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT-ACQUISITION DIVISION

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, what is the general policy you are currently following with regard to percent of State funds that can be used for development as compared to land acquisition?

Mr. WATT. We do not have a policy directing the States to put a certain percentage in their development.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then it has to be their own decision.

Mr. WATT. They set their own priorities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing they want all land acquisition. Do you approve of this situation?

Mr. WATT. Yes, we do and some States have done that.

Mr. REED. They put up their development funds out of other accounts.

CONTINGENCY FUND

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the need for contingency funds in the amount of $2.4 million for State assistance.

Mr. WATT. We have maintained a contingency fund for purposes of meeting unforeseen opportunities, such as the acquisition of unique areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. WATT. Such as to go to the State of Washington. I think right outside of the city of Seattle, Mercer Slough, which is 8 miles from downtown Seattle, a unique ecological system which has about 100 feet of peat moss in it.

It has some very interesting vegetation, plant life and animal life related thereto.

It is really one of those unique places in the country that deserves attention to preserve it for educational, preservation, and recreational purposes.

Mrs. HANSEN. But the State did not put in it its plans?

Mr. WATT. The State is putting it in high priority in its plan and will match funds apportioned to them plus asking for additional contingency reserve funds to get the whole package.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much is the whole package going to cost?

Mr. WATT. Well, we are still negotiating but it is going to cost in the neighborhood of $3 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. And they did not feel they could pay for it all?

Mr. WATT. Not their whole amount, but they are putting a substantial portion of it. As a general policy, we require the States to contribute to the project from their regular apportionment, of course. They have to use 50-percent matching funds, 25 percent from their regular BOR apportionment and 25 percent from the contingency reserve.

By following this general policy, we assure ourselves that they are giving it high priority by using a share of the BOR apportionments.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record for the last 3 years, by project, how these contingency funds were used.

[The information follows:]

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Contingency Fund Projects Approved
Fiscal Years 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973

Fiscal Year 1970

State and Project Name	Project Number	Approval Date	Grant Amount
California			
San Ysidro Neighborhood Park	06-00113	3/24/70	$ 206,978
Illinois			
Edgewood Park	17-00094	5/18/70	1,500,000
Nebraska			
Northeast Lincoln Park	31-00097	10/16/69	150,000
Ohio			
Cuyahoga Valley Park	39-00027	10/14/69	210,000

Fiscal Year 1971

California			
Ramona Gardens Parkway Development	06-00127	3/27/71	125,900
Delaware			
Burton Island Addition	10-00045	12/31/71	500,000
District of Columbia			
Multi-Site Demonstration Project	11-00015	8/14/70	400,000
Illinois			
W. 66th & S. Perry Avenue Park	17-00125	2/27/71	40,000
24th Place & Princeton Park	17-00126	2/27/71	100,000
LeMoyne & Greenview Park	17-00127	2/27/71	55,000
Eisenhower Expressway & Kedzie	17-00128	2/27/71	60,000
Englewood Mini-Park	17-00130	2/16/71	3,750
Indiana			
Martin Luther King Memorial Park	18-00072	11/2/70	290,000
Louisiana			
Interstate Park	22-00148	2/27/71	41,907
I-10 Expressway	22-00149	2/27/71	249,778
Maryland			
Blockhouse Point Park	24-00140	8/12/70	103,000
Keyworth Playground	24-00162	11/2/70	16,687

State and Project Name	Project Number	Approval Date	Grant Amount
Minnesota			
Minnesota Valley Trail	27-00322	9/14/70	$ 215,000
Missouri			
Creve Cour Lake Acquisition	29-00292	3/2/71	662,500
New Jersey			
Newark Street Scenes	34-00140	2/27/71	50,000
New York			
Lake Minnewaska	36-00100	11/2/70	450,000
North Carolina			
High Point Metro Park	37-00174	10/27/70	140,150
Ohio			
Geneva State Park Expansion	39-00086	2/22/71	750,000
Oregon			
Portland Street Scene Park Block	41-00283	11/2/70	225,000
Tennessee			
Mississippi Riverfront Park	47-00066	8/12/70	310,000
Bays Mountain Park Nature Center	47-00070	8/12/70	110,000
Virginia			
Burling Tract Acquisition	51-00053	8/31/70	1,500,000
Washington			
Seattle Street Conversions	53-00110	2/27/71	201,100
Wisconsin			
Eighteenth Street Park & Mall	55-00334	2/27/71	138,000
	Fiscal Year 1972		
California			
Santa Ana River Park Acquisition	06-00199	3/27/72	554,594
	Fiscal Year 1973		
District of Columbia			
Lighting for 7 Park Sites	11-00030	2/16/73	433,700
Georgia			
Chattahoochee Palisades	13-00214	9/21/72	1,898,250
Maryland			
Baltimore Flood Damage Repair	24-00249	11/15/72	20,180
New York			
Dennison and Williams Street Park	36-00221	11/22/72	206,000

State and Project Name	Project Number	Approval Date	Grant Amount
Pennsylvania			
Kingston Borough Rehabilitation	42-00236	10/27/72	$ 218,000
Plymouth Borough Park Rehabilitation	42-00238	12/18/72	7,500
Swoyersville Borough Rehabilitation	42-00239	10/27/72	72,000
Hanover Township Rehabilitation	42-00240	10/27/72	120,000
Shikellamy Marina Flood Rehabilitation	42-00242	12/18/72	476,238
Flood Rehabilitation Pa. State Parks, Region I	42-00246	1/26/73	612,787
Flood Rehabilitation Pa. State Parks, Regions II & III	42-00248	3/2/73	210,517
Flood Rehabilitation Pa. State Parks, Region IV	42-00250	3/5/73	105,398
Virginia			
James River Park Phase III	51-00086	11/22/72	166,954
Covington Flood Damage	51-00088	11/22/72	4,287
Total Contingency Fund Grants July 1, 1969 to March 6, 1973			$ 13,911,155

Mr. McKay. Do the contingency funds come back from lapsed funds or does that come from the regular budget?

Mr. Watt. Both.

We put in money from lapsed funds into the contingency reserve.

Those funds which have lapsed after a State has obligated for it—they had savings—they did not expend as much as they thought they would under their obligation. However, when the 3 years has expired and they have not obligated them, they would go back to the contingency reserve funds.

Mr. McKay. How much do you have in that fund at this time?

Mr. Watt. We will have in fiscal year 1974, an estimated $8 million.

Mr. McKay. Now, with that in mind, those States that you have now cut back, which of course, mine is a prime example, which is punishing those States in effect, because they got geared up and they got going and now you are whipping them a little bit, so you can keep up with the laggards or keep back with the laggards, I guess is a better term.

Now, is there any way to which you can compensate these States out of the contingency fund?

As they show need in line with your statement that you want to keep a commitment of contingence not only to the States that have not done their job but to those States who have done their job, aren't you really hurting them on the continuity commitment unless you compensate out of their fund or others.

Mr. Watt. We will respond very favorably just as you have outlined the case to be.

A good case history, to illustrate the point you are making, just came through my office recently. We had a State come to us asking for a rather sizable piece of money for contingency reserve. We quickly looked at this exact sheet that you have before you and found that they had several millions of dollars of unobligated funds and the answer was a quick "No."

If your State has not committed its own funds, it shouldn't even consider coming to contingency reserve. It is available to be used for unique situations.

If you have money available, you are not unique.

Mr. Reed. Mr. McKay, it would appear that your State has been receiving in the neighborhood of $1.9 million a year.

So, if you looked at it the way you are looking at it, they would be eligible for contingency funds of, say, $1.5 million.

Mr. McKay. So that would put them up to last year's allocation under a contingency basis if it went that route?

Mr. Reed. If they went that route.

FORMULA FOR DISTRIBUTION TO STATES

Mr. McKay. How do you determine your allocation; your allocation of States and your original allocation?

Is that determined on your revenue funds; what determines how much each State will get?

Mr. Watt. On this formula that we discussed.

Mr. McKay. On what we got last year, how did you determine that?

Mr. WATT. That formula was determined after lengthy and long discussions with several State people and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, working on a formula to be acceptable to all parties.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please place the formula in the record.

[The information follows:]

FORMULA USED FOR APPORTIONING FISCAL YEAR 1973 FUNDS
TO THE STATES FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

40%	Prorated equally to the 50 States.	$ 72,720,000
30%	Prorated to the 55 "States" on the basis of total population.	54,540,000
25%	Prorated to the 55 "States" on the basis of population residing in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.	45,450,000
5%	Contingency and special allocations. A $750,000 special allocation was made to the three territories, D.C. and Puerto Rico.	9,090,000
	TOTAL	$ 181,800,000

GRANTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Do State grants cover any administrative costs of the States?

Mr. WATT. Yes, they do.

Mrs. HANSEN. What percent?

Mr. WATT. On the average, 2 percent; but it varies from 0 to 20 percent.

But, the average is—am I correct in reporting 2 percent as average for the 50 States?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. WATT. Which is unusual as it represents only a modest amount for administration.

INCOME TO THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a tabulation of income to the land and water funds by source and amount for fiscal years 1972 and what you estimate for 1973 and 1974.

Mr. WATT. Yes, I will.

[The information follows:]

RECEIPTS

Land and Water Conservation Fund

(in thousands of dollars)

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimated	1974 Estimated
Motorboat fuel tax	25,113	27,000	28,000
Surplus property	38,102	105,500	50,900
Annual permits (Golden Eagle)	2,615	--	--
Other entrance and user fees	9,665	--	--
Golden Eagle royalties	--	1	1
Outer continental shelf	223,677	167,499	221,099
Unobligated balance returned	828	--	--
Total	300,000	300,000	300,000

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Veysey?

APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

Mr. VEYSEY. I have a general question on the whole process here.

Let me ask you at this time, about the dollars that have been appropriated for 1973, $181.8 million for assistance to States, and $113.0 million for the Federal program. Were those figures constituted out of identifiable projects?

Mr. WATT. No, those amounts were appropriated from the $300 million available in the fund.

Mr. VEYSEY. And it was not made out of pieces of known projects?

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mr. VEYSEY. It was sort of an extrapolation from these graphs?

Mr. WATT. Congress authorized $300 million a year for revenues to go into the fund.

Mr. VEYSEY. What did you request last year?

Mr. WATT. We requested last year $300 million and——

Mr. VEYSEY. Of new funds?

Mr. WATT. Of new funds.

Mr. REED. $300 million.

Mr. VEYSEY. Why did you request that?

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the authorization.

Mr. REED. We asked for the full funding of the Fund.

Mr. VEYSEY. And it was not based on real expectations in terms of totaling up of projects?

Mr. WATT. Excuse me for the confusion.

The answer to your question, we asked last year, we asked Congress for $300 million. The $300 million figure was not based upon known projects that totaled that amount but rather we started from the other end—the total funds available; then the procedure is for the States to develop the projects for it.

You are talking about the total fund, not just any aspect of it.

Mr. VEYSEY. Now, it occurs to me that that technique has been used for a number of years and that has caused the appropriations process to far outstrip the expenditure process or obligations or anything else. That is why you are coming in with a very distinctly lessened request this year, right?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mr. VEYSEY. Well, now, it just occurred to me that we should make an appropiration for something that is real, rather than an appropriation for expectations or possibilities.

Mr. WATT. As it relates to——

Mr. VEYSEY. Especially in a time of fiscal difficulty.

Mr. WATT. As it relates to the Federal side of the program, it is really on a line item basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was just going to say, if the gentleman would yield, that in last year's report on page 15, we have a detailed listing of funding by project for the Federal side of this program.

Mr. VEYSEY. I am trying to find out what really did happen. From this chart, apparently for several years the appropriations have been considerably outrunning the realization.

But I am informed that the appropriation for assistance to the States was not made up on an item-by-item basis.

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mr. VEYSEY. But the Federal side was made up from identifiable types of things.

Mr. WATT. That is right.

Mr. VEYSEY. Now, let me ask you this question.

Would it be practical to get the assistance to the States down to identifiable projects where we know what we are doing?

Mr. WATT. I think not.

I think it is much better to let them have the apportioned funds and let them set the priorities as their situations materialize for meeting their recreational needs, and so I do not think it is a proper way to handle the State assistance matter.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the first place, the committee is not in a good position to review this entire matter. We have to get into the State jurisdiction, where we probably have no business.

The second thing is we do not have at the time of our appropriations hearings the amount the States have allocated.

Is this correct?

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Therefore, we have tried to do it on the soundest basis that we could.

Mr. VEYSEY. I find it awkward, even embarrassing as a member of this committee, to find that we would be approving appropriations that nobody is going to pick off the counter. That seems to be a needless, senseless act.

Mr. WATT. That is why I am asking that we avoid that and let the States catch up.

Mr. VEYSEY. You do not believe it can be done on a more real basis of specific items and specific projects?

Mr. WATT. I think on the State side we should approach the matter by letting the States establish their own priorities through a comprehensive State outdoor recreation plan that identifies needs and through procedures for the proper administration of their program.

Mr. VEYSEY. But it is not possible to determine from the States what their intention probably will be, what their expectation will be?

Mr. WATT. Yes, we do that on a continuing basis on the basis of needs which reflect the demands of the recreation public.

Mr. VEYSEY. I gather rather unsuccessfully, judging by the chart.

Mr. WATT. Yes, in some instances.

Mr. VEYSEY. I think we need a better way.

Mr. WATT. Yes. Exigencies do occur between expectations and results.

But they will catch up this year.

Mr. REED. I think this will really put it up to each Governor's office.

Mr. WATT. At this $178 million level of funding we are processing 2,500 or more applications for land acquisitions and development projects. It would be just an undue burden to consider.

Mr. VEYSEY. How much do you expect they will have if they do not pick up this next one?

Mr. WATT. We are expecting them to obligate the full $178 million.

Last year, the States obligated $192 million, which was their all-time high.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Watt, will you please prepare a statement for the record on the State of Utah?

Mr. MCKAY. And for me personally.

Mr. WATT. Yes.

[The information referred to follows:]

State of Utah
Apportionments
Land and Water Conservation Fund

On the basis of a $50 million appropriation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund for grants to States, as recommended by the President in his Fiscal Year 1974 Budget, the State of Utah would receive $547,750. In addition any unobligated funds from Fiscal Year 1973 would be carried over for expenditure in 1974. (Utah has no unobligated funds from apportionments prior to Fiscal Year 1973.) Utah's unobligated balance on January 31, 1973, was $434,369. Much of this, no doubt, will be obligated prior to Fiscal Year 1974.

Appropriations to the Land and Water Conservation Fund for State grants in Fiscal Year 1972 was $255 million, of which Utah received $2,779,000. In Fiscal Year 1973, $181.8 million was appropriated and Utah's apportionment was $1,991,619.

Apportionments to the States are made in accordance with the formula set forth in the Act which provides that two-fifths of the funds available shall be apportioned equally among the States and three-fifths on the basis of need. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation believes that "need" is best expressed by the relation of each State's population to the total population of the United States and each State's urban population to the total urban population. There is no provision in the Act for considering the unobligated balance of funds in determining a State's apportionment. Moreover, the Act provides that funds remain available to the States for the fiscal year in which the apportionment is made and for two fiscal years thereafter. This, in effect, gives each State approximately 3 years in which to obligate each annual apportionment. Funds not obligated within that period revert to the Fund for reallocation. Funds obligated for a project remain available until the project period expires or until the project is completed and final billings are paid, whichever comes first.

We believe that the States will obligate the funds available to them in Fiscal Year 1974 (estimated to be $178 million), and the carryover into Fiscal Year 1975, if any, will be exceedingly small. The current rate of obligations by the States is about the same as the funds available under the President's proposed Fiscal Year 1974 budget.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. If there are no further questions on the States, we will turn to Federal programs.

No new funds are requested for Federal programs. We will insert at this point in the record a listing of the proposed 1974 obligation program for the Federal agencies.

[The information follows:]

2/26/73

L&WCF:--Federal land acquisition obligation estimates
(in millions of dollars)

Agency	Unobligated estimate end FY-1973	Obligation estimate FY-1974	Unobligated estimate end FY-1974
National Park Service	$79.5	$59.4	$20.1
Forest Service	29.1	18.0	11.1
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	2.6	2.4	0.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.2	0.2	*
Total	$111.4	$80.0	$31.4

* Less than $50 thousand.

1/22/73

Program Summary for Fiscal Year 1974

National Park Service

Management Unit	Acres	Proposed obligations FY74
Hohokam Pima NM, Arizona	-	$ 135,000
Lake Mead NRA, Arizona	-	31,000
Buffalo NR, Arkansas	14,072	2,340,000
Golden Gate NRA, California	2,266	5,600,000
Redwood NP, California	-	556,000
Whiskeytown NRA, California	-	81,000
Biscayne NM, Florida	54	1,177,000
Everglades NP, Florida	8,925	5,103,000
Gulf Islands NS, Florida	271	297,000
Andersonville NHS, Georgia	13	70,000
Cumberland Islands NS, Georgia	2,297	500,000
Lincoln Home NHS, Illinois	3	1,116,000
Lincoln Boyhood NM, Indiana	37	204,000
Herbert Hoover NHS, Iowa	50	78,000
Appalachian Trail, Maine	-	78,000
Assateague Island NS, Maryland	487	468,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP, Maryland	4,125	7,983,000
Cape Cod NS, Massachusetts	1,349	3,261,000
Minute Man NHP, Massachusetts	50	2,533,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Michigan	9,536	5,262,000
Ozark NSR, Missouri	4,260	2,067,000
Bighorn Canyon NRA, Montana	5,915	527,000
Grant Kohrs Ranch NHS, Montana	-	15,000
Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska	12*	3,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, New Jersey	2,685	5,851,000
North Cascades NP, Washington	532	486,000
Apostle Islands NL, Wisconsin	5,188	1,664,000
St. Croix NSR, Wisconsin	9,536**	3,446,000
Fossil Butte NM, Wyoming	380	363,000
Subtotal - recently authorized	72,043	51,295,000
Opportunity Inholding Program	21,603	8,105,000
Grand Total:	93,646	59,400,000

* Less than fee
** 4,652 less than fee included.

1/30/73

Program Summary for Fiscal Year 1974

Forest Service

Management Unit	Acres	Proposed Obligations FY74
National Recreation Areas		
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity, California	1,000	$ 600
Sawtooth, Idaho	3,500	3,300
Oregon Dunes, Oregon	800	960
Flaming Gorge, Utah	55	48
Mount Rogers, Virginia	2,500	900
Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks, West Virginia	6,800	900
Subtotal	14,655	6,708
Wilderness		
Mazatzal, Arizona	20	35
Superstitution, Arizona	20	46
Domeland, California	80	36
Maroon Bells, Colorado	40	45
San Juan Primitive Area, Colorado	75	45
Wilson Mountain, Colorado	25	60
Eagle Cap, Oregon	70	36
Glacier Peak, Washington	40	36
North Absaroka, Wyoming	100	42
Subtotal	470	381
Wild & Scenic Rivers		
Middle Fork Feather, California	100	90
Clearwater, Idaho	600	240
Middle Fork Salmon, Idaho	50	60
Eleven Point, Missouri	550	705
Rogue, Oregon	680	816
Subtotal	1,980	1,911
National Trails		
Appalachian, Georgia	300	90
Appalachian, New Hampshire	380	180
Appalachian, North Carolina	500	120
Appalachian, Tennessee	100	120
Appalachian, Vermont	1,000	240
Appalachian, Virginia	800	180
Subtotal	3,080	930
Recreation Composites		
Talladega NF, Alabama	350	60
Ozark NF, Arkansas	320	51
Ocala NF, Florida	50	36
Chattahoochee NF, Georgia	100	31
Coeur d'Alene NF, Idaho	70	40

Management Unit	Acres	Proposed Obligations FY74
Recreation Composites, continued		
Shawnee NF, Illinois	2,300	317
Hoosier NF, Indiana	1,800	555
Hiawatha NF, Michigan	240	321
Huron NF, Michigan	300	151
Manistee NF, Michigan	100	56
Ottawa NF, Michigan	30	7
Chippewa NF, Minnesota	600	183
Superior NF, Minnesota	300	83
Clark NF, Missouri	200	31
Mark Twain NF, Missouri	1,100	254
Toiyabe NF, Nevada	10	17
White Mountain NF, New Hampshire	30	14
Pisgah NF, North Carolina	350	104
Wayne NF, Ohio	2,500	373
Siskiyou NF, Oregon	10	16
Allegheny NF, Pennsylvania	130	18
Angelina NF, Texas	390	1,391
Sam Houston NF, Texas	200	786
Green Mountain NF, Vermont	9,000	2,729
George Washington NF, Virginia	380	106
Wenatchee NF, Washington	50	180
Monongahela NF, West Virginia	590	133
Chequamegon NF, Wisconsin	30	9
Nicolet NF, Wisconsin	120	18
Subtotal	21,650	8,070
Grand Total	41,835	18,000

1/10/73

Program Summary for Fiscal Year 1974

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Management Unit	Acres	Proposed obligations FY74
Endangered Species		
California Condor, California	1,880	$634,000
Okefenokee NWR, Florida & Georgia	23,500	530,000
Attwaters Greater Prairie Chicken, Texas	210	300,000
Subtotal:	25,590	1,464,000
Wilderness:		
Monomoy NWR, Massachusetts	2	70,000
Specially Legislated:		
Featherstone NWR, Virginia	313	560,000
Recreation Mitigation:		
Wheeler NWR, Alabama	125	100,000
Cedar Keys NWR, Florida	110	100,000
Mark Twain NWR, Illinois	133	106,000
Subtotal:	368	306,000
Grand total:	26,273	$2,400,000

Program Summary for Fiscal Year 1974

Bureau of Land Management

Management Unit	Acres	Proposed obligations FY74
King Range NCA, California	1,700	$125,000
Rogue WSR, Oregon	-	75,000
Grand total:	1,700	$200,000

Mrs. HANSEN. You intend to utilize carryover funds in the amount of $80 million for obligations in fiscal year 1974. In round figures, you have programed $59.4 million for Park Service; $18 million for Forest Service; $2.4 million for Sport Fish; and $200,000 for Bureau of Land Management.

Explain the basis on which you arrive at these amounts for the individual agencies.

Mr. WATT. These figures were determined after we had extensive conversation with the four agencies, and they helped to set their priorities during fiscal year 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your schedule of amounts available indicates that a total of $111,422,261 is available in 1974.

Does this mean that you anticipate a $31 million carryover into 1975?

Mr. WATT. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. WATT. That figure is the result of our judgment that a program in 1973 of $87 million is as much as we expect the several agencies to obligate this fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, why do you want the $31 million?

Mr. WATT. Excuse me. The $31 million will be carried over in fiscal year 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this to liquidate options? What is it?

Mr. WATT. We anticipate an expenditure of $80 million, which is about the level that they can proceed on.

Mr. EASTMAN. There are problems in areas where States have to act before the Federal Government can acquire or other actions must take place prior to acquisition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you give us some examples?

Mr. EASTMAN. Some of the areas where we have these delays are Voyageurs in Minnesota; Federal acquisition cannot begin there until the State donates all their lands within the park boundary. On the Wolf River in Wisconsin, the Corporation of Menommee County has rejected an offer based on the estimated fair-market value. The law precludes condemnation since it prohibits acquisition without the consent of the appropriate governing body. Another example of this type problem is at Cape Lookout in North Carolina; Federal acquisition has been delayed because the State has not acquired all the lands they are to donate for the seashore.

Mr. MCKAY. The $31 million is in anticipation of whether they will or will not?

Mr. EASTMAN. There are some of those, and court judgments and awards that can be expected to carry over into 1975.

Mr. MCKAY. This would carry over if they broke loose.

Mr. REED. We think they would.

Certain court judgments.

Mr. MCKAY. This is your estimate?

Mr. REED. Our estimate.

REPROGRAMING

Mrs. HANSEN. To what extent does the proposed program involve reprograming of fiscal year 1973 and prior years' funds?

Mr. WATT. The 1974 program anticipates an immediate reprogram-

ing of $14.7 million for the purposes of acquiring lands within nine areas that were authorized by the last Congress.

For the purposes of the record—I would like to refer to a letter that you received, outlining the nine park areas that would be recipients of the reprogramed money upon your approval.

Mrs. HANSEN. Golden Gate, Lincoln Home, Lincoln Boyhood, Assateaque Island; is that correct?

Mr. WATT. Yes, that is right.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, on the Golden Gate, I have a letter which says:

It is a matter of deep concern to me that the Executive Department has failed to budget for the acquisition of private land within the newly created Golden Gate National Area.

Instead of a firm budget commitment, it has agreed only to the reprograming of $5.9 million previously appropriated for other projects.

What are these other projects?

Mr. WATT. The $14.7 million is coming from Point Reyes and Voyageurs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why did you come in and ask for funds for Voyageurs and Point Reyes?

Mr. REED. Point Reyes, we did on the basis of esimated need.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about Voyageurs?

Mr. REED. We were unable to anticipate when the court was going to have the settlement.

Mrs. HANSEN. The court has not settled?

Mr. REED. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is all held up?

Mr. REED. All held up.

Mr. WATT. And if I understand it, the moneys that we have reprogramed at the Point Reyes, the $4 million, are no longer needed for acquisition at Point Reyes?

Mr. REED. Point Reyes and Golden Gate are one anyway.

Mr. MCKAY. How much have you spent on Point Reyes?

Mr. WATT. We have obligated $49,980,411 to date at Point Reyes.

Mrs. HANSEN. The letter continues:

The proposed $5.9 million in reprogram money falls shorter of the amount which should be immediately committed.

Its usefulness might be stretched. The Interior Department could agree to use the money for down payment on numerous pieces of land under deferred payment purchase.

I would urge, however, that no less than $20 million be made available for a start on the acquisition of private lands within the Golden Gate National area.

This would require $14.1 million in the 1974 budget to be added to the $5.9 million in reprogram money.

Can you give us any answers on why you chose only $5.9?

Two, what about the down payment question?

Three, is this land available? Can it be purchased this year, and if not, why not.

Mr. REED. Golden Gate National, authorized October 27, 1972, with a monetary limitation of $60,610,000; $200,000 has been reprogramed to permit the initiation of preacquisition work, $5.9 million is pending in another reprograming proposal.

Of the 34,202-acre area, 3,643 acres are presently in other Federal ownership, most of which will be transferred.

There are 13,438 acres in other public ownership, leaving a balance of 17,121 acres in private ownership.

In fiscal 1974 $5.9 million will be used to acquire large key tracts which can be opened to the public. Such acquisitions will tend to set a favorable price pattern.

The Nature Conservancy acquired large tracts on Golden Gate already. They have moved in this connection with the Park Service.

This gets us off to a flying start, Madam Chairman.

Mr. MCDADE. It certainly is. He ought to be down lighting candles.

My God, I have had parks waiting 10 years for money; $6 million right off the bat.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right. Will you please address a letter to Congressman Burton and tell him the facts?

Mr. VEYSEY. I have been hearing from Congressman Burton and Congressman Don Clausen and Congressman Mailliard on this item, and they are all anxious to get going.

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, I am sure we have already written Congressman Burton. I am sure that would be a full explanation.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will place your response in the record.

[The information follows:]

In reply refer to:
L1425–OML
SCSO–S–49196

MARCH 5, 1973.

Hon. PHILLIP BURTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BURTON: Secretary of the Interior Morton has asked us to reply to your inquiry regarding the availability of funds for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

In view of the President's fiscal policy to reduce Federal outlays and the funds currently available to the National Park Service, it has been determined that land acquisition at certain new areas, including Golden Gate, will be undertaken initially by a reallocation of funds already appropriated.

As you know, in order to undertake an acquisition program there is a considerable amount of work that must first take place such as mapping, acquiring title evidence, obtaining appraisals, et cetera. In order that this might be accomplished in a timely manner $200,000 already has been reallocated to the recreation area. An additional $5.9 million reallocation is currently being considered. This presumably is the $4 million proposal which you referred to as being held up. It was simply deferred until a total evaluation of the fiscal posture could be undertaken.

With regard to whether there is any possibility that the land acquisition method designated in the act is not being followed, we assume you have reference to section 3(m) of the act. At the present time there is no immediate contemplated use of this authority. This does not, however, rule out the possibility of its use at some future date. The same applies to exchange and donation authority also provided by the act.

We appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

CURTIS BOHLEN,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST

Mrs. HANSEN. We have another letter.

This comes from Mr. William B. Bristor of Baltimore.

DEAR MRS. HANSEN: For many years, trout fishermen, conservationists, environmentalists, and other users of the wilderness areas have been fighting to save the Shaver's Fork area of the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia. This is one of the last great areas available to the millions of easterners who respect clean air, clean water, and trees.

One of the main threats to this great river is coal mining. Much of the minral rights in the Monongahela are in private lands. To remove this danger, the Forest Service must purchase these mineral rights.

But the funds appropriated in fiscal year 1974 for lands and water conservation appear to be a big fat zero. This would appear to make the Forest Service impotent in any final attempts to save this river.

In the past, we have not always seen eye to eye with the Forest Service, but recently there has been a great improvement in their attitude toward noncommercial uses of the eastern national forest. To cut off their moneys, at this time, would be a great setback to their improving relationship with the general public.

Would you please take this under consideration during your hearings on the appropriations for fiscal year 1974? If all other methods fail, purchase of the mineral rights—

A copy of this has gone to the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy, Shaver's Fork Committee, Audubon, Smithsonian, Wilderness Society, and the National Wildlife.

Mr. REED. The Bureau representatives and the Forest Service representatives are both in the anteroom. If you would like to, they can answer it with your permission.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right.

Mr. REED. I have the national forest list in front of me.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is there anything in your budget for Monongahela this year?

Mr. RESLER. In 1974 we have programed for acquisition of 590 acres that are included in general recreation areas, and 6,800 acres within the Spruce Knob NRA. There are no funds programed for acquisition of mineral rights in the Shaver Fork area.

LAND PRICE ESCALATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you explain to the committee how you plan to acquire lands and prevent price escalation in areas authorized at the end of the 92d Congress, such as Golden Gate, Cumberland Island, Grand Canyon, Oregon Dunes, and continue your curent acquisition program while you are requesting no new funds for fiscal 1974—what is going to happen on your land escalation costs?

Mr. REED. You are going to have some.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much do you think?

Will you show for the record, for us, what happens when we do not purchase but wait over a period of time, what the land escalation costs are?

Mr. REED. We can certainly show you some areas, Madam Chairman, where the escalation has been a decided factor.

We will get that information for you.

[The information referred to follows:]

The escalation of land values is affected by a number of factors, such as higher personal income, more leisure time, and investing as a hedge against inflation. The rate is influenced by a different set of factors such as accessability developability, and a variety of personal and psychological appeals. On a nationwide basis the annual range of escalation is probably 5 to 25 percent with an estimated overall average of 10 percent being considered reasonable.

REPROGRAMING

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice the four agencies involved in the land and water program plan in the future to reprogram other carryover funds to "meet higher priority outdoor recreation needs."

I assume this will be done in accordance with prior reprograming procedures established by the committee.

Mr. WATT. Definitely.

REDWOODS LEGAL SETTLEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please review for the committee the current situation in regard to settlement of those lands that were legislatively taken for the Redwood National Park.

Mr. EASTMAN. We have the responsibility to negotiate with four major timber companies (Arcata National Corp., Georgia-Pacific Corp., Harold A. Miller, et al., Miller-Rellim Redwood Co., Simpson Timber Co.) for the payment of just compensation for the lands legislatively taken from them.

For all intents and purposes, we have settled with Simpson Timber Co. on all matters except severance. We have paid in cash, or cash and land, to the other three companies in amounts equal to the government's appraised value.

Subsequently, two companies—Georgia-Pacific and Arcata—have filed petitions in the Court of Claims for a determination of the amount of just compensation due them.

The trial on the Arcata case is scheduled to begin on May 7 in San Francisco. It is anticipated that the case may last from 5 to 6 weeks.

The Georgia-Pacific court action will follow the Arcata case.

Miller-Rellim has not as yet filed a petition in the Court of Claims. Negotiations are continuing in hopes of reaching an agreement.

The National Park Service has the responsibility for the acquisition of the lands from the 106 small landowners.

Mr. YATES. How much money did you pay? What would that amount to?

Mr. EASTMAN. The total payment in kind was $52 million. The total in cash and kind to date is $111 million.

Mr. MCKAY. For how much acreage?

Mr. EASTMAN. The total acreage from the four companies is 22,900.

Mr. REED. You see, they did it by appraised value.

Number of trees per acre, and we put the price per thousand board feet into it.

Mr. MCKAY. Well, they are already cutting a lot of that timber off because you closed that deal.

Mr. REED. No. They are cutting in the remaining part of that watershed.

Mr. EASTMAN. The legislation provided that the Government took title at the time the act was signed.

Mr. REED. It was a declaration of taking.

Mr. YATES. What do you propose to do?

You started to talk about that this morning. I do not remember what you proposed to do to solve your problem.

Mr. REED. Well, we are going to be briefing the Secretary on Thursday, and I am hoping that we will be bringing it back to this committee and the Interior Committees of the House and Senate where we are and what we ought to do to solve the problem if there is a solution.

Mr. YATES. Is the Government likely to lose here?

REDWOODS DEVALUATION DUE TO SILTATION

Mr. REED. As to whether the value of their property is going to be diminished by actions upstream, yes, we have lost.

We have been adversely affected.

Mr. YATES. By how much?

Mr. REED. That is impossible to say. The State of California never kept baseline data. There is none. There is no historical data.

We are in an area which is very well known for landslides. It has 104 inches of rainfall a year.

The soils are among the most unstable in the West. We know that we have been affected. But you asked me a very key question from a lawyer's standpoint, how much.

I cannot tell you. Nobody can tell you.

The answers to such things as the percentage of increase in sediment, stones and rock, and in gallons per minute and runoff we cannot give you because we do not know. But we know that we are being affected.

Mr. YATES. Can you prevent the runoffs?

Mr. REED. Yes. There are a great many things which could be done by the landowning companies. This is what we are going to try to persuade them to do. They have to be better land managers.

Otherwise, we do not have a chance.

Mr. VEYSEY. What is the nature of the adverse effect that you are experiencing?

Mr. REED. We are getting a much higher flow. The trees are no longer there to absorb the rainfall.

Mr. VEYSEY. Silt is coming down in the stream?

Mr. REED. Much more silt. Many more rocks, much more water. The trees are being buried under silt.

We have a new delta forming right across from the big trees right now. We may have to artificially destroy that delta because the water is bouncing off the delta and going into the four biggest trees on this earth.

We are having a lot of blowouts on small streams leading into redwoods which have been completely clear cut.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is just this year?

Mr. REED. No. It began showing up rapidly a year ago, and that is when the study team was put in.

Mr. VEYSEY. You have had an exceptionally wet winter.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. VEYSEY. So you are saying you may have to take some protective action, to turn this stream off?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. VEYSEY. It is going to kill the trees?

Mr. REED. It could. There are those who maintain that the tall trees are in serious jeopardy at this time. It is very, very hard to know what kind of shape we are in.

We have not had any experience with this situation and I doubt, in the years that the trees have been there, they have ever been quite affected in this manner.

They obviously have had fires, and there have been periods of drought and floods, but I doubt that they have gone through anything like this before.

Mr. YATES. Is there anything you can do to stop the water?

Mr. REED. We are considering rip-rapping the trees.

Mr. YATES. What do you mean by "rip-rapping"?

Mr. REED. We may have to put big boulders in front of the trees to deflect the water.

Mr. YATES. And now the trees are being compromised?

Mr. REED. Now the trees are in trouble.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mrs. HANSEN. $5,223,000 is budgeted for administrative expenses. This is the same level of funding as last year.

Why is it necessary to continue this level of funding when your budget is being reduced by $244,777,000 and your proposed obligational program is also being reduced by approximately $48.8 million?

Mr. WATT. Our overall program of activity is not being decreased at all.

We expect both State and Federal sides to continue acquiring acres of lands, and to continue appraisal efforts in an effort to acquire these Federal lands at about the same rate as the current fiscal year. It will take the same staffing to do it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Even though you are not going to acquire it?

Mr. WATT. We have an acquisition program on the Federal side of $80 million in addition to State projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was the budget that you presented to us last year to fund the $300 million.

Mr. WATT. Yes. But, the manpower is used in processing the applications from the States and their political subdivisions and dealing with the State governments in the fund activities.

Those activities needed to administer the fund in fiscal year 1974 will remain at the same level because the workload will be the same.

So, the program effort is not reduced in 1974 on either side of the fund.

USER FEES PROGRAM COORDINATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your responsibilties under Public Law 92–347, which provides for a coordinated recreation fee program among all Federal agencies?

How do you plan to carry out these responsibilities?

Mr. WATT. We are now working with several Federal agencies in an effort to develop coordinated programs for assessing the fees to those recreation areas that have been improved and are available to the public.

In other words, we are trying to say the beneficiary should pay a portion of the cost of maintenance of recreational areas.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record by bureau the unobligated balance as of June 30, 1973, and the projected unobligated balance as of June 30, 1973.

Mr. WATT. Okay.

[The information follows:]

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1972	Estimated June 30, 1973
National Park Service	56,063	79,474
Forest Service	26,483	29,138
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	2,195	2,597
Bureau of Land Management	184	213
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	540	0
Total	85,465	111,422

Mr. MCDADE. Will you explain to me the chart that indicates additional carryover figures despite the lack of requests for new appropriations?

I did not quite follow you on why we are going to have additional carryover.

Mr. WATT. The Federal program of acquisition recognizes that the carryover in 1974 will be $111 million. We are anticipating that we will have an acquisition program in 1974 of $80 million, allowing us to carry over $31 million in fiscal year 1975.

The $31 million which we are projecting will be needed to acquire those lands that are not acquired in fiscal year 1973 and 1974.

Mr. MCDADE. So, what you are saying, you have some lands that have not reached the state where you can go right out and make the acquisition but you anticipate in your best judgment that that is going to occur without any question in the fiscal year.

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. All right, thank you.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to discuss some of the areas that we appropriated for last year. There was an appropriation of $3,420,000 for Assateague Island.

Did you spend it all or was there a carryover?

Mr. REED. Mr. Stewart will answer that as soon as he gets his file out.

Mr. STEWART. There was a slight balance of $68,000 as of January 31, 1973.

BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. What about Bighorn Canyon?

Mr. STEWART. It has not been spent.

The basic problem there is the location of the road, the right-of-way for the road.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would this be part of the carryover to be programed for use in the new program of this year?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. REED. We are going to try very hard to negotiate with the Indians on that road.

BUFFALO NATIONAL SCENIC RIVER

Mrs. HANSEN. All right, the Buffalo River, Ark., $4,812,000. What about that?

Mr. STEWART. We are estimating a carryover of $2,340,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you attribute that to?

Mr. REED. That is a priority of mine.

There is probably a hold on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you mean, "a hold?"

Mr. REED. The Park Service was asked not to spend the full amount this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is what we are concerned about.

If you are not going to spend the full amounts, we are not going to give you even $80 million. You come up to us on the basis of your priorities.

Mr. REED. That was a priority and it still is a priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you did not spend it.

Mr. REED. We are showing $2,340,000, that can be obligated in 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. But, will it?

Is that in the $80 million carryover?

Mr. REED. Yes.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. The C. & O. Canal, $9.4 million. How much of that was spent?

Mr. STEWART. $5,400,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the balance?

Mr. STEWART. Well, you have that plus the previous year's appropriation for $12 million, plus.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have some money in this budget for it?

Mr. STEWART. Not in new funds.

Mr. REED. We had a very tough time on this one, Madam Chairman.

The buyers weren't there until the hurricane came and now everyone is more interested in selling to the Park Service.

Until Agnes we were running into a solid stone wall there.

Mr. STEWART. Tropical storm Agnes forced us to reappraise over 100 properties that were damaged.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the price coming down?

Mr. STEWART. I hope so.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have proposed obligations for fiscal year 1974 of $7,983,000 and then you presently have a balance of $12 million.

Mr. STEWART. That would be a carryover into, say, fiscal 1975 or some subsequent year of $5 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are not talking about 1975.

So, you have $5 million, you don't need?

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

All right, the Gulf Islands, $1,272,000.

Mr. STEWART. We are estimating the carryover about $297,000 in the fiscal 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is in the $80 million.

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. The Minute Man of Massachusetts, $3,860,000.

Mr. STEWART. We would anticipate carrying over something like $2,533,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a hold on that?

Mr. STEWART. Not really. We have decided that what we really need at Minute Man Historical Park are easements which will leave the ownership of the property in the current landowners—providing they will meet certain requirements with regard to architectural and historical themes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which will bring the total price down?

Mr. STEWART. It should bring the price down.

We should be well within the authorization.

But, this has required historical and architectural evaluations before the landowners know what they are getting into and that has been a real refractory to progress.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't know if it was done before, you came up here and submitted it.

Mr. STEWART. It was a change of direction.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long ago was that?

Mr. STEWART. About 6 or 8 months ago. I think it is a desirable way of proceeding.

Mrs. HANSEN. I could not agree with you more.

Mr. STEWART. Most of the landowners did not want to sell, and most of the buildings should not necessarily be open to the public anyway.

We won't waste it. It will be like Point Reyes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You may not get anymore.

You know, we are not very happy about what we see here.

You know, we are trying to live within ceilings, too. We try just as hard as the administration does. You come up here with all these things you want; we recognize the validity of your testimony and provided you with $300 million last year.

I am not sure we will pay attention anymore.

Mr. MCDADE. I would not be surprised if we looked harder, we might find the OMB at work again.

Mr. REED. On this one, I do want to hold onto the authorization because Minute Man is one of our areas for the bicentennial that we want to do a good show on it.

So, I would like to get that acquisition off and running.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, you don't have enough.

Do you have it in for this year?

Mr. REED. Yes, approximately $2,500,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a carryover of how much?

Mr. WATT. Of that amount.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much do you have?

Mr. STEWART. $4,500,000 to carry over to fiscal 1974 with an anticipated obligation in 1974 of $2,533,000 and we are projecting a savings, something in the vicinity of something like $2 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. So actually what you had was enough.

Mr. STEWART. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. You better supply some details for the record.

[The information follows:]

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, MASSACHUSETTS

Minute Man National Historical Park was authorized September 21, 1959, with a monetary limitation of $5 million which was subsequently increased to $10,900,000. The $10,900,000 has been fully appropriated.

This area comprises 746 acres. As of January 31, 568 acres were in Federal ownership, 56 in other public ownership, leaving a balance of 122 in private ownership to be purchased.

Rather than acquiring and maintaining these historic structures outright, the National Park Service is attempting to acquire a preservation easement which will permit the landowner to remain in the property and maintain it as it was during the historic period. This requires extensive historical and architectural evaluations prior to appraising the property as this is an integral part of the value of the easement. This has resulted in considerable delay, therefore, it is believed that a viable program for fiscal year 1974 is $2,533,000.

OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. Ozark Rivers in Missouri, $3,317,000. How much of that has been spent?

Mr. STEWART. Well, at the end of the fiscal year we will have spent $1,250,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. So there was a surplus there?

Mr. STEWART. No, we would be carrying over into fiscal 1974, some $2 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are you going to spend it?

Mr. STEWART. We will spend it at Ozark.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a carryover; do you propose to complete it, to complete the acquisitions there?

Mr. STEWART. In fiscal 1974, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you are not asking any additional money.

Mr. STEWART. No.

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. All right. Sleeping Bear Dunes, you have $11,785,000. How much did you spend of that?

Mr. STEWART. Well, we anticipate spending through this fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, what did you spend?

Mr. STEWART. Well, through January 31, we spent $3,875,000——

Mrs. HANSEN. So you have an $8 million carryover.

Mr. STEWART. We are going to spend some of that between now and the end of the fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much is some of that?

Mr. STEWART. We are going to spend the difference between $5,650,000 and what we have spent, $3,837,000. We would then still be carrying over about $9,262,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that in the hold, too?

Mr. STEWART. Well, the problem at Sleeping Bear Dunes is rather unbelievable. There is—we have a statement on Sleeping Bear Dunes which relates to the problems on getting title evidence. It has been a unique experience as far as we are concerned because titles are not insurable, based on the county records and they are only insurable based on some of the abstractors' records in the area who produce at their own rate and nobody else's.

I have a statement here.

Mr. MCDADE. The county records are not reliable?

Mr. REED. I can read the statement in the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right, if you want to place it in the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

Statement on Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
Acquisition of Title Evidence

On March 8, 1971, the National Park Service contracted with Chicago Title Insurance Company to furnish title evidence and related services for the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore land acquisition project in Leelanau and Benzie Counties, Michigan. This contract called for delivery of title evidence within 30 days of order. As of the present time, in Benzie County, of 327 title policies ordered, 135 have been received and 192 are outstanding. Of the latter, 96 are overdue. In Leelanau County, of 1,000 policies ordered, 530 have been received and 470 are outstanding. Of the latter, 150 are overdue.

Last August, in response to our efforts, the Chicago Title Insurance Company committed itself by letter to submit ten policies each week in Benzie County. This commitment has not been kept, as is shown by the fact that, in August, 14 policies were delivered, 8 were delivered in September, none in October, and 5 in November. No improvement has been discerned since November.

The nub of the situation is that a local abstract company in each county has the only usable set of records and refuses to cooperate to a sufficient extent to enable performance under the contract to take place in a proper and timely manner. Chicago Title Insurance Company states that the county records are not sufficiently correct to insure title upon.

Though sufficient grounds undoubtedly exist to terminate Chicago's contract for default, this would not solve the problem unless some other method of obtaining title services could be found. This seems unlikely in view of the absence of any usable land records other than those possessed by the local abstract companies. In addition to the county records being inaccurate and undependable, local officials are not cooperative with regard to use of the county records.

Since, at the present rate of delivery, it will require 4 years to obtain title policies for the remainder of Benzie County, it is obvious that corrective action must be taken if the project is not to be hopelessly bogged down. In addition to all of the other difficulties, we face a serious public relations problem when persons who have contracted for their land cannot be paid for it.

We propose, therefore, to ask the Department of Justice, which has supervision over all Government title matters throughout the country, to bring pressure to bear upon Chicago Title Insurance Company. Since Chicago Title does business with many other Federal agencies, this pressure could be effective. In addition, we intend to ask the Department of Justice to send title experts to the area and make a first-hand study to see if they can suggest alternatives.

Mrs. HANSEN. This year, for the National Park Service, you have a total of what for acquisitions?

Mr. STEWART. $59,400,000 for fiscal 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that just about as reliable as last years?

Last year you had $50 million for new areas and from my computations you get about half of it either not spent or impounded or otherwise held up. Isn't that correct?

Mr. REED. How much did we spend last year?

Mr. STEWART. By January 31, we had obligated $37½ million and at the end of February, we estimate $41½ million.

Mrs. HANSEN. You got busy before your hearings?

Mr. STEWART. No, ma'am.

HOHOKAMA PIMA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, I just wonder how reliable your estimates are. In your 1974 program, you show no acres of land, no acquisition and for you have $135,000 for Arizona. What are you paying for?

Mr. STEWART. That is the recently authorized Hohokama Pima National Monument.

What is involved there is the cost in transferring the land from allottee ownership and tribal ownership into the Federal ownership and it is a matter that we are actually paying the—the administrative costs to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and they are doing the work on a reimbursement basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why should this cost $135,000?

Mr. STEWART. Well, the area consists of——

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that their price or yours?

Mr. STEWART. As I understand it, there are about 1,200 allottees involved.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do they acquire an interest in each one of them?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, so it can be exchanged for other Federal land elsewhere.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that land selected?

Mr. STEWART. That land will be selected and the act provides for exchange on an equal value basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, is it going to take you more than a year to locate the allottees.

Mr. STEWART. Well, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has a staff right on the Gila Indian Reservation and they feel they can accomplish it? within a year.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, Golden Gate, you have residences in here for $150,000.

How many residences?

Mr. STEWART. I think it is four.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. Georgia, Cumberland Island, you have $500,000. What kind of land is that?

Mr. Stewart. That is little Cumberland Island mostly.

Then, the residue would be——

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it forest land or——

Mr. REED. Beach front, high rolling dunes with some trees.

Magnificent property.

Mrs. HANSEN. And it has no residences on it?

Mr. STEWART. No.

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, there is a great comparison of $2,405 per acre in California and $218 for Cumberland.

Now, the Lincoln Home in Illinois, the cost per acre is $264,000.

Why is that so high?

Mr. STEWART. It is downtown Springfield; it is residential and commercial buildings, actually.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, you have three acres of land and residences; how many commercial buildings?

Mr. STEWART. I think six commercial buildings and 17 residences, if I recall correctly.

Mr. MCKAY. What are they, high rises?

Mr. STEWART. No, basically, lawyers' offices.

Mr. MCKAY. That many homes on three acres?

Mrs. HANSEN. This is right in the middle of the city.

Mr. MCKAY. They must be stacked up.

Mr. STEWART. No, it constitutes about four city blocks.

LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. You ought to have brought a picture for the committee.

Indiana, Lincoln boyhood home, $3,892. How many commercial residences there?

Mr. STEWART. There are 20 parcels altogether.

GRANT KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Montana, Grant Kohrs Ranch, $15,000, no acres; what is this all about?

Mr. STEWART. That is $15,000 to pay the relocation cost under Public Law 91-646.

Mrs. HANSEN. Relocation of what?

Mr. STEWART. Of the—of the present occupant, I can't think of his name at the moment.

Mrs. HANSEN. What costs are involved?

Mr. STEWART. Well, the costs involved are moving him physically to a relocated location, finding a suitable replacement—as a displaced person due to Federal acquisition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, I assume he is not a displaced person.

How much did you pay for his ranch?

Mr. STEWART. Well, we paid $257,000, I believe.

Mr. REED. He is entitled to that under the law and he has his rights to that.

FOSSIL BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. In Wyoming, Fossil Butte, do you have any comments on that?

Mr. STEWART. No, it is unimproved.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it would be helpful if you would place in the record a listing of the funds available and proposed for obligation in 1973 and carryovers into 1974.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Anticipated Obligations FY 1973 and FY 1974
(In thousands of dollars)

Area	Funds Available (1973 FY and Carryover)	Anticipated Obligations FY 1973	Estimated Carryover into FY 1974	Reason for carryover into FY 1974
Allegheny Portage	$ 5	$ 5	$ 0	
Andersonville	166	96	70	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Apostle Islands	3,664	1,960	1,704	" " " "
Appalachian Trail	78	0	78	" " " "
Assateague	3,900	3,432	468	" " " "
Bighorn Canyon	587	60	527	-Acquisition delayed due to location of the road centerline on the ground and agreement to that location by the Indians.
Biscayne	3,377	2,200	1,177	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Buffalo River	4,840	2,500	2,340	" " " "
Cape Cod	8,076	2,815	5,261	" " " "
C & O Canal	18,383	5,400	12,983	-$5,000 because of damages caused by Hurricane Agnes and need for reappraisal of some 100 properties. Also contract delays for title evidence. -$7,983-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Cumberland Island	575	75	500	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Delaware Water Gap	8,205	2,354	5,851	-" " " "
Fire Island	176	Re 101	277	-Being held for possible court deficiencies
Fossil Butte	378	15	363	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Gateway	100	100	0	

Area	Funds Available (1973 FY and Carryover)	Anticipated Obligations FY 1973	Estimated Carryover into FY 1974	Reason for carryover into FY 1974
Golden Gate	$ 6,100	$ 500	$ 5,600	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Grant Kohrs Ranch	350	335	15	" " " "
Gulf Islands	1,332	1,035	297	" " " "
Herbert Hoover	78	0	78	" " " "
Hohokam-Pima	135	0	135	" " " "
Homestead	3	0	3	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Indiana Dunes	31	31	0	
Johnstown Flood	1	1	0	
Lake Mead	32	1	31	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Lincoln Boyhood	304	100	204	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Lincoln Home	1,966	350	1,616	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Minute Man	5,363	830	4,533	-$3,000-because of extensive historical and architectural evaluations prior to appraising property so that NPS can acquire preservation easements rather than acquiring and maintaining structures. $1,533-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
North Cascades	953	467	486	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Ozark	3,317	1,250	2,067	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Pictured Rocks	1,207	1,207	0	
Piscataway Park	709	709	0	

Area	Funds Available (1973 FY and Carryover)	Anticipated Obligations FY 1973	Estimated Carryover into FY 1974	Reason for carryover into FY 1974
Point Reyes	$ 2,477	$ 2,477	$ 0	
Puukohola-Heiau	7	7	0	
Redwood	1,056	0	1,056	-Being held for possible court deficiencies.
Saint Croix River	5,403	1,150	4,253	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Sleeping Bear Dunes	14,912	5,650	9,262	-$8,000 because of untimely receipt of title certificates. $1,262-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Voyageurs	1,180	230	950	-Enabling legislation states that State and political subdivision must donate all of their lands before Federal acquisition begins; however, the constitutionality of the State's action is being challenged.
Whiskeytown	114	33	81	-Being held for possible court deficiencies.
Inholdings - Everglades	13,091	3,988	9,103	-$4,000-Requirement of P.L. 91-646 to take landowners to property when appraisal is being done. Most land is marsh land, thereby requiring scheduling of time consuming boat trips for landowners to view property. $5,103-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Inholdings - Other	18,705	10,600	8,105	-In keeping with the plan to obligate $53,460 in FY 1973 and $59,400 in FY 1974, these funds will not be obligated in FY 1973.
Endangered Species	98	98	0	
Deficiencies	1,500	1,500	0	
TOTALS	$ 132,934	$ 53,460	$ 79,474	

March 7, 1973

FOREST SERVICE LAND ACQUISITION

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, we take the Forest Service.

There are just two items proposed for 1974, Sawtooth and the Oregon Dunes, is that correct?

Mr. EASTMAN. Those are the only two that we have indicated as reprogramings at this time.

FISCAL YEAR 1973 PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you spend of the appropriation for last year? You asked for a total of $10 million and the committee gave you $29,655,000. We added money for the recreation areas, within the national forest boundaries.

Mr. RESLER. We plan to obligate $27 million in total in fiscal year 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you actually have only to carry over about $2 million, is that correct?

Mr. RESLER. Of the $29,655,000 that was appropriated last year, that would be correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, what items did you not obligate or were you able to acquire them cheaper? Did you have a hold put on any of them?

Mr. MCROREY. We had a program ceiling of $27 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. So, you had actually a $2 million hold?

Mr. MCROREY. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you could do $2 million less?

Mr. MCROREY. Correct.

BACKLOG OF FOREST SERVICE ACQUISITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of the backlog of areas which can be acquired does this leave because of the limited expenditures this year?

Do you have a substantial backlog?

Mr. RESLER. I am not sure I understand the question.

Mrs. HANSEN. What I am asking is: As you are well aware, there are constant demands for the Forest Service to have adequate funds to purchase the inholdings, opportunity buying, and to acquire those fringe areas so that there will not be developments occurring.

Now, what does this 1974 program do to those acres which you obviously have on your list for acquisition. Is this going to mean that there will be developments before you acquire the land?

What approximate balance of acquirable land does this leave to be acquired in the immediate future?

Mr. RESLER. Madam Chairman, it will do all of these things. Obviously, if we look at the total program starting at the time the act was passed and deduct from it 670,000 acres acquired or optioned, it leaves 3.3 million acres that are desirable recreation properties which remain to be acquired.

How rapidly we can acquire those lands is a matter of priority. We are attempting to acquire the highest priority ones first, of course.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, supposing a development comes along and you foresee it coming. Do you have any way to stop it or any emergency way to secure the funds?

I think you realize that some of the developments go on.

For instance, if you have a high rise on a lake someplace.

Mr. RESLER. We have relied pretty heavy on the counties and the States through zoning to handle that type of situation because it is difficult to shift funds and programs that rapidly.

One exception, however, is the effort that was undertaken last year on Hells Canyon. To acquire some valuable land along the Snake River itself, we secured approval to reprogram land and water conservation funds to permit acquisition of ranch properties that were offered for sale for subdivision or recreational developments.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of that has been acquired to date?

Mr. RESLER. None of it to date.

We are proceeding to acquire through negotiation or condemnation action.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you are working on it.

Mr. RESLER. Yes, we are very definitely. There are a number of properties that we are seeking to acquire in fee, or we would acquire an easement that would assure that the pastoral uses would continue and avoid the incompatible kinds of development on that remote and very beautiful area.

INHOLDINGS PROPOSED FOR FUTURE FOREST SERVICE ACQUISITION

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to place in the record the total number of acres for future acquisitions?

Mr. RESLER. I will be glad to place in the record the number of acres of inholdings proposed for future acquisition.

[The information follows:]

Unit	Acres		
	Acquired to date	Balance to be acquired	Total
National recreation areas	32,189	80,125	112,314
Wilderness areas	3,903	294,923	298,826
Wild and scenic rivers	2,651	30,340	32,991
National trails	2,264	55,518	57,782
National forest recreation areas	646,604	2,851,483	3,498,087
Total	687,611	3,312,389	4,000,000

Note: The balance of acreage to be acquired will be accomplished by giving emphasis to needed lands in the 4 congressionally designated categories. In the National Forest recreation areas, acquisitions will be made on a priority need basis with emphasis on areas near major population centers. Total accomplishments will depend upon funding and the availability of lands for purchase primarily on a willing seller basis.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE LAND ACQUISITION

Mrs. HANSEN. I just hope this does not all become so expensive that we can't afford it.

We now have the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. What are you going to acquire?

Mr. REED. We have Mr. Schmidt with us. Director Smith was in a meeting on land and water with a number of States and I urged him to stay and settle the problems, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Describe for us what you are proposing to acquire.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mr. REED. Endangered species for the California condor, 1,880 acres, at a cost of about $634,000.

The Okefenokee, 23,500 acres, at $530,000.

We are trying to finish that problem area there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that the end, Mr. Reed?

Mr. MCALLESTER. On the prairie chicken refuge two or three more tracts after this.

Mr. REED. I flew down last year because I knew you had been worried——

Mrs. HANSEN. I did not worry, but I like to know about the condors, prairie chickens and black footed ferret.

Mr. REED. It is the last chance for these animals. That is if we are going to give them a place to live, this is it. And for the prairie chicken in Texas, this is it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let us go over these item by item, because this is one that needs explanations.

The California condor, how much acreage does this give us?

Mr. REED. 1,880 in this purchase and altogether that is it.

Mrs. HANSEN. All right. Now, the Okefenokee.

Mr. REED. We have a very large ownership there.

Mr. SCHMIDT. Approximately 21,000 acres.

Mr. REED. How much do we already own?

Mr. MCALLESTER. This is buying the fringe of the swamp. In the original purchase, they did not come to where the edge of the swamp meets the upland.

What we are doing is to buy up to the fringe and a little upland to protect the swamp. The refuge contains 371,000 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. But this will finish the acquisition there?

Mr. MCALLESTER. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your prairie chicken, what do you have in ownership excluding this proposal?

Mr. SCHMIDT. The total amount was 8,360 acres authorized and as of January, I believe we have purchased about 1,250 acres.

Mr. MCKAY. This land sells for 50 cents an acre and you get a chicken or condor and it goes up to thousands.

Mr. REED. This native prairie has not even been turned over.

Mrs. HANSEN. So your total acquisition for the endangered species will be 25,590 acres, with total proposed obligations of $1,464,000, is that correct?

Mr. REED. That is correct, Madam Chairman.

MONOMOY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. For wilderness areas you propose 2 acres. What are those?

Mr. MCALLESTER. There was originally 4 acres.

There was an old lighthouse site and it reverted back to the former owners and we have purchased two of them.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society bought 2 acres and we are negotiating for the other 2 acres, and also for some cabins.

Mr. McKAY. What are we preserving there?

Mr. MCALLESTER. It is a wilderness area.

By act of Congress, it is a wilderness there.

This is not an endangered species area.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total acreage?

Mr. MCALLESTER, Monomoy, 2.702 acres total.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is all you need to acquire?

Mr. MCALLESTER. This will complete.

FEATHERSTONE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, Featherstone National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia.

You have 313 acres, $560,000.

What is that all about?

Mr. MCALLESTER. That is a small tract down on the Neabsco Creek that the District of Columbia bought many years ago, around 1920 is my recollection, and they were going to use it for landfill and there was quite a furor and the Congress passed an act to preserve it as marshland, and we have tried to find lands to exchange with the District that would be suitable for landfill, but have been unable to find Federal lands that would be satisfactory exchange.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, recreation mitigation, 125 acres, $100,000.

What is that about?

Mr. MCALLESTER. There are seven individual sites there that provide access and major trails and recreational opportunity to the Wheeler Reservoir.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is our total ownership there?

Mr. MCALLESTER. Our total ownership, is 8,000 acres.

CEDAR KEYS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total ownership at Cedar Keys and what does this involve?

Mr. MCALLESTER. At Cedar Keys is an area with a total ownership of 379 acres in three islands. The proposed acquisition is 110 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does that complete it?

Mr. MCALLESTER. That completes it.

Cedar Keys has been designated as a wilderness and the intent was to make this island available for public use so that the people would not be using the wilderness for recreation.

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mrs. HANSEN. You have Mark Twain National Refuge in Illinois, 133 acres; $106,000.

Now, will you tell me how many acres you have there?

Mr. MCALLESTER. 25,285; that the refuge is mostly down in the flood plain and there is no location for the public to look into the refuge

area or get any benefit from the refuge and this is an overlook that will provide a nature trail and overlook.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this complete the acquisition?

Mr. MCALLESTER. This will complete the acquisition.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. We have the Bureau of Land Management.

You have two acquisitions. The King Range National Resource Conservation Area, 1,700 acres, $125,000.

What do you own there?

KING RANGE NATIONAL RESOURCE AREA

Mr. TURCOTT. The total acreage within the proposed boundaries is 52,000 acres. About 31,000 acres are in public ownership leaving 21,000 acres in the 146 tracts, to acquire. We have acquired two tracts recently covering 1,393 acres, one by purchase and one by exchange.

Within our total fiscal year 1973 plan, we will acquire 10 additional tracts. These are under negotiation and cover another 2,216 acres.

Two of the 10 tracts are planned by exchange and eight by purchase.

In fiscal year 1974, we plan to acquire three tracts covering 1,868 acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this complete your acquisitions?

Mr. TURCOTT. No, we have some distance to go. After fiscal year 1974, there will be 15,523 acres and 131 tracts still to be acquired.

CONSERVATION AREA CONCEPT

Mr. MCKAY. Wasn't this new concept in conservation areas—I don't remember the details of it, but it had a kind of multiple ownership scheme. Are we now going to buy it all out under a different concept, is that it?

Mr. TURCOTT. The King Range National Conservation Area was established under Public Law 91–476 in October 1970. It was sponsored by Congressman Don Clausen following up on much work done by his predecessor.

It established an area on the Pacific coast of northern California for multiple use management calling for the development of in-depth multiple use plans, while giving priority attention to certain dominant uses which in this case is the high continuing recreational value.

KING RANGE PLAN

This plan is under development and is accomplished by our regularly appropriated funds. When this plan is finally developed—and we are hard at work at it now—we are to submit a report to Congress and to all other concerns, including local governments. After approval by Congress, a final designation of the area will be made and management will be conducted within the framework of the plan.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AREA ACQUISITIONS

But in the meantime, we are authorized to go ahead with these land acquisition programs either through exchange or acquisition.

Mr. McKay. I have some notes in the back of my mind; that is why I wanted information.

It really was supposed to be a concept, at least in my mind, where you would not have to go through all this big land acquisition for Federal ownership and expense for the purpose it was intended.

Mr. Turcott. The acquisition part was highlighted in the program, and the authorizing legislation. Control of land uses within the area is important in preserving its unique features and attaining the management goals. We have accomplished some exchanges and purchases.

Just recently, if I may submit this for the record—a newsletter that came out of our California State office, which deals with the acquisition of the purchase tract and the exchange tract.

There has been some interest in this kind of legislation for other States.

The Utah delegation at one time was interested in such a designation in Utah.

Mr. McKay. That was brought to my attention, because when we were dealing with the Glen Canyon Recreational Area, this came up.

Mr. Turcott. The legislation in the previous session was almost identical.

Mr. McKay. We got some information that maybe this was not a desirable thing, but it went through. It was not turning out to be as good as it was perceived to be.

Mr. Turcott. I don't think I should comment.

I can say this with respect to the King Range NCA, we are very pleased with it and the support that this committee has given us and we think we are going to make it work.

ROGUE RIVER—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

Mrs. Hansen. You ought to be pleased with the support that the committee has given you.

All right. Now, the Rogue Wild and Scenic River, $75,000.

Mr. Turcott. Yes, those funds are for two tracts covering 132 acres, both by purchase.

Mrs. Hansen. Now, how much more land are you going to acquire?

Mr. Turcott. Well, in the Bureau of Land Management administered portion of the river, this is jointly administered with the National Forest Service, there will be 3,052 acres covering 132 tracts to acquire after fiscal year 1974.

Mrs. Hansen. At our hearings with Under Secretary Whitaker, he indicated that you would provide a listing showing the percentage of land acquired by condemnation, nature conservancy, and willing seller. We will insert that in the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

3/2/73

Method of land acquisition

Agency	Percent of land acquired by: Condemnation	Nature Conservancy	Other willing seller
National Park Service:			
To date	about 10	less than 1	90
1974 estimate	- - - - - approximately same as previous years - - - - - -		
Forest Service:			
To date	2	2	96
1974 estimate	2	0	98
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife:			
To date	9	3	88
1974 estimate	0	0	100
Bureau of Land Management:			
To date	6	0	94
1974 estimate	0	0	100

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE INHOLDING PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, I want to return just a minute to the Park Service opportunity inholding program.

They have a program for 1974 of 21,603 acres at a cost of $8,105,000; is that correct?

Mr. WATT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Now, how much and how many acres did they acquire with their opportunity inholding program last year?

Mr. REED. Our Park Service men have gone.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you have them insert in the record the number of acres they have had an opportunity on and what they estimate their savings have been ever since they have been doing it?

Mr. REED. Yes.

The general inholding program was established shortly after the inception of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. At that time the Park Service was divided into two categories—new areas which were those established in 1960 or later, and the general inholding program. The latter was the program for completing the acquisition of the areas established prior to 1960.

In the absence of special legislation, all Park Service acquisitions are on a willing buyer/willing seller basis (opportunity acquisition). Acquisition without the threat of condemnation reduces much of the friction which arises when individuals are pressured into selling their lands. The opportunity inholding program is not a money-saving procedure, but rather it permits the gradual completion of the areas authorized prior to 1960. Accordingly, a relatively small portion of each year's appropriation was allocated to the general inholding program while prices were escalating in the older areas. Although every effort is made to acquire inholdings as rapidly as possible, there is a certain amount of land price escalation in all cases. There is no real pattern to the rate of the escalation because of the variety of factors involved.

Many of the inholdings are acquired on the basis that the seller retains a tenancy in the land and improvements for a stipulated time period. At the termination of that period the Park Service takes full possession of the property.

This program, like the acquisition of lands in the new areas, could be accelerated by the use of condemnation. However, with the relatively small amounts of funds available and the priorities placed on the program, such general authority is not considered desirable.

From the inception of the Land and Water Conservation Fund through December 31, 1972, the Park Service has acquired 126,385 acres of land under the inholding program. The use of condemnation is estimated to increase costs as much as 45 percent over voluntary acquisition.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade?

Mr. MCDADE. No questions at this point.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McKay?

Mr. MCKAY. I think nothing further today, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to thank you, Mr. Secretary and Mr. Watt for a very able job.

Mr. MCDADE. I would like to commend Secretary Reed and Mr. Watt on a very formidable presentation.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1973.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITNESSES

RONALD H. WALKER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
J. LEONARD NORWOOD, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION
ERNEST A. CONNALLY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
STANLEY W. HULETT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, LEGISLATION
RAYMOND L. FREEMAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OPERATIONS
W. C. QUICK, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND BUDGET
RUSSELL E. DICKENSON, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

REPRESENTING THE DEPARTMENT

NATHANIEL P. REED, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS
FRANCIS M. WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET

Mrs. HANSEN. This morning it is a pleasure to have before the committee the National Park Service. Our principal witnesses are the very distinguished Assistant Secretary, Nathaniel Reed, and Mr. Ronald Walker, the new Director of the National Park Service.

We are happy to have you back again, Mr. Secretary. We are also happy to have you before us on your first appearance, Mr. Walker.

Since this is your first appearance before the committee, Mr. Walker, please insert your biography in the record.

[The biography follows:]

RONALD H. WALKER

On January 8, 1973, Ronald Walker was sworn in as the Director of the National Park Service by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

Mr. Walker has been Special Assistant to the President charged primarily with the responsibility of coordinating all domestic and international travel and logistical arrangements for the President since January 1970. He made preparations for the President's visits to the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and was the President's principal representative to those countries for the visits.

Before coming to the White House, Mr. Walker was in the office of the Secretary of Interior as an Assistant and Special Assistant to the Secretary from March 1969.

From 1967 to 1969, Mr. Walker was a sales representative for the Hudson Co. in Los Angeles, and from 1964 to 1967 was an executive with Allstate Insurance Co. in Pasadena, Calif. From 1961 to 1964 he served as an officer with the U.S. Army in Okinawa.

Mr. Walker was born July 25, 1937, in Bryan, Tex., and was reared in India and the Middle East while his father was employed by the U.S. Government and the Ford Foundation. He returned to the United States in 1956 to attend the University of Arizona from which he received a B.A. degree in 1960 and was named in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

Mr. Walker is married to the former Anne Collins. They reside in Potomac, Md., with their three children.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER DIRECTOR HARTZOG

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to pay tribute to the former Director, Mr. Hartzog. He was probably one of the ablest administrators that

ever appeared before this committee. He was a very able, capable member of the Interior Department. All of us had a great deal of experience working with him. It was always with pleasure and delight when he appeared before this committee. He went out of his way many, many times to be so courteous to members of the committee. I would like to pay tribute on behalf of the committee and express our gratitude for his distinguished service.

Mr. McDade. The record should show that the minority certainly concurs in that opinion. We wish the former Director well.

Mrs. Hansen. We all wish him the very best. Thank you.

Mr. Secretary, you have a general statement. Please place it in the record at this point and summarize it for us.

REMARKS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY REED

Mr. Reed. Thank you very much. I would like to read the first two pages of my statement and then put the rest of it into the record, if I may.

Mrs. Hansen. That will be fine.

Mr. Reed. Madam Chairman, I am delighted to have the opportunity to come before you and the members of this subcommittee on behalf of the National Park Service.

Mrs. Hansen. I say to you as I have said to other Secretaries, what do you think would happen if you said you were not delighted.

Mr. Reed. I would have a hard time getting out the door.

This year it is my privilege to introduce to the committee Ronald Walker as the new Director of the National Park Service. Secretary Morton's and my feelings with regard to Mr. Walker are that he is an energetic and talented young man with an enormous capacity for hard work. During the past 3 years, as a senior member of the President's staff, he has demonstrated an extraordinary grasp of both the details and the broader aspects of management by successfully handling many difficult and complex assignments.

Mrs. Hansen. At this point, let me say he must have been successful, he was not involved in the Watergate affair.

Mr. Reed. That is right.

Further, we know him to be an astute judge of people, a man possessed of keen intellect who will make a fair-minded decision on a tough problem, but only after all the facts are known.

In our judgment, Ron Walker is totally committed to leading the National Park Service into its second century in a manner that will maintain a sound balance between preserving our natural and cultural heritage and providing the necessary facilities that will enable the American people to enjoy these magnificent areas.

He follows a number of great men who have been Director of the National Park Service and has the intensive goodwill of all of them, especially George Hartzog.

Mr. Hartzog did a fantastic job as director in the last decade. The Service has grown significantly in size and stature due in large measure to George's vision, complete dedication, capability and hard work. He was indeed a great director and deserves the gratitude of all Americans for his unselfish and wholehearted contributions to the objective and goals of our national park system.

This is an exciting and challenging time for the National Park Service—as we enter the "Second Century of Parks." The policy and direction we set forth now will determine the future course of the national park system. It is also a time of evaluation and assessment. We must measure past experiences and weigh the effect of innovation as we attempt to make qualitative change. As our ultimate goal, we seek to remain responsive to our mandate in providing quality park experience while preserving the unique resources within the system.

The policy and direction underlying the significant dollar amounts included in the fiscal 1974 budget reflect our efforts at innovation in park operations, providing additional park opportunities, and meeting current responsibility in preparing for the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

The rest of the statement, Madam Chairman, I would like to insert in the record.

[Remainder of prepared statement follows:]

ALTERNATE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

A recent management initiative that has already met with widespread acceptance is the use of alternate transportation systems. We believe this method to be a viable means of providing a quality park experience for an ever-increasing number of visitors while substantially reducing the adverse impact of visitor use on the resources. Ongoing transportation systems at Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Mount McKinley, and Everglades National Parks have demonstrated the tremendous potential the use of these systems can have. Accordingly, this budget includes funds for operations of ongoing systems and will provide for expansion, improvement, and refinement of these systems.

Further, we propose to undertake additional studies for alternate transportation systems at those areas where present traffic patterns indicate a need for reducing or eliminating the use of private vehicles. This transportation planning will be coordinated with State, local, and private interests serving the region to provide for total transportation service.

OPERATION OF NEW AREAS

Funding is included in the budget for initial operations of 11 new areas and additions at three existing areas. Two of these—Gateway and Golden Gate National Recreation Areas—will provide accessible recreation opportunities for some 12 million Americans during their first year of operation and will serve as outstanding examples in carrying out President Nixon's "Parks for the People" program.

These new areas significantly enhance the natural, historical, cultural, and recreational resources of the system and ably serve to round out the unique offerings that already exist in other units of the system.

With the addition of these new areas, however, we believe now is the time to assess the system's total resources taking into account the demand for services that will be generated from an estimated 225.6 million visitors. It is of paramount importance therefore, that we begin operations of these new areas in fiscal 1974, so that subsequent budgets reflect a concentration of effort in improving the quality of our existing resources by bringing operation to within prescribed standards. It is imperative that the standards we have established for preserving and protecting the resources and providing a quality park experience do not continue to go unmet.

BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

We look toward the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial as a time when the National Park Service can make a significant contribution in reviving the spirit and restoring a sense of unity in America by commemorating the birth of this Nation.

As you know many of the areas of the national park system contain historic structures or embody areas that once were the site of important events of the days of the American Revolution era. Some 22 areas and portions of the National

Capital Parks have been selected because of their significant association with the American Revolution era.

A great influx of visitors is expected during and following the focal year of the celebration in 1976. This budget includes funds to continue development of the necessary facilities in anticipation of this visitation. Additionally, this budget proposes funding to initiate an interpretive program that will visually portray significant events of the bicentennial era that occurred at the selected areas.

As an adjunct to the bicentennial development program, we are proposing a special grants-in-aid program, available to the States on a matching basis, for funding special historic preservation projects. It is intended that these grants be made available for projects located in those major cities which figured prominently in the movement leading to independence and that may be expected to host large numbers of visitors during the bicentennial years.

Director Walker and members of his staff stand ready to discuss the details of the Service's fiscal 1974 budget with you. I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

Do you want to summarize the remainder of your general statement?

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. REED. In the rest of the statement there is the discussion of alternate transportation systems which you and the members of the committee are familiar with—the experiments at Yosemite Grand Canyon, Mount McKinley, and in my home State of Florida at the Everglades National Park. I found the innovative transportation system on the river a perfectly marvelous ride.

Operation of new areas is critical. Eleven new areas were authorized in 1972; two of them, Golden Gate and Gateway national recreation areas are right in the middle of metropolitan areas and we need to open them this summer. There are, however, outstanding problems attached to both areas.

Gateway will be the first time we have ever really been involved in a social experiment, of a magnitude that is hard to believe, in an area of New York City, under a certain amount of impact, mostly social.

Golden Gate gives us a tremendous opportunity with one of the finest pieces of recreational lands I have ever laid eyes on that the Congress in its great wisdom passed last year.

Mr. YATES. Where is it located?

Mr. REED. We had hoped to own from the Marin Headlands north to Point Reyes, but we also got the nine little city parks along the beach going south through San Francisco Beach. But the great piece of land is from the north side of Golden Gate all the way to Point Reyes. A large amount of land is owned by the Army and will be transferred to the Department of Interior. This is one of the greatest resources I have ever laid eyes on.

We have to open some of the smaller and newer areas to try to take some of the load off some of the more heavily visited parks. This stretches the Service, whose, manpower has not grown commensurate with the rate of growth of the parks.

I make the point that 78 new areas have come into the Service in 9 years. Now is the time, I think, for us to begin giving services on those areas. The bicentennial program is of considerable immediate concern to the National Park Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. The tea garden is especially of concern.

Mr. REED. Besides the Constitution Gardens, Madam Chairman, there are other areas in the Capital and other areas within the system that must be ready for the celebration of 1976. I know the Park Service is going to play an important role and one that will give a great distinction to the celebration, which we all hope will be tasteful.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you can add something.

Mr. REED. That is right, which will be a tasteful, thoughful, contemplative part of the celebration. That summarizes my statement.

ALTERNATE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. On your alternate transportation systems, have you established the relative costs? As you know, in the last several years the committee has discussed with you the problem of providing transportation and eliminating parking lots.

Have you come to some definite policy conclusions relative to the elimination of parking lots or the diminution of parking lots within the parks? Also where are they going to be located if they are not within the parks and have you any indications on visitor reaction to the form of transportation?

I may say for the benefit of the new members of the committee who did not have the opportunity to read last year's hearings that the Park Service has experimented with various forms of mass transportation services at Yosemite, Mt. McKinley, Grand Canyon, and Everglades.

Mr. REED. What we have learned is that each park area has to be examined as its own entity. Where a system might work well in Yosemite, it may not necessarily work well in Glacier. So it is up to the regional director and the superintendent to propose to the Director an aggressive program of finding areas heavily impacted by automobile traffic at this time and coming up with specific solutions to solve that problem.

Director Hartzog's solution at Yosemite has been the outstanding success to date.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you describe for the committee the Yosemite transportation system?

Mr. REED. One is along the upper loop of the valley, which is one of the most spectacular views I have witnessed and if you have not seen it, I would urge the members to see it; it is called the Cathedral Park. The Yosemite is probably the greatest natural site perhaps in the world.

There the automobile traffic, because the park is accessible to San Francisco and Los Angeles and everything in between, it was so serious that we literally had an air pollution problem within the valley. Furthermore, the entire enjoyment of the valley and great trees was lost because of bumper-to-bumper traffic. Parking was rearranged.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is the parking located?

Mr. REED. Further down in the valley.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many cars does that hold?

Mr. REED. I would be pressed on that issue of how many cars. It is in the thousands.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

[The information follows:]

PARKING SPACES IN YOSEMITE VALLEY

The recommended parking area for access to the shuttle service is 600 spaces. In the upper portion of the valley, where overnight lodging is provided, picnic areas, and other facilities, parking is also provided which is also accessible to the Service, consisting of about 3,300 spaces.

Mr. REED. A system was developed which revolves around innovative two-story buses and the much preferred vehicle called an elephant train. It is pulled by a motor vehicle, with a series of open cars behind it, and it makes the loop every 10 minutes. So if you want to see a particular grove of trees or waterfall and you want to walk for 30 minutes, you are guaranteed that any time you want to get back on the vehicle, all you have to do is go down to one of the many stops on the trail, and a vehicle will pick you up. It is free, paid for by the National Park Service and it has totally eliminated the traffic jam.

The cost figures we will give you. Literally thousands upon thousands of letters have been received reflecting on the public acceptance of the quiet and tranquility that has returned to the park and it has been one of the most extraordinary ventures in that I have ever seen.

We have had a hard time at Grand Canyon. The vehicles used there were not satisfactory.

TRANSPORTATION AT MOUNT M'KINLEY

At Mount McKinley, it is most important, because the road built many years ago crosses a divide of migration of caribou in turn followed by wolves and grizzly bears. If we allow that open road to automobiles, inevitably the great wildlife display will be lost.

Mrs. HANSEN. At McKinley do you work with the railroad?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you know, it is not necessary to drive in that section of Alaska at all.

Mr. REED. No, ma'am, it is not.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can take your trip gear, land upon Mount McKinley and then tour the facilities in buses. You eliminate that whole area from automobile transportation.

Mr. REED. Exactly. The Alaska Railroad does have a station. No part of the hotel that burned will be in operation for the summer for tourists at the northeast side of McKinley Gateway. A temporary facility will be available. We have devised a public transportation system there.

Frankly, Mount McKinley is one of the parks where you have the grizzly bear in great numbers where caution must be observed by all visitors who are going to be camping out.

The fourth area was at the Shark River Slough in the Everglades. It had been closed for a number of years because the road going down to the tower was in poor repair. The visitors were driving their cars too fast and it got out of hand.

The Director put another one of those elephant trains there with Miccosukee Indian guides, who live right along the trail, and they are superb interpreters of the natural scene of the Everglades. The trains takes visitors to the watchtower where they can see one of the great collections of American alligators beneath you.

While I was there a lady insisted on bringing a poodle with her after being warned against it, and it ended up in the stomach of the alligators. He jumped over and survived around 3½ minutes.

Mrs. HANSEN. That points up the importance of not taking pets into the park areas.

Are there any other parks at the present time, Mr. Secretary, that would lend themselves to this form of transportation? I am particularly interested in the camping facilities at Longmire, for example, at Mount Rainier National Park.

You have kind of a freeway situation there. The hotel does not, I do not think, accommodate all the visitors. You also have a lot of people who want to spend part of the day at Paradise, have lunch, and do some hiking, et cetera.

Have you done a study or contemplated doing anything at this facility?

ADDITIONAL ALTERNATE TRANPORTATION STUDIES

Mr. REED. Let me read to you the list that the National Park Service has prepared for study of alternate transportation projects.

Fire Island National Seashore in New York, expanded ferry service in mainland staging areas; Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., shuttles and park access systems; Glacier National Park, Mont., tours; an additional system at Yosemite National Park, Calif., for the Yosemite Valley access, coming up that very difficult road into the park; North Cascades National Park, Wash., the Ruby Mountain Tramway.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, better equipment and expanded service.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California, Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey; Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., Mont., and Idaho; Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., continued expansion along the rim.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting additional funds for Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia. What does this involve? Are you going to compete with Williamsburg?

Dr. CONNALLY. With your permission, Madam Chairman, our proposal is to have a visitor center near the main highway access and to use small shuttles to transport the visitors in controlled numbers to the visitors center, so we do not have all that parking right on the battlefield.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM—VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. YATES. Madam Chairman, what about transportation from the Virgin Islands National Park, St. John, and Buck Island?

Mr. WALKER. There are no studies underway right now for those.

Mr. YATES. We were just down there. Of course we took a Park Service boat. I am trying to recall what the public transportation is for seeing those parks.

Mr. REED. I think they probably hire a boat to go over.

Mr. WALKER. And ferries.

Mr. YATES. Is there regular ferry service to both?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. They are just beautiful parks.

93-397 O - 73 - 14

Mr. REED. Are they not superb?
Mr. YATES. Yes.
Mr. REED. Much excitement is going on down there.
[Discussion off the record.]

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES VERSUS PARKS IN OTHER NATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, what is your appraisal with respect to the national parks of the United States in comparison with other nations of the world?

Mr. REED. I think it is incomparable and the most superb system ever devised by any civilization and one that will make all of us really meet our mettle to try to preserve this system as a unique American experience.

Mr. YATES. I think you ought to supplement that too, when you think of the sanctuaries.

Mr. REED. And refuge system.

Mr. YATES. What comes to mind is Sanibel Island, immediately, down at Sanibel Island.

Mr. REED. Is it not beautiful? May I go off the record a moment?
[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. I may say, supplementing the Secretary's remarks, that when you add together the Bureau of Land Management facilities, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife facilities, the National Forest Service facilities, and the National Parks system, there is a tremendous public lands system available to all Americans at a very minimum cost.

Mr. REED. Indeed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any questions on transportation?

Mr. MCKAY. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doctor?

Mr. LONG. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade?

Mr. MCDADE. Not right at this point, Madam Chairman.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. One of your problems which comes to mind is the problem that you are having at many of your national parks to some degree, and that is the problem of law enforcement.

You remember the problems at Yosemite. You recall the narcotics problems that you are having in ever-increasing numbers in various national parks, particularly those near our larger cities. What are you doing to combat some of these special problems.

You have been doing some special training of your people. I gather since the training program went into effect that there has been a decrease in the number of confrontations; is this correct?

Mr. REED. That is correct, Madam Chairman. I can honestly say that Yosemite, which we were considerably nervous about last summer had a very tranquil summer. The enforcement is strong and meaningful. I think the Park Service was slow in understanding its problem. I think it has come a long way in a very short time. I think its ranger

force is so much better educated now than it was 24 months ago. It is a strong discipline, yet it is a discipline that is used with extreme care.

Gateway NRA presents problems which we have never experienced which will be unique and which will be extremely difficult. The Director has a staff at work preparing to open that park this summer and we will face, as I say, problems that I hope we are equal to.

Mr. McDade. Are you requesting any additional personnel for that purpose?

Mr. Reed. Yes, sir. We have a study prepared on Gateway and with the superintendent being selected, I am sure the Director would be much more capable of answering all the questions on Gateway. I have been over the resource recently and I am genuinely concerned, but I am optimistic that starting off with a very strong discipline from the start, we may be able to control all adverse problems.

Mrs. Hansen. I may say in defense of the personnel of the Park Service, the problems of Yosemite and in other areas, were confronted with situations that the park rangers were not trained to handle. It wasn't contemplated that their work would involve this type of responsibility. The situations appeared out of the blue, due to conditions within the United States.

Mr. Reed. True.

Mrs. Hansen. We have had confrontations, as you know, in Washington, D.C. In fact, I remember particularly that we were furnishing kindling wood for various visitors of yours.

Mr. Reed. I remember that problem.

Mrs. Hansen. At some expense.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. Reed. I think we have come a long way inside the District in handling the problems.

HIGH CALIBER OF PARK SERVICE PERSONNEL

Mr. Yates. I would like to supplement what Madam Chairman said.

In all the parks I have been in, I have found the rangers to be the highest type of personnel, outstanding civil servants, knowledgeable, courteous, I would think, almost as perfect a type of representative for the Park Service.

Mrs. Hansen. I think the personnel of all of our public facilities within the national domain, the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the National Parks are the finest type people you could have. It is truly a professional group.

Mr. Reed. No, we are very nonpolitical.

Mr. Yates. That just exists on the top level, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Hansen. That is right.

Mr. Long. This colloquy leads me to inquire just what we can do to get some instruction or to draw some lessons for the State and local park people.

Mr. Reed. We have an aggressive program.

Mr. Long. The word "park" is a dreadful word in my area. Nobody wants a park anywhere.

Mr. YATES. What kind of people?

Mr. LONG. It is just that the people have been fed up with rowdyism and rapings.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE STATE AND LOCAL PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they State parks?

Mr. LONG. A park is not a safe place for anybody to go into, in the Baltimore area, either in the city or out in the suburbs, especially at night.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have visited Fort McHenry.

Mr. LONG. That is different, that is a national park. I am talking about State and local parks.

I wonder what we can do to get our local people to draw some lessons from the Federal people.

Does it cost a lot more money to provide security in Federal parks than the local parks?

Mr. REED. We have more supervision, more men on the grounds. Some of the local and State parks have suffered from those problems because of inadequate policing and maintenance, frankly. They have had a series of articles in the New York Times in the last week about the collapse of the park system in the city. The maintenance has been run down and the vandalism has been just colossal.

The new parks commissioner said if people continue to vandalize the individual parks, he is not going to spend the money to fix them again.

Mr. LONG. Well, they have some kind of police patrol, but the police say that is just too much for them.

Mr. REED. It is very sad, when you think that London is built around a park system and the parks in Paris and Rome.

They are really the most superb example of multiple park systems loved by the people within a city.

Mr. LONG. We have murders committed in parks, a dreadful litter problem, riots, noise. This is even true of the suburban parks, way out in the country. That is what is so bad. Delegations of people come to you and plead with you to do something about a park which is at least 20 or 25 miles from the city, way out in the country. You wonder how the riff-raff could get out so far, but they do.

Do you have a school for training park people? Can you give us any lessons on what you do to clean up parks or provide law and order in them? I would appreciate getting such material.

Mr. REED. We will see that the Maryland State parks get full cooperation.

Mr. LONG. Do you have some sort of a manual?

Mr. REED. Yes; we have all of that.

Mr. LONG. All right; we will ask you to give us that. That will be very useful.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have often wondered, in regard to State park problems, if Baltimore or other cities could not take a lesson from the summer in the parks program that this committee had the great good fortune to start. This would be, I think, an education for many cities to find the kind of programs that are provided in our national capital parks in Washington, D.C.

NPS TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. REED. We have an intern program in the Park Service which State and municipal park employees serve within the National Park System. We even have foreign park services from Africa, other parts of the world, that send park employees here to be trained in the United States, because of the extraordinary training program of the National Park Service. That is one that you can avail yourself of if you can get the Governor to send somebody here. We will take good care of them, send them through our training program, physically put them in a park working alongside of our uniformed men and women.

Mr. MCDADE. There was a time a few years ago when the National Park Service areas, their historic sites and some others were focal points for some of the demonstrations carried on. Figures at that time submitted showed there was an increasing number of those taking place.

What is the status of that today? Is it tailing off?

Mr. REED. Very much so; we still have a couple of target areas and I would like to go off the record now.

[Discussion off the record.]

BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. I have had the task, I guess, to serve on the Bicentennial Commission.

Mr. MCKAY. We will support you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. One of the reasons I think they have had problems, and I told them so at their supplemental hearing, is they have a lot of PR people but they have not gone to the Park Service, the Smithsonian, and incorporated the exciting programs that you are developing. They haven't tried to work out a composite picture of what the Government is doing in various programs to put together some exciting publications, exciting television, and so forth. A good example is your Freedom Trail from New England to the South. This is one item that you could put increasing emphasis on so that through publication, every nation in the world, if you please, will know what we are celebrating and why.

I suppose there is no place where a person could get the sense of what America was like in 1776 as much as you do at Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Mr. REED. Agreed.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also get that same sense of the drama of the concluding moments of the revolution at Yorktown.

Mr. REED. Agreed.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is this kind of thing that is going to lend real substance to the bicentennial.

Mr. REED. I agree with you, Madam Chairman, 100 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. The members of the Bicentennial Commission are very interested in our history as the Chairman is. I think somewhere along the way the coordinators and the publicity people did not grasp the significant tide that they were charged with managing.

Mr. REED. We have prepared our budget to do a superb job with great constraint and good taste, without the public relations part of it, but with the simple true experience of an American rebirth, within the Park Service areas.

If we are asked to do more, we can do more.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the President is proposing to restructure the Bicentennial Commission. My suggestion is that you make sure that nationally you do tell the story of what is being done for the Bicentennial and that historical information is available so that our national visitors are aware of this Nation's beginnings and the courage of this Nation.

Mr. REED. In summer of 1974, we will be starting the celebration of the Continental Congress at Independence Hall. That will highlight the July 4 ceremonies.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is interesting that very few people realize that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were both written in complete secrecy. They said "If we let the press in, it would be destroyed before midnight." They searched the members' pockets each night for scraps of information so the concept of either one would not be destroyed.

Mr. YATES. Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Walker, this is your first appearance before the committee.

Mr. YATES. Second. He was here on the supplemental.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. First full-dress appearance.

Mrs. HANSEN. First full-dress appearance. The supplemental is just an explanation of a few selected items.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR

We will insert your statement in the record at this point and ask you to summarize it for us. If you would rather read it, that is fine.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you. I would like to summarize, with your permission.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RONALD H. WALKER, DIRECTOR

Madam Chairman, I am delighted to appear before this committee for the first time as the Director of the National Park Service. I look forward to working with this committee in a mutual effort and can assure each member of my full cooperation.

Since being appointed Director, I have spent considerable time in reviewing the Service's programs, the scope of its mission and overall responsibilities. Although the task before the Service in preserving the unique, natural, cultural, and historical resources of this land while providing a quality park experience for the American people is not an easy one, its past record speaks for itself and serves as a great source of inspiration to me. I find that I have good reason to be extremely proud to be Director of an organization whose record shows so many outstanding accomplishments.

I believe these accomplishments are directly attributed to the enthusiasm, dedication, and devotion of the employees of the Service, the outstanding leadership displayed by my predecessor, Mr. Hartzog, and the direction this committee has provided over the years. More evidently, I can see the tremendous challenge before me and the Service in continuing to preserve our natural and historical heritage and providing park opportunities for millions of Americans. Today, I would like to review with you our plans and needs for the next fiscal year.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE 1974 PROGRAM

The budget request before you seeks to implement several significant objectives to meet our responsibilities in connection with the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial and in providing a quality park experience for the American people.

1. The budget proposes funds in the amount of $39.6 million to continue preparation for the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration in 1976. We have identified 22 areas within the system that directly or indirectly symbolizes the significance of the Nation's 200th birthday. Funding requirements for 19 of the 22 selected areas and the National Capital Parks are included in this budget.

2. The fiscal 1974 program includes, for the first time, $8 million for a special bicentennial grants-in-aid program included under the historic preservation program. The program is aimed at providing matching grants-in-aid for historic preservation projects that will contribute special meaning in the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. Special consideration in making grants available will be given to those major cities that played an important role in the movement that led to American independence and that are expected to host large numbers of visitors during the bicentennial era.

3. This budget proposes funding for operations of 11 new areas and additions at 3 existing areas. These new areas will add significant historic, cultural, and recreational units to the system and provide increased resources for the visiting public. Two of these new areas alone, Golden Gate and Gateway National Recreation Areas, will provide recreation opportunities for an estimated 12 million visitors during the first year of operations and will serve as outstanding examples in providing "Parks for the People."

4. The appropriation of fees collected, as authorized in the act of July 11, 1972, will allow the Service to enhance the fee collection program throughout the system and assure equitable collection of fees at all designated fee areas. As part of the overall fee enhancement program, a pilot study will be undertaken this summer to initiate a computerized campground reservation system for sites at the six most popular parks, where overcrowding of campgrounds has been experienced. Under this pilot program, a major portion of the campground sites at Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Grand Canyon, Acadia, and Everglades National Parks will be available by reservation.

5. The Service will continue to work toward improvement and refinement of all ongoing transportation systems.

6. An interpretive program for the bicentennial areas is proposed to be initiated. Design and publication of maps, pamphlets, and films are aimed at coordinating the symbolic representations at the selected bicentennial areas through a visual reference.

7. Current traffic patterns at some 21 park areas have shown to be detrimental to the resources and/or impairing the visitors' experience. Accordingly, the Service proposes to undertake studies of additional alternate transportation systems at the areas having the most immediate need.

8. In meeting our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Service will continue to prepare environmental impact statements on all major undertakings of the Service. Additionally, the Service will continue to review other agency statements to determine the affect proposed actions may have on units of the national park system.

DONATIONS

I am pleased to report on the donations of cash, lands, and other objects received by the Service. During the 1972 calendar year, cash donations of $2,196,241 were received and donations of lands and other structures valued at approximately $2,289,665 were also received.

In addition to the donations by sources outside the Service, I should like to call the committee's attention to contributions made by employees. On a Servicewide basis for the leave year ending January 6, 1973, our employees forfeited a total of 50,553 hours of annual leave valued at more than $424,000, while they stayed on the job to serve National Park visitors. Also, during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1972, our employees voluntarily contributed an estimated 175,000 hours of uncompensated overtime with a value of about $1.5 million. Projected over a 12-month period, the value of uncompensated overtime could be at least $3 million. I believe these contributions are just one demonstration of our employees' dedication and devotion to duty.

I would also like to call the committee's attention to the overwhelming reception of our volunteers-in-park program. For the period July 1, 1972, through December 31, 1972, 7,810 volunteers contributed 149,524 number of hours. Volunteers were from all age groups, although the largest number of volunteers came from the 22 to 30 age group. Volunteers enthusiastically participated in the following programs: Living history, interpretation, arts and crafts, archeology, history, environmental study areas, and resource management.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I am pleased to report to you that with the funds you have made available in fiscal 1973 the Service has been able to make significant progress in accomplishing the major objectives of the 1973 program as outlined before you last year.

1. With the increase made available under the fiscal 1973 budget, the Service was able to accelerate its efforts in providing some of the resources necessary to close the gap between the conditions existing in the parks and the conditions that would exist when operations are at prescribed standards.

This increase allowed the Service to direct its efforts toward those areas where the most critical deficiencies existed and permitted some of them to reach a satisfactory operating level. Despite the progress made during fiscal 1973, bringing operations to within prescribed standards still remains one of the most significant management concerns facing the Service.

2. The Service is advancing preparation for the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration in 1976 by carrying out project work in 18 of the 22 selected bicentennial areas and the National Capital Parks within the available $13.4 million funding. During fiscal 1973, projects are being undertaken to ready facilities that symbolize the significance of the Nation's 200th birthday. Funding requirements in the amount of $39.6 million for projects in 19 of 22 bicentennial areas and the National Capital Parks are included in this budget.

3. The $2 million increase in fiscal 1973 was directed toward accelerating environmental impact statement preparation which enabled the service to place personnel directly responsible for this work at the regional level. As a result, the quality of environmental statements has improved and a smoother work flow is apparent.

4. Last year an increase in the budget was provided to meet new responsibilities included in the Department's historic preservation program in connection with Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment." Under this Executive order, heads of Federal agencies are required to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior, no later than July 1, 1973, all properties under their control that appear to qualify for listing in the National Register. Forty-nine agencies have designated Federal representatives responsible for implementing the order. Agencies have begun to make nominations and during the coming year are expected to add significantly to the volume of nominations.

With the additional funds made available in fiscal 1973, personnel provided general recreation development planning, advisory services on development and operation of recreation areas and facilities to Indian tribes primarily in the western regions. This assistance has already contributed to the enrichment of the Indian economy.

SUMMARY OF THE 1974 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET

The fiscal 1974 budget request for the National Park Service totals $286,664,000, an increase of $54 million compared with the amount available in fiscal 1973.

The increase is distributed among the following major purposes:

1. Operations of new facilities in parks ($1,803,000). The budget proposes $1,803,000 for the operation of new facilities which will be placed in operation in the parks during the current fiscal year or proposed to be placed in operation in the budget year.

2. Interpretive program for the bicentennial parks ($469,000). We propose to initiate an interpretive program that describes the resources in the designated bicentennial areas that are symbolic of the American Revolution era to include films, minifolders, and writing and collection of appropriate historical documents.

3. Initial funding and staffing at 11 new areas and additions at three existing areas ($9,842,000). These areas will provide additional recreation opportunities close to our urban populations.

4. Planning, development, and operation of recreation facilities ($32,925,000). This amount is proposed to be available under Public Law 92–347 whereby fees collected from the Golden Eagle Passport, daily admission, and user fees are available upon appropriation for any authorized outdoor recreation function of the agency. Accordingly, this amount will be directed toward the following programs: Enhancement of the fee collection system, $6,000,000; operations of alternate transportation systems, $2,400,000; studies of additional alternate transportation, $2,000,000; additional bicentennial development, $22.5 million.

5. Special bicentennial grants-in-aid program ($8,000,000). An amount of $8,000,000 is proposed for a special bicentennial grants-in-aid program for historic preservation projects that will contribute special meaning in the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. Special attention will be given to projects in those cities that played an important role in the movement that led to American independence and that may be expected to host large numbers of visitors during the bicentennial era.

6. Built-in requirements ($196,800). This amount will be used to fund increases under the employees' compensation fund payments and Wage Board increases.

7. Indian assistance ($130,500). An amount of $130,500 is proposed to provide additional technical, development, and advisory assistance to Indian tribes upon request.

CONCLUSION

"THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM IN THE DECADE OF THE SEVENTIES AND BEYOND"

I believe the National Park Service in the decade of the 1970's will come to play a significant role as a social unifier. As we embark on a new era of peace and a "Second Century of Parks," the natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources that abound within the system could well be the medium for the American people to restore a sense of unity and rekindle the spirit of America.

During this decade, Americans will continue to look for greater enrichment of their leisure hours and in so doing will assess the resources in and around their communities.

We, too, must now begin to undertake a period of assessment in the national park system community. For the direction we take in this decade will determine both the quality and character of the resources within the system for the next 50 to 100 years, and the position the national park system continues to take in the fabric of American lifestyle. As we evaluate the persent status of operations throughout the system, we find we have fallen short of providing the services and facilities necessary to meet visitor demands. Now is the time we must aggressively seek to meet the standards we have established for the system in preserving our resources and providing satisfactory park experiences for the visiting public.

We must concentrate our efforts in meeting our responsibilities and commitments in:

(1) Bringing park operations to within established standards.

(2) Giving special emphasis to providing adequate facilities at those parks close to our large urban populations.

(3) Readying facilities and preparing an interpretive program in time for the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial in 1976.

(4) Improving our communication system by undertaking a program of educating the American people on the entire park system—making them aware of all our facilities—historical, cultural, and recreational—as well as our natural resources.

(5) Placing emphasis on our management standards by delegating responsibility to the park superintendent where the level of expertise exists and begin now to look to the future and develop tomorrow's leaders with pride in the park system.

Toward this end, I join the Park Service family in devoting my energies and pledging my loyalty to carrying out its mission and responsibilities.

FORMER DIRECTOR HARTZOG

Mr. WALKER. Before I begin to summarize, I would like to make one statement with regard to my predecessor.

I know George Hartzog was a close associate of this committee. He told me on numerous occasions during my first 2 months and prior to that, what great help you had been and the other members of this committee, and he was sure I would be able to get along with this committee quite well, and I look forward to doing that. He has been a good friend of mine for the better part of 4 years. He also has been very good to me during this transition.

The past 2 months, during my learning process in the National Park Service, as already has been indicated here this morning, is probably one of the finest, in my opinion, services in Government. The employees exemplify what I think is best in America. I have been almost humble at their attitude and their acceptance of me.

I think one point that I might bring to your attention that members of the National Park Service have forfeited annual leave during this past year, 50,553 hours of annual leave valued at $424,000, and contributed an estimated 175,000 hours of uncompensated overtime during the past 6 months. Projected over a 12-month period the value could be at least $3 million.

Mr. YATES. Why should they do that?

Mr. WALKER. I think it is dedication to duty, sir. The esprit de corps is there. I have seen it the brief period of time I have been aboard; as I said, it is almost humbling.

A lot of this is attributed to its former director and those who preceded him. As I indicated to you, I have big shoes to fill. I will do my very best to fill them.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you will. We are going to help you fill them.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you very much for that; I appreciate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will keep track of all your activities.

Mr. REED. You always do, Madam Chairman.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. WALKER. The National Park Service has gone through a period of tremendous growth in the last 9 years when some 78 new areas were added to the system. The manpower ceiling is relatively the same as it was in 1963.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Walker, as you come into the Park Service, do you feel that for those new areas that Congress has added you have made the appropriate adjustments in your budget? I have had the sense that you have not.

Mr. WALKER. Well, I have talked to the associate directors who are present with me this morning, Madam Chairman, and I say that in all respect, we feel, yes, we have. We are in the process now of evaluating where we are and possibly where we are going in this second century of parks and we are hopeful that we can meet the standards that have been laid so beautifully in the last 100 years for all the national parks and do our very best.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think as your visitor load increases, you are going to have to invest a great deal more in protection of your parks. I think it is almost mandatory.

As you visit various installations that have a tremendous use, you cannot help but see the overuse. You know as well as I do that the

person who goes to the national park is a citizen of the United States and you cannot deny them entrance.

Mr. WALKER. Tha t is true.

PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. The management job, I feel, is becoming increasingly difficult. You have fragile areas, you have trails, you have increasing problems in many other areas. You have the kind of visitors visiting a park today that you did not have 40 or 50 years ago. You have families with children who are unfamiliar in natural settings. This creates problems of safety.

In the process of providing a safe experience you also do not want to spoil the natural setting. It is a difficult problem.

If a trail is overused, a rock may fall and you could lose some youngsters. I saw a trail at Mount Rainier which the Youth Conservation Corps built. I saw the condition that the trail had been in previously. As I pointed out to you personally when I talked to you, I think it is unfortunate that a lot of people have grown up with trailers, and with television. You go into some of the national parks and they look like slum housing. You have that problem. What do you do about that? Do you provide for facilities outside of the entrance gate? What about your maintenance facilities, how far beyond the gates do you take that? What planning does this involve? What protection do you give your wilderness areas to make sure it remains a wilderness, and at the same time affording protection and preservation of it for eternity?

So I do not think we can exactly be happy with your budgetary process because I do know you have budgetary constraints. Secretary Reed knows you have constraints. I am not going to yield and bow to that great bureau downtown known as the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to take OMB into some of these park areas and say, you confront these problems and do it in a satisfactory manner that will leave us our heritage for eternity.

Mr. REED. I wish we had that opportunity.

Mr. MCKAY. That is here.

Mrs. HANSEN. I live in the West. I have two national parks in my district. In one, the Olympic National Forest, the overuse of some part of it can destroy the totality of the park.

Mount Rainer is a very popular area. But when you clutter those lovely valleys with trailers, and so forth, you are going to have something that you can see all the way up to Mount Rainer.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

Mr. REED. The great thing about it is that they are in the middle of the process of finally recognizing their problems of popularity. I had a briefing last week on the management of wilderness in a number of different parks which have just been done and completed this summer, whole new management techniques. The briefing was so brilliant, innovative, such magnificent men were involved, I only wish this committee could have heard the briefing.

They explained how they conceived the idea of controlling overuse, really doing it by reservation system. So many people are allowed per valley. How this has been translated back by the people involved is that they have said that if they do not get a chance to go because they are already committed, they will say, "I will wait, because when I do go I want it to be a perfect experience." That is some of the remarks coming back into the system, "Thank God you put in this system. I never had a better time."

Mrs. HANSEN. But what about when you have driven 400 miles on a hot summer night and arrive at a park and you are denied entrance? It is a difficult problem. Therefore you have a commitment in the lands beyond the border to develop the kinds of places that are not just tourist traps, but in some way manages this spillover of people that are advancing in ever-increasing numbers.

Mr. REED. That is why our association with the independent campground owners has been so important to the Service, why we look forward to continuing our operations with them, urging the private sector to come to the boundaries of the parks and put up first-class campgrounds. I am encouraged by what I see.

CONCESSION POLICY

Mrs. HANSEN. Your concession policy has to be altered. The season for the average concessionnaire in some of these big outdoor parks in the West has apparently not allowed enough income for replacement of very inadequate facilities. You have to review this situation and develop some answers—and you do not have too many years to do it because you may have a large fire occur. If Mount McKinley had been full of tourists——

Mr. REED. It would have been a disaster.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are others.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. So the Government ought to take a look at what the concessionaire's relationship on its investment should be. I do not think we can afford a tragic fire. I just do not think you can afford concessionaires that are going to construct any kind of a structure just to make a profit

At the same time I recognize the problem of the concessionaires where they have short seasons and increasing costs.

Mr. Secretary and Mr. Walker. I urge that you give some attention to this matter.

Mr. REED. Studies are underway. The Secretary ordered a full-scale investigation last year because of your and his interest and concern.

Mrs. HANSEN. I talked to your advisory board. I said, I think you have to face the fact that you are going to have to make a turnaround, perhaps, in the overall policy. You are going to have to begin to make it known to the authorizing committee and discuss it with the public so that they understand why the policy has to be changed.

Mr. MCKAY. Would you yield at that point?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

PARK CONCESSIONAIRES VERSUS PRIVATE OPERATION

Mr. McKay. You have concessionaires on Park Service areas, I think some Forest Service areas. You have had some complaints from people like Campgrounds of America who have private operations and they feel they are being unduly dealt with, they pay taxes, build up these areas and they can charge a lesser fee, and so forth. They feel they are dealing with unfair competition.

I would like to get some information on that along the way.

Mrs. Hansen. I am speaking of those areas like Mount McKinley, where they have the Paradise facility. This is deep in the heart of the park.

Mr. McKay. This is not too far from a populated area where you have a KOA operation and then you also have a Park Service operation in which there is a concessionaire who has built up facilities, which he rents, but supposedly the Park Service doing the building.

Mr. Reed. The policy was changed by Director Hartzog. He issued a directive 2 years ago urging in every instance like that, that full consideration be given in the master plan to getting the independent private contractor outside the boundaries of the park and every assistance possible to see that his operation was successful. For 3 years, as Madam Chairman well knows, our entire appropriation for improvement within the parks went for pollution abatement.

Mrs. Hansen. And some of those funds are impounded.

Mr. Reed. That is right. I really look to the fact that had we avoided some of the internal campground construction in the 1950's, for instance, and allowed private enterprise to take it up on the outside of the park, we would not have had the tremendous cost involved in pollution abatement throughout the park system. I do not know the individual case that you are talking about in Utah, but we have had a pretty good record since the directive has gone out of encouraging outside operators.

I would be delighted to look into the one that you are referring to, sir.

Mr. McKay. That is not necessary. I am sure there have been complaints on this same thing, not just in my State.

Mr. Reed. That is right, it is a continuing subject, the independents want 100 percent their way and the Park Service has to find large areas inside——

Mr. McKay. It is the competition factor they are complaining about. We can work that out at a later time.

Mr. Reed. Right.

Mrs. Hansen. Mr. McDade?

OVERUSE OF PARKS

Mr. McDade. I want to echo the point that was made in the colloquy. I think it is the central issue to resolving this problem of overuse, overcrowding; that essentially is what you said.

When a person does go to the national park system, he wants to enjoy the total experience and not be packed in, wedged in a line of traffic. I think that self-interest, if you want to call it that, if overlaid with some education, is what is going to eventually solve this problem. This is an evolutionary problem.

Mr. REED. I think another thing that we will help enormously, if we are able to open facilities on these big recreation areas, I think we are going to take an enormous amount of pressure off the main line parks. An awful lot of people in Yosemite, elsewhere, in the lower 48 States, would have very much looked forward to going to a recreation area, putting their boat in and going water skiing. That is something that the Corps of Engineers and Reclamation and Interior may have to open up for the people who want that kind of experience. We have the reservoirs, but not the campgrounds.

UNDERFUNDING OF RECREATION AGENCIES

Mrs. HANSEN. This is the tragedy of the underfunding in some of the other recreation agencies. It is going to show in increasing visitations to Park Service facilities. This has occurred because of the budget office downtown that curtails campgrounds in national forests and BLM recreation areas.

Mr. REED. We could help ourselves so much——

Mrs. HANSEN. You could, it would take the load off of the Park Service.

Mr. REED. Exactly.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is only going to cost more money in the end because it is more expensive to manage a Park Service facility than it is to manage the kind of marina-type facility at Lake Mead or someplace else.

Mr. REED. That is right. The people want to use the facilities and the facilities are not there. I see that same guy in a line park, invariably go over to him and talk with him. He will say, "The campground is good here but I would rather be out on a lake or reservoir fooling around with my 100 horsepower outboard motor."

Mrs. HANSEN. They want to fish, they want to swim, they want to play tennis, play golf, do these vigorous activities. The more people in the park the more destruction you have.

Mr. REED. This is what we hope will come out of our national recreation policy some day, that the administration is at last working on and will perhaps come out of what Mr. Watt, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, was talking about yesterday.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. They had better have the OMB involved.

Mr. REED. We have already started.

Mrs. HANSEN. Excuse us for interrupting your statement, Mr. Walker.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE ENTIRE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Mr. WALKER. That is fine. I feel there is a definite need at this point in time as we enter the second century of parks, that the National Park Service undertake a massive educational program of the American people, because we found the majority of the American people when they visit 5, 10, or 15 National Parks are totally unaware of the remaining 259 historical sites, battlefields, national seashores, and other classifications of areas of the system within perhaps 100 miles of their home as opposed to driving 500 miles.

I also think it is important and incumbent upon the National Park Service at this point in time, after 10 years of very, very rapid growth and great expansion, to maybe take one step back, and see how we got to where we are, and where we are going. There are so many things that we have on the drawing boards in the planning stages. One of them, for example, is the reservation system for our campsites. It has been talked about for 3 years. I am sure there was great reason for not acting upon it sooner.

PROPOSED RESERVATION SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. Some of the States, Mr. Walker, to give you a little background, have had some difficulties with their State programs.

For instance, the State of Oregon has had a reservation system. They wanted to have reservations use only for Oregonians. The committee added language in an appropriation bill that there should be no land and water money going to those States which were limiting the use to citizens of the State involved. That took care of this situation. This perhaps was the reason that the national park may have moved more slowly, because of the bad adventures they have had.

Mr. WALKER. There have been some good ones. Bill Mott has done an extraordinary thing in California, and the Forest Service has done some work on it on a trial basis, outstanding work. I am hoping the Forest Service will be able to go to a percentage of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will be interested in the results.

Mr. WALKER. So will I.

That is the direction we should be going into this next year and looking forward to the next 10, 15, or even 50 years; the standards for operation including interpretation that is in the parks, I think you know much better than I, is not up to the level that I think the National Park Service employees would like it to be. I know that is the case with the Associate Directors who are here today.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE PARK FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. On interpretation, you have a great opportunity with your Bicentennial areas.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am, we certainly do.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you can begin to implement the kinds of quality that Williamsburg has, for example, it would greatly enhance the public experience at your park facilities. You have the most tremendous opportunity during this Bicentennial era.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, and we plan on hopefully capitalizing on that. I have had a number of meetings internally with various superintendents from around the country, and we have been talking just about this very subject, that is how we can start out by just fixing the hinges more than anything else and bringing it up to standards, and having the interpretation program relate to those who will be visiting these facilities. Again in line with what Secretary Reed said, we need to start now, providing adequate facilities in these urban park areas. I think that is going to have a great bearing on, hopefully, alleviating some of the visitations we are experiencing in our national parks and natural areas.

Mr. McDade. Do you have a rough estimate of how many people you may get in the first year's operation?

Mr. Walker. At Gateway, in New York, we are estimating this summer we will have somewhere around 9.5 million people. At Golden Gate West we are estimating more than 2 million. We are projecting approximately 60 million people by 1980 at these two recreation areas.

Mr. McDade. That is way down the road, but in your first year you anticipate you could get that many people.

Mr. Walker. I am told that; yes, sir.

Mr. Reed. The difference is the water on Golden Gate is simply too cold for the majority for swimming purposes. New York's water is warm enough for swimming for almost four months a year.

Mr. Walker. Sand Point, Breezy Point, and Staten Island.

Mr. Reed. As water quality improves hopefully in Jamaica Bay there will even be other opportunities.

NEW THRUST IN THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Mr. Walker. Madam Chairman, I also feel it is important at this point in time that the National Park Service place new emphasis and put new thrust into the management system that is presently operating in the National Park Service, in identifying those bright young rangers who are in the field, coming out of the intake and other training schools now. We should undertake a very selective and hopefully comprehensive management program for them, both lower level, middle management and upper management going into these next 25 to 50 years.

Mrs. Hansen. You testified at the supplemental that you cut your training programs.

Mr. Walker. I think the record proved we had not cut it that much. For that I apologize. Mrs. Hansen, I had the opportunity to visit the intake school and was very impressed with the caliber of people who were there. We look forward to having another similar class this year, and really taking the best, because our records show we can take the best across the country.

Mr. McDade. You get them, you really do.

Mr. Walker. For every one opportunity we have approximately 1,500 applications.

Mr. Reed. Isn't that extraordinary?

Mr. Walker. If we can convince the Civil Service we don't necessarily have to take the 95-percent category scoring levels, and take some of our seasonal type rangers I think that will enhance our caliber substantially also. Madam Chairman, that concludes my remarks. I do have with me my Associate Directors.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mrs. Hansen. Will you introduce them at this time?

Mr. Walker. This is Leonard Norwood, Associate Director of Administration. Next to him is Bill Quick, Director of Programing and Budget. Mr. Dickenson, Director of the National Capital Parks; Mr. Ray Freeman, Associate Director of Operations; Dr. Ernest Connally,

Associate Director for Professional Services; Mr. Stan Hulett, Associate Director for Legislation. They will assist me in answering questions with your permission.

ENHANCEMENT OF FEE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention in your statement that you are going to enhance your fee collections program throughout the system. What does this entail?

Mr. WALKER. We are hopeful that with the Act of Congress of July 11, 1972, that will give us the moneys and manpower to eliminate traffic jams at the entrance gates, move visitors expeditiously into the park. Our campground fees will in fact pick up under this program. As for people getting through without paying the fee, I don't know what the exact percentages are, but I know a large percentage of people visiting in our parks are not paying. That is unfortunate because those people who do pay, if they knew that, would be highly upset.

Mrs. HANSEN. I saw a strange thing at the Indiana Dunes. Here was the entrance for the state park and right next to it was the entrance to the national park. It seems to me there could have been a workable agreement that would have facilitated the flow of traffic that was backed up on that Saturday morning something like one and a half miles down the road.

Mr. REED. Director Walker and I have been promising each other we are going to see Indiana Dunes. We are going to inspect that one, Madam Chairman, because I hear all of the problems.

Mr. YATES. You ought to go now and see its desperate condition.

Mr. REED. I would like very much to go. I really will make an effort to get out there.

AMTRAK TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. I am on the Transportation Subcommittee and I am going to discuss with the Transportation officials, the transportation problems you are having in park areas. Are you working with Amtrak to develop systems, so people can get into the parks without having to drive?

Mr. WALKER. I will answer the question this way. I have asked the same question and I have been told, "We are not working on Amtrak as hard as we should be working on it." We have a task force in an area under Dr. Connally that has been giving a great deal of time and study to this transportation problem, and Amtrak is included in that. I am hopeful in a very short period of time once I have had a chance to get my feet on the ground we will be able to approach Transportation, and through the Secretary, ask for their cooperation. It is being done now but not to the extent it should be.

Mrs. HANSEN. Five years ago I began to ask this question long before the energy crisis. It seems to me the one way you can cut air pollution and the one way you can cut overuse of energy supplies is by use of existing transportation systems. Certainly if you are going to go to Glacier there is no particular reason, if you are from that area, to drive. In the Canadian parks, as you are well aware, you can use train service almost exclusively. Why can't we? My guess is that the

national transportation system of the United States is about the poorest in the world.

Mr. REED. Of course it was really better in the 1930's, Madam Chairman. We could get to all the national parks in the 1920's and 1930's.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can't even find out where Amtrak sells a ticket.

Dr. CONNALLY. We have gone into that under the leadership of Secretary Reed's office. We have had preliminary meetings with representatives of the Department of Transportation to discuss better ways of bringing people to the parks. Then as you know we are already investigating ways of handling staging areas and moving people through the parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a lot of people who don't need to drive to these parks.

Dr. CONNALLY. Exactly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mount McKinley is typical. There is Glacier, Yellowstone, and probably a dozen others.

Dr. CONNALLY. The formula is such a simple one, Madam Chairman. Personal income is going up, presumably leisure time is going up, relatively the cost of travel is going down and the time for travel is going down. We are aware of this and this is the basis for our discussions with the Department of Transportation, to come to realistic terms with the situation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I took myself off the Military Construction Subcommittee and was assigned to the Transportation Subcommittee so I could ask some of those railroad people what they were doing. I think we have one of the poorest transportation systems in the world.

Mr. WALKER. I may be naive, but I am hopeful, and Secretary Reed agrees——

Mrs. HANSEN. I was hopeful 5 years ago when I asked the first question and nothing has happened.

Mr. WALKER [continuing]. We can do something now.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope so. It seems to me we have to face national realities, energy, pollution, and a lot of other things. It could be solved in a wide variety of ways, if we use some imagination.

Does any member of the committee have questions to ask Mr. Walker at this time?

LAW ENFORCEMENT AT DELAWARE WATER GAP

Mr. MCDADE. I will ask one of the Secretary, if I might, Madam Chairman.

As you know, Mr. Secretary, over the past few years we have had some growing pains at the Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area, and regrettably some of those pains have manifested themselves in various types of law enforcement problems all the way from arson to assaults on rangers. We had a ranger whose life was threatened, and all sorts of things. Could you please give me a current status report of the Park Service's evaluation of what exactly is the current state of the law enforcement situation at Delaware Water Gap?

Mr. REED. May I ask Mr. Freeman, Associate Director of Operations for the Park Service to give that report.

Mr. FREEMAN. Madam Chairman, Congressman McDade, at the present time things are more calm, but that doesn't mean we have solved

the problem. As you are aware, at your request we had 20 U.S. Park Police officers trained in law enforcement, up there for several weeks, particularly last summer and fall. The agreements have been worked out with the sheriff's offices and the highway patrol in New Jersey and Pennsylvania to assist us. We have also assigned additional rangers there.

The problem, of course, could be solved when we remove some of those vacant houses and provide more proper development in the area, but in the meantime until this is done, we are handling it this way. Right now, I am informed that it is rather quiet, but it can spring up at any time. We also from time to time have plainclothes police there too.

Mr. McDade. I know the people of the area are grateful for the support the Park Service has given in restoring some calm to this area so the park can be enjoyed by people in the area and by people who visit it. We look forward to continuing to work to maintain this cooperation.

Mr. Freeman. We are watching it very closely. When we can do something with the buildings, which a lot of squatters are moving into and provide enough development to take care of the visitors I believe the Service can control the law enforcement problem. In the meantime we are watching it very closely.

Mr. Walker. If I might follow up on that and across the board make a comment, I had the opportunity on my only field trip to Lake Mead to visit a law enforcement training class. There were about 70 people in the class and I was very pleased to see the cooperation across the board from not only Nevada and New Mexico State police, but the sheriff's departments. We had 50 members of the National Park Service there. I believe the National Park Service Rangers, for the most part, were very pleased with the progress that had been made in the last 2 years in their education in handling these matters which in some cases are very sensitive. I think the Service has done a very fine job in bringing itself up to a relatively high standard.

Mr. Reed. I think that is well said, Mr. Director. I would like to add to it only in the sense that I have talked to a number of the rangers involved in the original confrontation in Yosemite, and have talked to a number of other people who had peripheral knowledge in confrontations like that. Since the educational program was initiated in the Park Service they feel they have a better grasp of the situation and know how to phase down a situation which they were confronted with for the first time in their lives. They had never seen anything like this. This was premeditated in Yosemite, as well thought out and organized as anything I've seen. I have seen the film which is the most awful film I have ever laid eyes on. It has been produced by people who are anti-Americans. Nevertheless, it does show graphically that horrible confrontation. Good judgment and good education I think could counteract a great deal of the problems the Park Service had during that period. I think you will find the men are really pleased with the educational program that has been going on.

Mr. McDade. I think from my experience that is absolutely accurate. I know that your Superintendent, and the people who work with him at Delaware Water Gap are of the finest caliber but the Park

Service personnel really has one basic overriding tradition: rendering service to the public. The idea of law enforcement is absolutely foreign to them. Now at least because of the actions that I have talked to you about, they feel they are supported. They feel if they do incur some of these dreadful problems—the arson, the incineration of a 100-year-old church, the threats—they now feel they have some support. They now feel if some of these people come in who are almost anarchists and try to drive legitimate persons out of the park your rangers have expertise to support them, help them and handle it. I do appreciate, Mr. Secretary and Mr. Director and all the rest of the gentlemen in the room, I appreciate very much your cooperation on this difficult matter.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. WYATT. I have a question for Secretary Reed at this point if I may.

Mrs. HANSEN. You certainly may.

Mrs. WYATT. In your statement, Secretary Reed, you make reference to the bicentennial development program, and to proposing a special grants-in-aid program available to the States on a matching basis for funding special historic preservation projects that have special significance in connection with the bicentennial. My question is, Do you need authorizing legislation for this program, or do you feel that you have it?

Mr. REED. We do need special authorizing legislation. It went to the Hill on the 28th, I am advised.

Mr. WYATT. And you hope this is going to be passed in time to be funded?

Mr. REED. Funded and authorized.

SPECIAL GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM FOR BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS

Mr. WYATT. When you are talking about available to the State on a matching basis, are you talking about cash matching by the States or could there be in-kind matching?

Mr. REED. It could be either.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to talk to some of your people about this.

Mr. REED. Dr. Connally, Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. WYATT. I have a proposed project that has very special historical significance.

Mr. REED. We would be delighted to.

Mrs. HANSEN. What project?

Mr. WYATT. It involves the city of Independence, Oreg., appropriately named.

Mrs. HANSEN. I had hoped Fort Vancouver would be underway by this time.

Mr. REED. I can't imagine why it is not. I will look into that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can't either.

Mr. REED. I did visit that, I want you to know.

Mr. WALKER. Great historical knowledge is being gathered.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will talk to Dr. Connally about it later.

BUDGET INCREASES

As I look at the increases and decreases for the various bureaus within the Interior Department I note the Park Service shows the largest single increase by far, $28 million over fiscal 1973. To what do you attribute this high priority shown to the Park Service?

Mr. WALKER. A necessity.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it a recognition of the problems you face?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Mrs. HANSEN. Who collapsed in OMB? I am delighted, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Walker, what important administrative changes have been made since you have become Director, and what further changes do you anticipate?

Mr. WALKER. Madam, I haven't made any to speak of. I have been going through, as I indicated, a great learning process, and I plan to continue that for some time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you anticipate any changes to be made at that time?

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, we have urged the Director to take his time and find his ground, see what the ground looks like.

Mrs. HANSEN. Find his acres you mean?

Mr. REED. Find his acres. We have indicated to him some areas where we think he should look, but from the standpoint of the Secretary we have said to him, "Take your time. Come and see us when you feel ready to make a major suggestion on an administrative move. You have wonderful people around you. Trust them. Take your time." He has very wisely followed this course of direction.

Mr. WALKER. If I might for one moment follow up on that, Madam Chairman, I have asked Mr. Norwood to take a very hard look at all of the National Park Service to include the Washington office, the Denver service center, and all our regional offices, to find out the need for reallocation of manpower. I have a small motto. I say, let's do something that counts or makes a difference. That is what I live by on a daily basis and that is more or less the guidelines I have given Mr. Norwood. He has started in Washington. He has gone through Mr. Hulett's area, and he is into his area now.

Mrs. HANSEN. He is an expert. He has worked for the BIA.

Mr. WALKER. I am told he is an expert. I am very pleased with his support at this point. I have asked, and each Associate Director agrees with me, that we quite possibly may want to reorder our priorities but I won't do anything along those lines until we have had a chance to talk.

Mrs. HANSEN. When we appropriate funds for items which you have testified in support of, we take a dismal view of your transferring those funds for use in other areas. We are very willing to cooperate but it is a two-way street.

Mr. REED. Understood.

CHALLENGES OF THE SECOND CENTURY OF PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Both of your statements make reference to the challenges of the second century of the park system. Mr. Walker has identified specifics at the end of his statement. Given the continuing and continual budget constraints, how do you expect to be able to successfully face these challenges?

Mr. WALKER. It is going to be necessary for us to tighten our belt at this point in time, and hopefully get through these impoundments and then look forward to the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your budget emphasizes the bicentennial and proposes funding in the amount of $39.6 million for this purpose in a wide variety of categories. Yet these funds apply to only 19 of the 22 selected areas. What are the three areas where no funding increases are being requested?

BICENTENNIAL AREAS NOT FUNDED IN FISCAL YEAR 1974

Mr. WALKER. Madam Chairman, with your permission I would like to ask Dr. Connally.

Dr. CONNALLY. Hamilton Grange in New York is one that is not in the 1974 program.

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of impasse does this involve?

Dr. CONNALLY. There is a problem there on exactly where that house is going to be located.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand, I visited Hamilton Grange.

Dr. CONNALLY. We know what needs to be done to the house and about what it will cost, but there is a matter of getting the site adjusted.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a site in mind?

Dr. CONNALLY. I am sorry, I am not up to date on that.

Mr. FREEMAN. A few years ago there was a site agreed upon that was part of the urban renewal program of the city of New York. This program got into difficulties, and was temporarily tabled. Recently it has been revived. We are now talking with the city of New York people again, for a possible site in that same neighborhood.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to urge that you continue in the same neighborhood. The people there take a great deal of pride in its being located there.

Mr. FREEMAN. That is right. We want to stay in that neighborhood, so we are hopeful again that through the urban renewal project we can find the appropriate site for the house.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the other two areas?

Mr. WALKER. We are having difficulty finding them. I would like to submit them for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. We can't talk to the record.

Mr. NORWOOD. Federal Hall.

Mr. REED. That is completed. That is magnificent.

Mrs. HANSEN. I flew over the gateway area and visited your installations in the area.

Dr. CONNALLY. The third one is Adams National Historical Site in Massachusetts.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't there any work to be done at this facility?

Dr. CONNALLY. We have work to do on the carriage house in the next year.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Walker, your statement identified the preparation of environmental impact statements as one of the important activities of the Park Service. We heard last week that the Forest Service will spend about $28 million for this purpose in 1974. What is the Park Service's total estimate?

Mr. WALKER. $2.1 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why is your estimate so much lower than the Forest Service?

Mr. WALKER. We don't have that many right now that are pending.

Mr. FREEMAN. At the present time we have approximately 38 people spending full time on either preparing environmental impact statements or reviewing those prepared by other agencies. That part of the payroll is a little over $1 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. When you upgrade a trail, or something similar, do you have to prepare an environmental impact statement?

Mr. FREEMAN. No. We have reached at least a tentative agreement on the planning process. We would start the environmental impact statement when we do a master plan, for instance.

The second step is what we call development concept plans. This deals with site planning for an area to be developed and you would do an environmental impact statement for this stage of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as when you remove your utility and maintenance service outside of Mount Rainier to an adjoining area?

Mr. FREEMAN. If you moved them outside of the park I imagine there would have to be an environmental impact statement. That is a special issue. If you have the statement on a developed area and it is done properly and accepted there would be no need to write one on each individual construction project, however, since some projects are controversial, and may be considered to have an impact on nature, we probably would prepare a statement on this type of project.

OPERATIONS AT NEW AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. Your budget provides funding for operations at 11 newly authorized areas. Are there any newly authorized areas for which funding is not being requested and why?

Mr. WALKER. We have none at this time.

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year Mr. Hartzog told the committee that the Park Service construction backlog was $1.9 billion. What is your current estimate?

Mr. WALKER. It is now about $2.5 billion.

Mrs. HANSEN. Billion?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, billion.

Mr. NORWOOD. That takes into account the new areas that have been added.

Mr. WALKER. And also the escalation of construction cost.

Mr. REED. I am on record on this in other committees, Madam Chairman. At the oversight hearings held by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I spoke to this the other day. I would like to speak to this problem briefly. In that backlog there are authorized projects that in retrospect you may not wish to proceed with.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. REED. In this category are certain roads, campgrounds requiring sewage treatment plants, or projects requiring utility lines being brought into a park. Our problem is that we are unable to identify for you at this time how much of that $2.5 billion is valid and how much of it is superfluous, or would cause more environmental impact than would be worthwhile. The figure is still staggering and needs to be refined to the point where it can be usable by you. The Director is also attempting to get that information and we are going to make a tremendous effort this year to review project by project—it will take us some time—how much of that backlog is pertinent for our consideration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Pertinent at this point in time.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANEN. Or looking toward future management.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am, exactly.

Mrs. HANSEN. For example, I can think of some proposed road construction that shouldn't be built.

Mr. REED. Exactly.

HIGHWAYS IN PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. I have a very dismal view of freeways in our parks.

Mr. REED. Exactly.

Mrs. HANSEN. I also have a very dismal view of the Federal highway system going through parks. I want that to show on the record.

Mr. YATES. I agree with the Chairman. I want that to show on the record.

Mr. WALKER. We agree also.

Mr. REED. We agree also with the Chairman.

Mr. WALKER. We are going back over all the master plans.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are having difficulties, as I understand it, with the highway administration.

Mr. REED. Yes, we are still having problems.

Mrs. HANSEN. San Antonio is your latest.

Mr. REED. Controversy.

Mrs. HANSEN. Controversy. You also have problems in some other areas. I think at this point in time it should be spelled out to those people who are devising ways to build superhighways in our national parks that construction is to be discouraged totally. I think an amendment to the highway act should be proposed.

Mr. REED. That is a marvelous idea.

Mr. MCDADE. I hope you will keep Spout-run Parkway in mind which at one time was deeded in perpetuity to be park land and got caught in the squeeze on Three Sisters Bridge. The last time I checked on it there was something like 8 lanes of concrete to come through there, to bring trucks as I remember it down to the Lincoln Memorial.

Mr. WALKER. We are doing everything in our power not to let that happen.

Mr. MCDADE. Wonderful. Stay with it.

FUNDS IN BUDGET RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. There is presently $4,602,95 in Parkway and Road Construction and $39,499,993 in Buildings and Utilities Construction impounded. Do you intend to use any of these funds in 1973?

Mr. WALKER. Ma'am, at this point in time we are not planning on using any of these funds in 1973. We are planning to obligate them in 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will all the impoundments be obligated in 1974?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am, to the best of my knowledge.

Mrs. HANSEN. We have a list of your impoundments. $229,000 is impounded for Fort Larned National Historic Site in Kansas. Is that going to be programed for 1974?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; I am hopeful it will be. An environmental impact statement is pending now on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why is an environmental impact statement required? This is for restoration of the building exterior?

Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Nevada has funds impounded. Do you need that sewer?

Mr. REED. We certainly do.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have funds impounded for planning of an office building in Denver.

Mr. NORWOOD. There are planning delays on some of those sewage systems, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are just the congressional add-ons that I am talking about. Additional funds have been impounded but I don't know what has happened to them. Is it in some kind of a lesser deep freeze?

Mr. REED. No. In certain cases legitimately they have not completed their planning satisfactorily nor completed their environmental impact statements. Most of the line drawings have not been submitted on the sewage treatment plans, for instance. Generally, the delays are from 1 to 3 months and minimal in effect in the planning time process.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have funds impounded for parkway and road construction at Bighorn Canyon. Do you still have the problem in this area with the Indians?

Mr. FREEMAN. May I speak to that? The existing problem on Bighorn Canyon is the environmental impact statement. Even though it is a construction job it is highly controversial.

Mrs. HANSEN. It was when I was there.

Mr. FREEMAN. The statement has been done in draft and is being reviewed now. That is the holdup.

Mrs. HANSEN. Delaware Water Gap, $687,000.

Mr. FREEMAN. That also is environmental impact.

Mr. MCDADE. Where are you on this?

Mr. FREEMAN. I am told this impact statement will be completed by the first of June.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is a convenient time.

Mr. FREEMAN. I don't think it was by design, Madam Chairman.

Mr. NORWOOD. We expect the EIS on Bighorn Canyon to be completed on July 15.

Mr. WALKER. Delaware Water Gap, June 1, Bighorn Canyon July 15.

Mr. MCDADE. This is strictly for the submission of the final environmental impact.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does the Bighorn Canyon road actually have to be constructed?

Mr. REED. That is a good question, Madam Chairman. There has been a continuing dialog on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. May I suggest you and the Secretary look into this matter. There has been a great deal of disagreement between the Crows, the people in Billings, and the people in the area. I would like to have some definitive answers on this situation. It is a highly controversial, as you are well aware.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. The Secretary and I would be delighted to do that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this would be helpful. $200,000 is impounded for the Great Smokies.

Mr. NORWOOD. The environmental statement is expected on May 1.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about the Cataloochee access road?

Mr. NORWOOD. Also May 1.

Mrs. HANSEN. Glen Echo in Maryland, $191,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. The planning is not complete.

Mrs. HANSEN. Next time you present a budget if you don't have the planning completed, I don't want construction funds in the budget.

Mr. REED. Yes, I understand that, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. This disturbs me because there are a lot of needed construction items that could be substituted for many of these.

Mr. MCDADE. Have you a dollar cost on your preparation of environmental impact statements?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

COSTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

Mr. MCDADE. What is the dollar cost, the total cost in the fiscal year.

Mr. FREEMAN. $2.1 million. This is nationwide.

Mr. REED. I think we ought to be leading the way on that really. I really would like to defend the amount of money, because we shouldn't make environmental mistakes on our lands. That is why it may sound like a lot of money, but it is important to avoid doing some of the things we have done in the past.

Mrs. HANSEN. As a matter of fact, I think it is reasonably low compared to the other agencies.

Mr. REED. I do too.

FUNDS IN BUDGET RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. At Yosemite you have funds impounded for a sewage system access roads. Why?

Mr. WALKER. I am told the planning is not complete, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Acadia, $130,000. That is sewage disposal.

Mr. NORWOOD. The planning there is not complete.

Mrs. HANSEN. Castle Clinton.

Mr. NORWOOD. The same thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Delaware Water Gap again. These are three small items, $31,000, $25,000, and $13,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. This again is a planning problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. Edison, incinerator in New Jersey.

Mr. NORWOOD. At Edison I don't think we will really do that quite as it was proposed.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much does it cost every time you change your mind?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is a $13,000 project. We are negotiating now with West Orange County to take care of trash removal there. It looks like it will cost us only about $1,500.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fort Necessity in Pennsylvania.

Mr. NORWOOD. We are there working on an agreement with Uniontown to do likewise.

Mrs. HANSEN. George Washington's birthplace. This involves a picnic area, fire protection system, wayside exhibits, and a sewage system.

Mr. NORWOOD. Prerequisite planning will not be completed in time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Gloria Dei in Pennsylvania.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is lack of complete planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your budget was completely unrealistic last year.

Mr. NORWOOD. I beg your pardon?

Mrs. HANSEN. Your budget was completely unrealistic last year.

Mr. NORWOOD. No, Madam Chairman. It takes a while to plan these projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. Nobody understands better than I do, but you weren't very frank with us. These items in your construction budget were of high priority. That is what you told the committee. The Congress had 50 construction projects that were also high-priority items. We had to economize. Is Gloria Dei lack of planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. Hopewell Village?

Mrs. HANSEN. No, Gloria Dei.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Hopewell Village. This involves a water system expansion and underground electric service line.

Mr. NORWOOD. That one could be done by June 30, but it is on a lower priority. In this total there is about $8.4 million in projects that could be accomplished.

LOW-PRIORITY ITEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. What guidelines did you use to establish lower priority items?

Mr. NORWOOD. We went back to each of the regions where these areas were located. The regional director placed the priority on what needs to be done most urgently in the limited construction program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Morristown, $11,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. That also was low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. I wonder when we will discover congressional additions listed as low priority?

Pipestone, $121,000. This is your sewage system?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am. Based on the criteria, this was a low-priority project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Salem Maritime, $71,000. That is restoration.

Mr. NORWOOD. The planning could not be completed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Saratoga, $132,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. Based on the criteria, it was on a lower priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will bet they will be pleased to find out that this is a lower priority item.

Shenandoah National Park. This involves an incinerator and sewage disposal systems.

Mr. NORWOOD. Prerequisite planning is incomplete.

Mrs. HANSEN. Blue Ridge Parkway, $40,000. Is that planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. No; that is delay pending completion of the concessioners plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. Blue Ridge Parkway, Peaks of Otter sewer system.

Mr. NORWOOD. The planning was not complete there.

CAPE HATTERAS DAMAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Cape Hatteras storm damage. Those funds probably should be held up until you make a complete study of the current damage.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am; that one we really ought to freeze because now that figure would not be representative following this last storm that caused additional damage.

Mr. MCDADE. Do you have any estimate what the new figure might be?

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. McDade, it is staggering. We had seas that were 25 feet high on the beach in the dunes.

Mr. WALKER. We do have a study team down there now and hopefully we will have some figures on that.

[Discussion off the record.]

IMPOUNDED FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Everglades, $236,000. This was for an incinerator, and acquisition of a concession building.

Mr. NORWOOD. The negotiations with the concessioner have not been successful.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about your incinerator?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is a lower priority item.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield there?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

STANDARDS FOR CONCESSIONAIRES

Mr. MCDADE. This is one we keep hearing about, at least I do, that the concessioner who has been granted the concession in that park simply does not meet the Park Service standards, and is a person who simply does not treat the public the way they ought to be treated.

I look at this and I am wondering what we do here in sort of cementing this individual in, if that is what we are doing?

Mr. REED. We are not cementing him in by any manner or means. The problem is an extreme one the Director has to face in the next year. The problem is the location of the concessioners buildings is so far away from humanity that he has an impossible problem of trying to get help to stay there.

Mr. YATES. Is this the area where the concessioner is all the way at the end?

Mr. REED. Yes. You have been there. In the summertime the mosquitoes are so thick that you have to run between buildings. They can pick you up and carry you away if you are not careful. They just can't get anybody to go down there and be a short-order cook, for instance, or a waitress. It is a problem that has gotten worse in the last few years because fewer and fewer are willing to go down and work there in the spring and summer. After visiting there when I was in the State of Florida in the summer, I understand perfectly why they can't get anybody to work down there. Yet the Park Service has to give public service.

Mr. MCDADE. Maybe we should close in summer.

Mr. REED. It is heavily used because the fishing is so good in the summertime.

Mr. MCDADE. If he has an occupancy rate that is pretty good and I understand he has a year-round occupancy rate that is pretty good I think he has an obligation to maintain at least basic standards. I don't want to get into the specifics in trying to manage your problems. I keep getting complaints about the way it is run.

Mr. YATES. What is the nature of the complaints?

[Discussion off the record.]

REPORT ON NPS CONCESSIONS POLICY AND CONCESSIONS MANAGEMENT

Mr. WALKER. I would like to state that Miss Marian Heiskell has been appointed chairman of a special committee on concessions and I understand she will submit her report on April 11 to the Secretary's Advisory Board.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. I am glad that is being done.

Mr. WALKER. I also received your letter which you forwarded and I hope you received my reply.

FUNDS IN RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. The Foothills Parkway in Tennessee, $135,000. This involves a campground sewer system. Is that planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. Madam Chairman, may I call your attention to how most of these pollution abatement projects came into being. You will remember we got most of these in the 1972 supplemental appropriation based upon the President's Executive order on air and water pollution abatement on Federal facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. This was urgently needed to comply with the executive order, yet the planning wasn't completed?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is right. We came in and asked for these projects and it has been most difficult.

Mrs. HANSEN. So the committee looked like spenders when you weren't even ready to construct these facilities. That is the truth; isn't it.

Mr. NORWOOD. Most of these States in which these projects are located have in the meantime created their own standards for pollution abatement. It is most difficult now to get all of these environmental impact statements and all of this planning done to meet the various State standards.

Mr. REED. You might add the standards in many States have changed in the meantime.

Mrs. HANSEN. And they may change again.

Mr. REED. And they may change some more.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't request construction funds for projects again if the planning isn't completed. That is my message loud and clear.

Mr. WALKER. Very clear.

Mrs. HANSEN. The sewage system at Great Smokies. Is that planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is a lower priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will bet Congressman Taylor will be happy to hear about that.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is one of the projects that is part of the $8.4 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. Virgin Islands shore line protection at Cinnamon Bay, $57,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. That project is delayed pending completion of studies on the shoreline erosion.

Mrs. HANSEN. Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, $280,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. The environmental impact statement is not complete.

Mrs. HANSEN. Hubbell Trading Post, $53,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. Low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Big Bend, $255,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is the lack of planning. In addition the environment statement is not complete.

Mrs. HANSEN. I see Lake Mead, that was added by the Senate. Death Valley, this is all for sewage. Scotty's Castle, is that all planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Grand Canyon, Indian Gardens, North Rim, South Rim.

Mr. NORWOOD. Planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Lake Mead, portable comfort station. How much planning do you have to do for that one, realizing what the alternatives are?

Mr. NORWOOD. None, Madam Chairman. That, however, is a low priority project.

Mrs. HANSEN. The sewage system at Eldorado Canyon.

Mr. NORWOOD. At Eldorado Canyon, lack of adequate planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about Lassen; is that planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. No ma'am; low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought you had a lot of visitors to that area?

Mr. REED. We have a tremendous visitation there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who established the priorities?

Mr. NORWOOD. This is based upon the criteria established where the most critical situations with respect to the protection of life and health.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will adjourn until 1:15 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

LOW PRIORITY PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order. I would like to introduce Congressman Veysey from California.

On page 14, you list various projects. Which ones do you consider low priority?

Mr. NORWOOD. Petrified Forest. Solid waste disposal. These are the ones that come under the low priority. Is that what you want?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. Organ Pipe Cactus?

Mr. NORWOOD. Organ Pipe needs an environmental impact statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Petrified Forest?

Mr. NORWOOD. Low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Pinnacles?

Mr. NORWOOD. Low priority. Sequoia-Kings Canyon, lack of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Sequoia-Kings areas?

Mr. NORWOOD. Low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yosemite?

Mr. NORWOOD. Back-country sewage disposal is low priority, the next group is lack of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Back-country sewage disposal is what?

Mr. NORWOOD. Low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this because you do not have sufficient visitations?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes. We establish the priority by having the park superintendent and the regional director determine what projects in this program must have the highest priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do your guidelines reflect those projects which are absolute necessity for the preservation of life and safety?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct.

Now in this planning process, you know we ask for the advance planning money, then the project planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. NORWOOD. Even where some of these plans are almost completed, the States come in with different criteria and standards, then the environmental impact statement has to be brought up to date. Some of the plans we just had to scrap and start over.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not the only ones, I may say. El Portal, is that lack of planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. It is the lack of planning; yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yosemite, Glacier Point, Tenaya, Wawona?

Mr. NORWOOD. Tenaya Lake is low priority and Glacier Point and Wawona are lack of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record by project and amount a list of your impoundments and indicate the reason for the action.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes.

[The information follows:]

1973 FUNDS CURRENTLY NOT APPORTIONED FOR USE

Appropriated funds currently not apportioned for use in fiscal 1973 for National Park Service programs amount to $39.5 millon under Construction (14X1035) and $4.6 millon under Parkway and Road Construction (14X1037). The specific projects which are not apportioned are listed below by appropriation.

The decision on which projects would be placed in reserve was based on the status of planning plus priority considerations. The total program was first reviewed to forecast whether or not plans could be completed in time to permit a contract award before the end of the fiscal year. It should be noted that a delay was created on planning for some pollution abatement projects because the plans had to be revised to meet new standards established by the states involved. Then a review was made of projects for which planning could be completed. Information supplied by Superintendents and Directors of the Regions was reviewed, and the Washington Office determined national priorities based on criteria such as facilities needed to: protect life and health or park values, make projects usable for which partial funding has been provided previously, etc.

93-397 O - 73 - 16

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service
Bureau or Office

1973 FUNDS CURRENTLY NOT APPORTIONED FOR USE

Parkway and Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)
Appropriation

Project, Activity or Program — Roads and Trails	AMOUNT
While a total of $50,948,618 in Parkway and Road Construction funds is currently in reserve, only $4,602,995 represents funds being held for projects under program authority approved by Congress for obligation. The projects currently not apportioned are as follows:	
Bighorn Canyon NRA (Wyoming-Montana)	
Transpark Road, Devil's Canyon	
Overlook Turnoff to Barry's Landing (Portion) (73)	$ 1,853,995
Environmental Impact Statement not completed	
Delaware Water Gap NRA (Pennsylvania-New Jersey)	
Pennsylvania	
Park Road - Slateford Creek to Mount Minsi (Portion) (72)	687,000
Environmental Impact Statement not completed.	
Great Smoky Mountains NP (North Carolina-Tennessee)	
North Carolina	
Bryson-Monteith Road Terminus of 9A3 to Forney Creek (Portion) (72)	200,000
Cataloochee Access Road (Outside Portion) (Portion) (72)	1,471,000
Environmental Impact Statement not completed.	
National Capital Parks	
Glen Echo (Maryland)	
Pedestrian Bridges and Overpass (73)	191,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Yosemite NP (California)	
Sewage System Access Roads, Wawona (2nd Suppl.) (72)	200,000
The prerequisite planning for this project's B&W counterpart (Sewage Disposal System) could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Total	4,602,995

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service
Bureau or Office

1973 FUNDS CURRENTLY NOT APPORTIONED FOR USE

Construction - Buildings, Utilities, and Other Facilities
Appropriation

Project, Activity or Program	AMOUNT
Acadia NP (Maine)	
Sewage Disposal Facilities, Seawall Campground (72)	$ 130,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Castle Clinton NM (New York)	
Completion of Restoration (72)	812,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Delaware Water Gap NRA (Penna-New Jersey)	
Buildings Improvements, Peters Valley Craft Village Flatbrook Peninsula (73)	31,000
Millbrook Village Hotel Restoration (73)	25,000
Crater Lake Day Use Swimming Beach and Picnic Sites (73)	13,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Edison NHS (New Jersey)	
Incinerator, Glenmont (72)	13,000
Pollution problem to be solved by means other than incineration; probably contract with nearby city.	
Fort Necessity NB (Pennsylvania)	
Water Storage Reservoir (73)	26,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Incinerator (72)	13,000
Pollution problem to be solved by means other than incineration; probably contract with nearby city.	
George Washington Birthplace NM (Virginia)	
Picnic Area and Log House (73)	46,000
Fire Protection, Water System, and Wayside Exhibits (73)	280,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Sewerage System Renovation, Visitor Center (73)	46,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
NORTHEAST REGION (Continued)	
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church NHS (Pennsylvania)	
Landscaping and Site Development (73)	$ 113,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Hopewell Village NHS (Pennsylvania)	
Water Syst. Expansion (73)	35,000
Underground Electrical Service Line (73)	11,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Morristown NHP (New Jersey)	
Stabilize Hut Sites, New Jersey Brigade Site (73)	11,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Pipestone NM (Minnesota)	
Sewerage System Connections (73)	55,000
Sewerage System Connections (72)	66,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Salem Maritime NHS (Mass)	
Restoration of Narbonne House (73)	71,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Saratoga NHP (New York)	
Expansion of Visitor Center	132,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Shenandoah NP (Virginia)	
Incinerators (5) (73)	300,000
Sewage Disposal Plant, Big Meadow (73)	175,000
Sewage Disposal System, Skyland (73)	225,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Subtotal, Northeast Region	2,629,000

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
SOUTHEAST REGION	
Blue Ridge Parkway (NC-Va)	
North Carolina	
Sewer System, Doughton Park (73)	$ 40,000
Project delayed pending completion of Concessioner's plans and approval of Environmental Impact Statement.	
Virginia	
Sewer System, Peaks of Otter (72)	240,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Cape Hatteras NS (North Carolina)	
Storm Damage Repairs, 2nd Suppl (72) (Portion only)	647,000
Decisions pending on how best to utilize this portion of emergency reconstruction funding.	
Dockside Sanitary Pumping Station, Bodie Island (72)	38,000
Dockside Sanitary Pumping Station, Ocracoke (72)	49,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Everglades NP (Florida)	
Acquisition Concession Bldg. for Conversion to Visitor Center (70)	200,000
Negotiations with concessioner have not been successful to date.	
Incinerator, Pine Island (73)	26,000
Incinerator, Tamiami (73)	10,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Foothills Parkway (Tennessee)	
Look Rock	
Campground Sewer System (73)	135,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Great Smoky Mountains NP (NC-Tenn)	
Sewage Disposal System Improvement, Forney Ridge (72-73)	206,000
Utility System Improvement, Headquarters (73)	62,000
Sewage System, Twin Creeks (Tenn) (72)	29,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Virgin Islands NP (Virgin Islands)	
Shoreline Protection, Cinnamon Bay Campground (72)	57,000
Project delayed pending completion of studies on shoreline erosion.	
Subtotal, Southeast Region	1,739,000

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Chaco Canyon NM (New Mexico)	
Water System with Treatment Facilities (73)	$ 97,000
Sewage Disposal System (72)	168,000
Solid Waste Facility (72)	15,000
Environmental Impact Statement not completed.	
Hubbell Trading Post NHS (Arizona)	
Upgrade Sewage System (72)	36,000
Upgrade Sewage System (73)	17,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Big Bend NP (Texas)	
Sewage Treatment Facility, Chisos Basin (73)	255,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
Subtotal, Southwest	588,000

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION	AMOUNT
Death Valley NM (California)	
Cow Creek	
Sewage Lagoon Addition, Park Village (72)	$16,000
Sewage Lagoon Addition, Park Village, 2nd Suppl. (72)	14,000
Reconst. Leach Field, Trailer Vill (72)	14,000
Reconst. Leach Field, Trailer Vill, 2nd Suppl. (72)	16,000
Plans are incomplete.	
Sanitary Land Fill, 2nd Suppl. (72)	46,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Scotty's Castle	
Sewage Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	124,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Grand Canyon NP (Arizona)	
Indian Gardens	
Reconst. Sewage Disposal (72)	193,000
Reconst. Sewage Disposal (Compl.) (73)	532,993
North Rim	
Sewage Treatment Plant (72)	380,000
Sewage Treatment Plant (Compl.) (73)	510,000
Phantom Ranch	
Sewage Syst. and Treatment Plant (Compl.) (73)	607,000
South Rim	
Sewerage System Completion (73)	1,891,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Solid Waste Disposal (Compl.) (73)	139,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lake Mead NRA (Arizona - Nev.)	
Portable Comfort Station, Park Gen. (73)	28,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION (Continued)	AMOUNT
Lake Mead NRA (Continued)	
Eldorado Canyon	
Sewage Syst. (72)	$ 105,000
Sewage Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	16,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Lassen Volcanic NP (California)	
Manzanita Lake	
Const. Sewage Disposal Syst. (72)	154,000
Const. Sewage Disposal Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	216,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Muir Woods NM (California)	
Sewage Fac., Park General, 2nd Suppl. (72)	392,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Organ Pipe Cactus NM (Arizona)	
Sewage Disposal Syst., Headquarters (73)	153,000
Plans are incomplete.	
Petrified Forest NP (Arizona)	
Solid Waste Disposal (Incinerator), Painted Desert, Forest (Rainbow) (72)	96,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Pinnacles NM (California)	
East Side Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	21,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs (California)	
Park General	
Solid Waste Disposal Systems, 2nd Suppl. (72)	315,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION (Continued)	AMOUNT
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs (Continued)	
Ash Mountain	
Sewage Fac., 2nd Suppl. (72)	$ 308,000
Cedar Grove	
Sanitary Disposal (72)	22,000
Dorst Creek	
Sanitary Disposal (72)	11,000
Potwisha	
Sanitary Disposal (72)	11,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Grant Grove	
Sewer System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	750,000
Lodgepole	
Sewer Line and Lift Stat. (Compl.) (72)	556,000
Sewer Line and Lift Stat., 2nd Suppl. (72)	15,000
Giant Forest	
Sewage Fac., 2nd Suppl. (72)	1,032,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Yosemite NP (California)	
Park General	
Backcountry Sewage Disposal Units, 2nd Suppl. (72)	188,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Badger Pass	
Reconst. Sewage Disposal Syst. (72)	112,000
Reconst. Sewage Disposal Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	1,099,000
El Portal	
Modify Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	709,000
Sewage Syst., Residences, 2nd Suppl. (72)	5,683,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Glacier Point	
Reconst. Sewage Syst. (71)	155,000
Reconst. Sewage Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	133,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION (Continued)	AMOUNT
Yosemite NP (Continued)	
Tenaya Lake	
Holding Tanks for Restrooms (3) (72)	$ 18,000
Holding Tanks for Restrooms (3), 2nd Suppl. (72)	30,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Wawona	
Sewage Disposal Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	2,045,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Subtotal, Western Region	18,855,993

Construction
Appropriation

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION	AMOUNT
Crater Lake NP (Oregon)	
Incinerators (73)	$ 215,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lava Beds NM (California)	
Incinerator (72) (2nd Suppl.)	48,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Mount Rainier NP (Washington)	
Ohanapecosh	
Sewage Treatment Plant, 2nd Suppl. (72) (Incl Commercial Power)	250,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Paradise	
Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	58,000
Sunrise	
Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	130,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
North Cascades NP (Washington)	
Stehekin Landing Marine Dump Station, Water and Sewer , 2nd Suppl. (72)	401,000
Stehekin Valley Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	120,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Colonial Creek Campground Expansion, Power (73)	120,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Olympic NP (Washington)	
Heart O' the Hills	
Sewage System Extension, 2nd Suppl. (72)	111,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Kalaloch	
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	40,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lake Crescent	
Rehabilitate Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	320,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION (Continued)	
Olympic NP (Continued)	
LaPush Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	$ 111,000
Ozette Lake Sewage Treatment Facilities, 2nd Suppl. (72)	60,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Oregon Caves NM (Oregon) Sewage Treatment Facilities (73)	81,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Subtotal, Pacific Northwest Region	2,065,000

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION	
Big Hole NB (Montana)	
Rehabilitate and Enlarge Sewage System (73)	$ 15,000
Plans are incomplete.	
Bryce Canyon NP (Utah)	
Headquarters - Sewage Lagoon Dike (72)	17,000
North Campground - Enlarge Sewer Line to Lagoon (72)	55,000
Rainbow Point - Septic Tank and Leach Field (72)	21,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Canyonlands NP (Utah)	
French Springs (Maze District)	
Utility System, Residences, Trailer Rehabilitation, and Maintenance and Operating Facilities (73)	209,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Colorado NM (Colorado)	
Headquarters	
Reconstruct Sewer System and Water Treatment Plant (72)	20,000
Reconstruct Sewer System and Water Treatment Plant (73)	72,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Fort Larned NHS (Kansas)	
Exterior Restoration of Buildings (Portion) (73)	229,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Glacier NP (Montana)	
Apgar (Fish Creek)	
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	128,000
Headquarters	
Sanitary Landfill (72)	26,000
Replace Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	271,000
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	972,000
Lake McDonald	
Sewage System Addition, 2nd Suppl. (72)	330,000
Many Glacier	
Rehabilitate Sewage Collection and Disposal System (73)	724,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION (Continued)	
Glacier NP (Montana) (Continued)	
Rising Sun	
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	$ 502,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
St. Mary	
Sanitary Landfill (72)	26,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Replace Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	389,000
Sewage System, 2nd Suppl (72)	389,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
Golden Spike NHS (Utah)	
Two Locomotive Replicas (72)	355,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Grand Teton NP (Wyoming)	
Jackson Hole Aiport	
Extend Runway, Suppl. (72)	2,000,000
Questions involving community protests, land acquisition, and project scope must be resolved. In addition, approval of the Enironmental Impact Statement is required.	
Jackson Lake	
Sanitary Landfill (72)	200,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Sewage System (73)	492,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Moose	
Solid Waste Compactor Station (73)	60,000
Modify Sewage Treatment Plant (72)	79,000
Modify Sewage Treatment Plant (73)	41,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION (Continued)	
Jefferson NEM NHS (Missouri)	
Site Development and Utilities (73)	$ 305,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Mesa Verde NP (Colorado)	
Chapin Mesa - Sewage Disposal System (73)	193,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Ozark NSR (Missouri)	
Park General	
Solid Waste Disposal Facility (73)	208,000
Owls Bend	
Sewage System (73)	155,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
Rocky Mountain NP (Colorado)	
Modify Sewage Disposal Plant (Headquarters) (72)	147,000
Aspenglen - Modify Sewage Disposal Facility (73)	75,000
Fall River - Sewage Treatment Plant (73)	532,000
Glacier Basin - Sewage Lagoon (72)	75,000
Hidden Valley - Modify Sewage Disposal Facilities (73)	150,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Shadow Mountain NRA (Colorado)	
Rehabilitate and Extend Sewage System (73)	200,000
Stillwater Campground - Sanitary Facilities (72)	64,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Theodore Roosevelt NMemP (North Dakota)	
Sewage Lagoon Cell, Headquarters (72)	24,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION (Continued)	
Yellowstone NP (Wyoming)	
Grant Village - West Thumb	
Sewage System (72)	$ 389,000
Sewage System (73)	50,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lake - Fishing Bridge - Bridge Bay	
Solid Waste Compactor (72)	188,000
Solid Waste Compactor (73)	112,000
Prerequisite planning could not completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Fishing Bridge - Reconstruct Sewage Treatment Plant (72)	349,000
Fishing Bridge - Reconstruct Sewage Treatment Plant (73)	741,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Madison Junction	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	68,000
Reconstruct Sewer System (73)	152,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Mammoth	
Incinerator and Disposal Improvements (72)	31,000
Incinerator and Disposal Improvements (73)	269,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Norris Junction	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	51,000
Reconstruct Sewer System (73)	64,000
Tower Falls-Roosevelt	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	508,000
West Entrance	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	68,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Old Faithful	
Solid Waste Compactor Station (73)	277,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Park General - Quarters for Sewage Plant Operators (73)	126,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Subtotal, Midwest Region	13,193,000

Construction
Appropriation

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS	AMOUNT
Piscataway Boat Dock (73)	$ 30,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Subtotal, National Capital Parks	30,000
Planning, Office Building, Denver, Colorado	400,000
An alternate program has been developed whereby GSA will acquire space for NPS in either federally-owned facilities or privately-owned leased space.	
GRAND TOTAL	$39,499,993

IMPOUNDMENT LIST

Mrs. HANSEN. Crater Lake, incinerators, $215,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. They are in the low priority in that situation because we have a limited program.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. Lava Beds?

Mr. NORWOOD. Low priority. Mount Rainier, Ohanapecosh is lack of adequate planning. Paradise and Sunrise sewage systems are low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean Paradise can meet the standards?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is right. It is not a crash program, it is something that does not have to be done immediately to be done.

Mrs. HANSEN. North Cascades?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is lack of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is each one of these items you have listed lack of planning?

COLONIAL CREEK

Mr. NORWOOD. Colonial Creek is on the low priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why? Is this not an area that has increased visitations due to opening of that road?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then why is it low priority?

Mr. NORWOOD. This is a powerplant for campground expansion.

Mrs. HANSEN. But I thought it was an overcrowded area.

Mr. NORWOOD. It is an overcrowded area.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then why is it considered low priority? Do you want them to fall over the bluff?

Mr. NORWOOD. No. They have pollution abatement projects that reaches high priority within the limitations of the obligational program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, it looks to me as if you had an awful lot of flexibility in determining your impoundments. I am curious about this, because there have been urgent requests from all over the State to meet the load of people who are going to use that North Cascades Highway. This is probably the most accessible area you have within a day's travel of both Seattle and Wenatchee.

Mr. NORWOOD. Let me say this: If between now and June 30, we get the planning done for these projects or we find——

Mrs. HANSEN. You could complete the planning between now and June.

Mr. NORWOOD (continuing). Or if the priorities are a little higher than we thought they were——

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you should rethink your priorities.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is right. I would like to provide a statement for you on the campground.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it would be very salutary.

Mr. NORWOOD. All right.

[The information follows:]

COLONIAL CREEK CAMPGROUND EXPANSION, NORTH CASCADES, NP

This project has always been considered high priority by the National Park Service. However, when the list of projects to be placed in reserve was initially

determined, other projects in the Pacific Northwest Region and elsewhere were considered to be more critical.

Subsequently, it has been determined that a substituion can be made on the reserve list and this urgently needed project at North Cascades can be made available from funds now determined not be needed for a sewage system in Zion National Park, Utah.

The original plan for the Zion project included 8 miles of pipeline to connect Zion Lodge into the new system. However, in the recently issued concessions prospectus with TWA Services the National Park Service is committed to phasing out the Zion Lodge. This new sewage line will not be required because the existing treatment facility at the lodge with minor modifications, will be sufficient until the Lodge is phased out.

KALALOCH SEWAGE SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. Kalaloch Sewage Disposal System, $40,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. The disposal system there is still a technical problem in planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. I have been there.

What are the technical problems?

Mr. FREEMAN. Madam Chairman, the design prepared for the system is being reviewed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you have an awful lot of sewer pipe that you did not know what you were going to do with? When I was there it was stretched all over the place.

Mr. FREEMAN. The pipe is not the problem, it is the treatment system. There is some conflict between the technicians on the best type of treatment system.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is in every treatment system existing. I do not know how the environment is going to justify these sewage pools that you have all around the country.

Mr. REED. We have some problems.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you have. The Army Engineers in my hometown put one at the mouth of a creek. You know what floods do to it.

Mr. FREEMAN. This is a difference between tertiary and a lagoon system.

Mrs. HANSEN. Lake Crescent.

Mr. NORWOOD. That one is lacking an environmental impact statement and the statement is expected to be complete late in June.

LA PUSH

Mrs. HANSEN. What about La Push? Have you been to La Push?

Mr. REED. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the biggest disgrace in the United States. What happened to that village?

Mr. REED. Is that an in-holding?

Mrs. HANSEN. No; it belongs to the Kuala Indians. Gradually the entrepreneurs and charter boat people have pushed the Indians back against the bluff. That area was absolutely beautiful at one time but it has now become filled with trash. It is a collection of charter boats. I have yet to have anybody give me a good answer as to how much the Indians, themselves, are profiting by this operation. It was Indian land and I am sure it has been sold or leased to the charter boat people. The Indian tribe is extremely poor.

There are trash cans all over the area. The Park Service says they are not theirs, but they belong to the dump at La Push. That is a Park Service road. You do have a nice installation up the road. But the tragedy of the whole thing is, your installation is well kept, but down the road is La Push, which is a mess.

Since it is in my district, I hope somebody who has the authority would suggest a better way of operating that charter boat enterprise.

I also hope there is some advice given to the Indians about their leasing and their sales so that they get the kind of return they should from this type of land.

Mr. REED. We will have a look at it. I have not been in Olympic in years. But Roger Allin is an old friend of mine out of the Everglades. I am looking forward to a visit with him. I know the Director will take a personal interest in this area as well.

Mrs. HANSEN. La Push is a beautiful area.

It is a part of the entire Olympic National Park experience. The fishing is wonderful, but there must be a better way to operate those charter boats.

Mr. WALKER. We will look into that.

Mr. NORWOOD. The planning has not been completed at La Push and Ozette Lake. That does not necessarily mean simply the drawings and that kind of plans. But in the case of La Push it is just what to do in that situation.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS IN RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. I can see that.

Oregon Caves, $81,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. Incomplete planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a sewage system at Big Hole and Bryce Canyon. Does this involve planning or environmental impact statements?

Mr. NORWOOD. Environmental statement is needed at Big Hole, at Bryce Canyon, these were placed on lower priority.

Canyonlands is also the lack of planning, Colorado National Monument is lower priority.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. Fort Larned, $229,000?

Mr. WALKER. That is a lower priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this because an environmental statement is needed on the other project at Fort Larned? Would you not suspect the two were——

Mr. REED. I would suspect the two were closely related.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I thought. Congressman Sebelius will be delighted to discover this.

Mr. NORWOOD. All of that is the lack of prerequisite planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Golden Spike, $355,000? It is not an environmental project.

Mr. NORWOOD. No; it is a lower priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. You did not think Congressman McKay was going to be a member of this committee.

ACQUISITION OF LOCOMOTIVES

Mr. NORWOOD. The question there concerns the acquisition of the locomotives.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't they getting some locomotives from a firm in California?

Mr. NORWOOD. They are trying very hard.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do they have them?

Mr. NORWOOD. No; they do not have them yet.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any hope of getting them?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes; we do. We are still working hard on that.

Mr. HULETT. One of the problems is that the State of Nevada is trying to get the same two locomotives.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand there is competition.

Mr. NORWOOD. I think that the holding company that has taken over Paramount Studios is trying to get the Federal Government bidding against the State of Nevada.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is exactly what I suspected. That is why I want this in the record. The Federal Government is paying the price of the competition.

JACKSON HOLE AIRPORT

Jackson Hole Airport, $2 million? Where are the grouse-strutting grounds?

Mr. REED. It is the prairie chicken-strutting grounds.

Mrs. HANSEN. I thought it was grouse.

Mr. REED. No; the grouse would be farther up on the hill.

Mrs. HANSEN. It was grouse in your last appearance. What happened?

Mr. NORWOOD. The environmental impact statement for Jackson Hole Airport is expected on May 1, 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is quite a discussion about constructing an airport in an area like this, because it is precedent setting, is it not?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; it is. We are going to have to make that decision one way or the other because there can be an awful lot of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do your outdoor people think of this? Are they not afraid of it?

Mr. REED. They do not want it in the park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any hopes of acquiring land outside of the park where it could be located?

Mr. REED. Yes; you could extend the runway outside the park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would it not be better in the future to acquire land that is not parkland but acquire it for transportation purposes, instead of running into pheasant and grouse grounds?

Mr. REED. This is unique. I do not know of any other where there is an airport within the boundaries of a national park.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct. They did not anticipate they would require that much runway, because the jet was not known in those days. Now it is known and they require a longer runway. The question is, which way to extend the runway.

Mrs. HANSEN. You still think you are going to have problems?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. REED. There will be lawsuits over this.

Mrs. HANSEN. They told us that this was grouse-strutting grounds, now I find it is not, it is prairie chickens.

Mr. WALKER. They are both important.

Mr. REED. It is the philosophy of extending the runway within the boundary of the park when you could go the other way.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. MCDADE. You could go outside the park, you mean?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, a 1,700 foot extension is proposed, 300 feet to the north and the other 1,400 feet to the south. This is all within the park boundary, however, land outside the park boundary is needed to provide for the instrument landing system and to satisfy other FAA requirements. That would give them enough runway for a 737 and 727 type aircraft.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. YATES. What is the cost of going outside the park?

Mr. REED. Let us furnish you a very accurate appraisal both ways.

Mr. MCDADE. Is there any difference in the noise problem, depending on whether it is in or out?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. MCDADE. Flight patterns would not be changed?

Mr. REED. No. Unfortunately, they are stuck with the flight pattern, right down the valley, no other way.

The people at Jackson Hole we met with last week are very adamant about this from a growth standpoint, and the visitation in the Grand Teton area. They want to make it a year-round facility. With the limited amount of access, they feel the airport is the answer, but the conservationists are against it.

Mr. YATES. Is this the airport that was approved only a very few years ago?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Mr. YATES. After a very stiff fight?

OTHER ACCESS INTO JACKSON HOLE

Mrs. HANSEN. What other access do they have into Jackson Hole?

Mr. REED. Road.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many miles?

Mr. REED. You come down from Yellowstone and up the Snake River Canyon, that terribly difficult road or you can come over the Forest Service lands from the west, then the Grove Road from the east, across the Forest Service road there.

I lived there as a boy and I can hardly believe that valley now.

Mr. WALKER. Poor access roads. That is the point we are making.

IMPOUNDED FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Jackson Lake, $692,000. Is that planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. Sanitary land fill is lack of planning but the sewage system is lower priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about Moose?

Mr. NORWOOD. Moose is lower priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Jefferson National Expansion Monument, $305,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is a lower priority project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mesa Verde, $193,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is a lower priority project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Ozark, $363,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. Prerequisite planning and an environmental impact statement are needed. They are due in June.

Mrs. HANSEN. Rocky Mountain?

Mr. NORWOOD. All of those lower priority projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. Shadow Mountain?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is lack of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Theodore Roosevelt?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is a lower priority project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yellowstone?

Mr. NORWOOD. The Grant Village is a lower priority project and the lake.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean those systems actually can meet the visitation needs?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes. And the Lake, Fishing Bridge, and Bridge Bay is lacking complete planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. On the next page you have listed Fishing Bridge, Madison Junction, Mammoth, Norris Junction, Tower Falls, West Entrance, Old Faithful, and Park General. This is quite a sizable total. These were once listed as your urgent needs.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am. The planning is behind on those; it is just not ready to be done yet.

Except on the Park General, the quarters for the plant operator is a lower priority.

Mrs. HANSEN. Piscataway Boat Dock?

Mr. NORWOOD. Lower priority item.

Mrs. HANSEN. You should have discovered that before you requested funds.

STANDARDS OF PARK OPERATIONS

Both of your statements refer to the need to bring park operations into "prescribed standards." What are these standards? Given the level of your 1974 budget, how long will it take you to achieve these standards?

Mr. WALKER. It has been brought to my attention that many of the facilities throughout the National Park Service have not been given the attention they should have over the last few years. It is my intention and I so stated in my general statement that this is one of the highest priorities that we need to set for ourselves not only in conjunction with the Bicentennial, but throughout the Park System. We shall rely on each park superintendent to determine his needs because he is in the best position, to tell us what it will take to bring operations up to standard in his area.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think they have been doing it, but there has been budgetary constraints in the past few years.

Mr. WALKER. They have been doing it to some extent within budgetary limitations. But I have found again in a very short period of time that there are a number of new superintendents throughout the system and we need to give those gentlemen a chance to establish their priorities and provide them the resources to bring it up to

standard, facility-wise, maintenance-wise, as well as the interpretive services.

Mr. NORWOOD. There is no coverage for the deficiency in park operations in the 1974 budget request here. You remember last year we still were $28 million behind our estimate as to what it would take to get us up to standard.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Mr. NORWOOD. There is nothing in this budget to reduce that backlog.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it was about 3 years ago when park operations were curtailed at various times due to the lack of personnel. This is what inevitably has to happen without adequate funds. Maybe you are not spending your dollar in the best way.

Mr. WALKER. We are attempting to find out how is the best way for spending it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would guess from the appearance of the parks and from the standpoint of people working overtime that you have had a pretty good mobilization of the amount of manpower that you have had available, considering the number of facilitites you have.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. And the problems of overuse.

RESERVATION SYSTEM

Please explain your park reservations system which you mentioned in your statement.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. When I first came on board I was told that there was a reservation system being proposed and it had been talked about for some time, as you indicated earlier. I felt that it was best that we not go with 10 to 12 parks for a pilot program, so we cut it back to a very small pilot program at six parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which ones?

Mr. WALKER. Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Everglades, Acadia, and the Grand Canyon. Each one of these are class A campsites. Each park with the exception of the Everglades, which number about 384, have over 500 class A campsites.

What we are proposing to do is contract the system and we have talked to two companies. Ticketron and American Express. We are in the process now of seeing which one of these companies will give the American people the best service.

We will hold, as I said in my testimony before Senator Bible, 10 percent of the class A campsites for other people who had not made a reservation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Even your best hotels always make this arrangement.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. But in this case the individual can make a reservation anywhere in the country, either in person or by telephone through a toll-free number. The person from San Francisco will have just as good a chance to go to Yosemite as the person from Cleveland or from New York by virtue of this proposed nationwide reservation system.

Mrs. HANSEN. How are people going to become informed about this system?

Mr. WALKER. That is a very good question. We know we will need to have a very quick and massive education program. The two com-

panies that we have talked to have indicated that they will cover the costs, approximately $183,000, for advertisement; including a massive program of television, radio, newspaper ads, and magazine ads.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are prepared to provide the funds?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am, they are.

Of course we would obviously need that, because there is a great educational program necessary here, if we want to get this program going this summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, because this is where some States had problems.

Mr. WALKER. That is why we are using our pilot program, and I emphasize, it is a pilot only.

We have found we have a considerable amount of support, not only from the conservationist and environmentalists, but, as the Secretary mentioned earlier, with Mr. Mott. We are hopeful it will enhance our national parks and give the American people a better opportunity to enjoy park facilities as opposed to having a family arrive at 5 o'clock at night and be told "We have no room."

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree. The approach is important.

Mr. WALKER. It is important. We will attempt to get across that this is an experiment initially.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your season is going to open very shortly.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, that is why we need to move quickly. We are planning it and Congressman Taylor has asked that we discuss this matter with him when we appear next week.

Mrs. HANSEN. When he discovers Blue Ridge is low priority——

Mr. WALKER. Not from a reservation standpoint. We are hopeful that we will have their concurrence as we have from the Senate side.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the committee would be very much interested in the details of any contract negotiations and any legal commitments you make.

Mr. WALKER. It would be a pleasure for us to submit that to you when its available.

CONCESSION POLICY

Mrs. HANSEN. What changes have been made in your concessionaire policy in the last year and are any further changes anticipated?

Mr. WALKER. I will ask Mr. Freeman to comment on that. I have come very much aware of the problems concerning concessionaires. Some are doing a very fine job, others are not doing such a good job.

With this report that I indicated earlier that will be forthcoming in April, it will give me a starting point to move forward and hopefully, in some small way, improve the situation with the concessionaires.

Mr. Freeman, do you have anything you would like to add?

Mr. FREEMAN. We have not made any changes in the last year. We are waiting for the Secretary's advisory board study to give us the guidance on which direction to go. There are several alternatives you can go on this route.

FOOD FACILITIES AT YELLOWSTONE

Mrs. HANSEN. I sent you a copy of the letter I received from a man who worked at Yellowstone as a cook.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Falkenbury from Seattle. I have not yet received an answer. Maybe it is on my desk today.

Mr. WALKER. I am sorry, ma'am.

Mr. FREEMAN. It was replied to yesterday.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is convenient.

Mr. WALKER. Sorry.

Mrs. HANSEN. He pointed out a problem with the food. I hope he does not visit the House restaurant. He said, "The problem was most acute among employees because they were served the dregs of the kitchen. Dinner and lunch usually consisted of leftovers reheated from the day before. This practice would not be so bad except the leftovers would appear for as many as 5 days in a row."

He discusses the problems of wages, on the low end of the scale, $1.50 per hour, minus $3.50 for room and board, which meant a realized scale of $1.07 an hour.

WOMEN EMPLOYEES

He continues: "The ratio of men to women employees is 1 to 3, yet there are only two women in any sort of management positions." By the way, I congratulate you on having a woman appear with you at your hearings today. This is the first time in history.

Do not tell me she is not your employee.

Mr. WALKER. No, ma'am; she is not.

Mrs. HANSEN. I might have known it.

Mr. WALKER. We are working on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have news for you, Mr. Secretary, this is particularly addressed to you, every year you testify for additional money for equal opportunity but, I never see any more women.

Mr. REED. I am certainly going to look into that this year.

Mr. YATES. He said that last year too, Madam Chairman.

Mr. REED. I tried last year. I really looked for a female biologist to assist me.

Mr. LONG. Our chairwoman here is by far one of the better-qualified people in the entire Congress.

COMPLAINTS ON CONCESSION-OPERATED RESTAURANT

Mrs. HANSEN. Firings were numerous and arbitrary, according to the letter, and employees were fired for merely trying to form unions.

It is an indictment of the food served. Who is the concessionaire at Yellowstone?

Mr. WALKER. It is the Yellowstone Park Co.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have an employees' grievance board at each one of these parks?

Mr. WALKER. We do not. This letter was written by an employee of the concessionaire.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. WALKER. We asked the Superintendent to conduct an investigation. For the most part we found that what the gentleman said in the letter was not altogether substantiated. There were six, if I might continue.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. WALKER. There were six inspections by the Public Health Service during a 12-week period and there was no record of food being served on a 5-day period to any of the employees. Based on the geographical location the employees, when they go there, are paid the minimum wage salary of the State of Wyoming. Having that general location so removed from other areas, they do extract their food and lodging.

Mr. HANSEN. So the wages there are in the same context as the State of Wyoming's?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; they are.

Mrs. HANSEN. He accuses them of numerous cases of food poisoning.

Mr. WALKER. We have no official report of any food poisoning during the summer from any of the medical facilities in the park. However, the public service representative did receive several rumors of such illnesses, but none was substantiated. If I may take the liberty to talk about the turnover in employees mentioned in this letter.

I wish I had the opportunity to go to one of these beautiful places and work as a student, but I did not know about it then. We find in the park service that we give young people an opportunity to go into these parks and they, for a number of reasons, do not stick it out. In some cases it is homesickness, with others it is not the kind of work they were cut out for.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. WALKER. The company hired 2,291 people to fill 1,691 jobs. That was a 35-percent turnover for that year. They attribute most of it to their inability to perform the job.

Mrs. HANSON. I understand. We will insert a copy of Mr. Falkenbury's letter and also a copy of your reply to my letter in the record.

[The information follows:]

A3619-LOS(NWR-OC)

3/5/73

Honorable Julia Butler Hansen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Hansen:

Please accept our apologies for this late reply to your inquiry in behalf of Mr. Dick Falkenbury concerning the Yellowstone Park Company at Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

Before replying directly to Mr. Falkenbury's specific comments, we are presenting a more general statement of our position about the concessioner. When Mr. Falkenbury addresses himself to the quality of the concessioner's services and facilities, his comments are similar to those we receive from many visitors. We have long had problems with the quality of service. We have made efforts to resolve these problems, and we are going to continue our efforts.

In the early 1960's it had become evident that the predecessor owners of the Yellowstone Park Company were not willing or able to provide an adequate level of services and facilities for the visiting public. In 1966 the General Host Corporation acquired the Yellowstone Park Company and the Everglades Park Company by purchase and entered into new concession contracts with the Department of the Interior. The Yellowstone Park Company's contract called for a building and improvement program "of not less than $10,000,000" to be completed by June 30, 1975. In the first few years, the company made substantial progress in improving facilities and has so far invested about $6,900,000 in development under the contract. However, in late 1970, the parent company indicated it had no intention to complete the rather substantial balance of the program, questioning its economic feasibility in light of the tight money market and poor earnings.

As you know, 1972 was the Centennial year with much of the celebration and a portion of the Second World Conference of National Parks taking place in Yellowstone. We were not willing to cause substantial chaos in visitor services by seeking a new concessioner or making other substantial changes during that year. Rather, we directed our efforts at making the most necessary repairs and improvements and in cooperating with the concessioners to provide the necessary services at the highest standard possible under the circumstances. After all, the visitors came and had to be served.

Now that the pressures of the Centennial are behind us, we again have an opportunity to review the problems and seek new options for their solution. We know that the services provided are geared to the market of an earlier era and that the facilities are outmoded, inefficient to operate, costly to maintain, and unappealing to visitors. However, as pointed out earlier, financing the necessary redevelopment pursuant to the traditional policy of reliance on private capital continues to be a major obstacle. We are going to redouble our efforts. We seek your support and assistance, as well as that of your colleagues in Congress.

Mr. Falkenbury's letter raises two main points: the adequacy of the food served to guests and employees, and the company's personnel practices. Our comments follow:

A Public Health Service representative is stationed in Yellowstone on a full-time basis each summer for the purpose of monitoring the food-serving operations. During the 12 weeks the Lake Hotel was in operation, six inspections were made of the facility by the Public Health Service representative. Though there is no record of any food being ordered to be disposed of in this establishment, there were three occasions at other locations in which the Public Health Service representative ordered food to be disposed of which he considered unfit for human consumption.

There were no official reports of food poisoning during the summer from any of the medical facilities throughout the park. However, the Public Health Service representative did receive several rumors of such illness, and he investigated all such rumors immediately. He could find no evidence, in any case, to substantiate the claims.

Concessioners operating in any National Park System area are required to comply with the minimum wage laws of the particular State in which the area is located. Such is the case in Yellowstone. All concessioners within the park comply with the minimum wage laws of the State of Wyoming. The deduction for meals and lodging is a condition of employment since the company, of necessity by the geographic location of the park, must provide meals and lodging for its employees.

The comparison between the two managers' jobs and salaries at Lake Hotel and Mammoth is not an accurate comparison, as the responsibilities of the two positions are not comparable. Salaries for any position are based on responsibility associated with the job and not the amount of past experience.

A query into the company's recruiting practice by the Superintendent's Office revealed that the company does take positive action to recruit minority groups. However, because of the distance from any major black population, it has not been possible to recruit blacks in any great numbers.

The turnover in employees of the company over the years has developed a pattern which can be quite easily predicted each year. However, the percent of turnover is not nearly as great as Mr. Falkenbury has indicated. The majority of employees are young college students, many of whom are away from home for the first time. Many leave the park after a few weeks because of sheer homesickness, others leave because the job was not what they expected, and some are terminated because they are not suited for the job for one reason or another. In all cases where National Park Service personnel have made inquiries into firing of employees, the firing was justifiable. Last season, the company hired some 2,291 people to fill 1,691 jobs, a 35 percent turnover for the entire year.

We welcome your interest in the Yellowstone Park Company, and we appreciate Mr. Falkenbury's concern for satisfactory service to visitors and improved working conditions for employees. Please assure him that we share his concerns, and we are going to act to resolve the underlying causes for the problems he has pointed out. With the support that you have always generously offered this Service, we are confident that visitor services in Yellowstone National Park will reach a level of quality that will make us all proud.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Ronald H. Walker
Director

Representative Julia Butler Hansen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Rep. Hansen;

I am writing to you regarding my experience and observations after being employed this past summer in Yellowstone National Park as a cook. My employer was the Yellowstone Park Company.

Before I begin, perhaps as background I should point out that I have been employed in some eight restaurants since the age of thirteen and can thus claim to know how a restaurant should be run.

From the very outset, I would like to say that what I saw of the food services in the various areas controlled by Yellowstone Park Company was not up to the most minium of standards. I worked in two completely different locations (Lake Hotel and Mammoth Hot Springs) and found that both were very much sub-par. This is not to say that all of the meals were bad or unhealthy, but that the food, taken on the whole was a disgrace.

First, the food was of very low quality. Most was "pre-cooked" and rather bland. The rest suffered from a problem inherent in the Yellowstone Park Company (YPC), that of trying to always cut costs. What they made up in savings, the customer paid double for in bad meals. The cooks were told continuously not to throw anything away that could possibly be saved.

I might mention here that I have heard cooks in other restaurants say that one can tell the quality of any restaurant by how much it throws away. A good restaurant will throw away four times as much food as it puts out to the customer. The YPC just barely was on a one-to-one ratio.

As an example of the lenths to which they went to insure more profit, I was told, as a cook, to go ahead and serve approximately five pounds of rancid-smelling steaks. I was told to wash them in vinegar and to serve them. (I threw them out instead; nonetheless, there were many times when food was "saved" that it should have been thrown out.)

There were numerous cases of food poinsoning. I spoke with one doctor assigned to the park clinic who told me of some of these cases. He could not document them bacouse you must make cultures of all of the food served and these are expensive. But he did say that most of the cases are "case book examples". Another nurse with the same clinic told of the same thing. After telling three employees that they had food poisoning the manger of the restaurant threatened her with firing if she did not stop telling the employees that they were sick from the food.

The problem was most acute among employees because they were served the dregs of the kitchen. Dinner and lunch usually consisted of leftovers reheated from the day before. This practice would not be so bad except that the "left-overs" would reappear for as many as five days in a row. I can tell you that no matter what precautions are taken, you cannot keep food for that long under the prevailing conditions.

But the problem seeped into the dining hall and the paid customers. I heard of several complaints and the doctor spoke of others. Many are hard to trace because the customer got sick after leaving the park itself and was too far away to effectively protest.

I have already pointed out that I have worked in many restaurants. These have included Herfy's, neighborhood Chinese restaurant and University Tower's Hotel. I have never seen a dirtier, more unhealthy restaurant than that of Lake Hotel. The floors were a mess, there were flies everywhere and some of the windows were not screened off at all (I also worked at Mammoth and found the situation different mainly because of two reasons. First, the YPC headquarters are located in Gardiner, only five miles away and thus the bosses often came through the kitchen and inspected. Second is that this is where many VIP stay and so they over-staff to insure cleanliness). In general, the kitchen at Lake Hotel could not pass a health inspection which was carried on in a professional manner (here I am saying that though we had inspections, they were a farce--even after reported cases of food poisoning, no restaurant within the park has ever been closed to my knowledge).

I was fairly well paid ($400 a month and room/board free for a 50-60 hour work week). But the majority were not. Waiters and waitresses were paid $1.10 an hour. This does not tell the whole story, because they also had $3.50 taken out every day for room and board. That left then just 67¢ an hour. Tips were fairly good for dinner with a fifteen dollar a night adverage; but that was nullified by the morning shift which adveraged only $5. Half of the time you worked nights and the other half were days.

The dishwashers and others on the low end of the scale earned $1.50 minus the $3.50 for room and board which meant a realized scale of $1.07 an hour.

Of the seven cooks and assistants I worked with there were seven completely different pay rates. Thus, it is hard to compare pay and jobs.

But one thing was obvious at all times; that women were paid less and promoted less than thier male counterparts.

Consider the facts:

The male service manager of Lake Hotel was paid $500 a month. The same position a Mammoth Hot Springs paid a woman $350, even though she had three years experience with the YPC and he had none.

The ratio of men to women employees generally is 1-3 and yet there are only two women in any sort of management position.

Women were simply excluded from the higher paying jobs.

The case for Blacks is even more moteley. Out of the 1700 persons employed by YPC only seven were Black. They may point out that one of their top managers is Black, but the fact remains that they did not hire Blacks. I once asked my boss if this reflected the lack of Black population in the surrounding area states and he stated that they were told not to hire Negroes.

Firings were numerous and arbitrary. I know personnally of a case in which a woman was fired for stating at a late-night bull session that she didn't like things at YPC the way they were. She was fired the next day and given 24 hours

to leave the park (often, those fired were threatened vaguely with trouble from the rangers for "being on YPC property" if not off in a given number of hours and in one horrendous case a girl was told to be packed and ready to leave in nine minutes by an overly zealous personnel manager).

I have heard of many cases where employees were fired for trying to form unions and some cases in which the employee merely stated that he thought unions were a good idea and he or she was fired. Needless to say, "union" was anathema to the Yellowstone Park Company.

Possibly the most damaging thing that could be said against the YPC is the fact that the company has a personnel turnover rate of nearly 300%. That is to say that during one summer they must hire 5,000 workers to fill 1,700 posts because of quitting and firing.

Yellowstone is a "national" park and as such should be a showcase for all Americans and people from foreign lands to see. I traveled extensively throughout the park by thumbing and talked to many tourists. They marveled at the splendor of the land and its beauty. The park itself is beautiful, but the trip was often ruined by the commercial aspects of the park which were offered. They complained often and loudly of the food and room accommadations. Many were elderly and foreign born. I think that the show case of America can offer something better than the Yellowstone Park Company's dismal fare.

I am writing to you to ask that Congress investigate this national blight. The YPC is bleeding the tourists and a better way of providing these much needed services must be found.

I urge you to pay little attention to any official of the YPC. Instead, seek out the testimony of the tourists, the employees and others not connected with the profit end of the business. If you do choose to investigate, go into the kitchens and dining rooms without the officials and see it from the user's point of view. Do not do so as a visiting VIP or you'll never learn the truth.

I am available and willing to go anywhere or do anything to help with an investigation. Please call on me at anytime.

Sincerely yours,

Dick Falkenbury

7547 32nd NE
Seattle, Wash.
98115

522-2273

CHANGE IN CONCESSION POLICY

Mrs. HANSEN. Relative to your concessionnaire policy, are you making any changes or have you made any specific changes?

Mr. WALKER. No, ma'am, we have not.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not at this time ready to appraise the situation?

Mr. WALKER. Not until I have the report to the Secretary.

Mrs. HANSEN. Until you have the report from the advisory board?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Public Law 92–332 authorized the Secretary to participate in the planning and design of the FDR Memorial. Why are no funds provided in your budget for this purpose?

Mr. NORWOOD. We had $175,000 in our proposed program for this particular memorial, but it got cut off under the obligational ceiling set for this budget in 1974.

Mr. WALKER. The design has recently been decided on, I am told.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am going to be very frank. I think it is tragic that we have not done something in this particular area. Congress has finally settled on something that will add to the genuine beauty of the area, and it is certainly not the kind of statue to which Secretary Udall objected.

It is a garden. How come there is such a high priority for the tea garden in comparison?

Mr. NORWOOD. The decision was made to stress the bicentennial areas in the amount of money allowed us this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Quite a few European visitors come here who were great admirers of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Mr. NORWOOD. I could not agree more.

Mr. WALKER. I would like very much the opportunity to look into it, because I have not had a chance.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please, Mr. Walker, you know the problem with——

Mr. MCDADE. Instant Stonehenge.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. They had three designs.

Mrs. HANSEN. They could not agree. They finally decided on a rose garden which is entirely in keeping with the concept of beautification of the area.

I think just out of a sake of decency you ought to get moving on this project.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Maybe the committee should cut the Office of Management and Budget budget a sufficient amount to pay for the rose garden. That is a good, practical solution.

Mr. MCDADE. I do not think anybody here would object to that.

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION NEEDED

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not either.

Several programs for which funding is requested lack authorizing legislation in 1974. Please give us the status of legislation for the following: The JFK Center.

Mr. HULETT. That amendatory legislation was sent to the Congress on February 22.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there hearings scheduled?

Mr. HULETT. There are no hearings scheduled at this time, Madam Chairman, but we expect hearings in the Public Works Committees of the House and Senate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you supply a copy of the proposed legislation, to each member of the subcommittee?

Mr. HULETT. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. The grants-in-aid program under the Preservation of Historic Properties.

Mr. WALKER. Sent to the Congress on March 1.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please supply each member with a copy of that legislation.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. National Visitor Center. Special language proposed is for the construction appropriation. Has that been sent to Congress?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. HULETT. It should have been sent up about 2 hours ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. Each member of the committee should have a copy of that.

Mr. HULETT. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your road construction legislation?

Mr. NORWOOD. There is $9 million in the 1974 budget for which legislation is needed in the Federal Aid to Highway Act.

Mrs. HANSEN. That necessitates passage of the Federal Highway Act.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes. Hearings are now being held on the Federal Highway Act of 1973.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS DREDGING PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. I am quoting from an article in the Washington Post:

> The Army Corps of Engineers—agent in charge of policing dredging along coastal wetlands—is planning one of the area's biggest coastal dredging projects. It would run the length of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia coastlines, incorporating in many ways the large and existing waterway. The waterway, according to the corps plan, will bring a major increase in industrial powerboat traffic immediately adjacent to protect wilderness areas, including Assateague National Seashore and the offshore islands of Virginia.

Do you want to comment?

Mr. REED. The corps has filed their plan, Madam Chairman. It is open for comment. It is being studied by the National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Mr. LONG. Dredging is of great interest to us in Maryland, as it is for anybody on the eastern seaboard. It is quite a controversial thing. I am wondering whether I can generate some comment back home and at some future date present some questions to the Interior Department on that matter?

Mr. REED. We would be delighted to receive it.

As you know, the real question is what to do with the spoil.

Mr. LONG. Yes. That is a major problem. But there is another problem—there is a problem closely related to that but I still think it is a different problem. That is what happens to the wetlands which I understand are breeding areas for all types of sealife.

Mr. REED. That is where they want to put the spoil, yes.

Mr. LONG. Right alongside. There are some people for it and some violently against it.

I would like, since I am on this subcommittee, to find out what the feeling is from the people back home, both sides, the environmental types and so on, and perhaps come back at a later time and ask some questions, if that is all right.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. I want the record to show that this committee is deeply interested. The committee does not provide funding for an area to save it and protect it for the people of the United States and then have another agency of the Government destroy it.

Mr. REED. It is further complicated; as you know, since the refuge established there by President Roosevelt now has an almost total loss of the greater snow geese. I think there were 300 of them left when it was established. They have come back extremely well.

CLEAN-UP AT CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

Mrs. HANSEN. That is a good reason to plant that rose garden.

I have another article from the Star of January 4, 1973:

> The National Park Service has deliberately discouraged volunteer help in cleaning up the C. & O. Canal for fear of cutting the size of a congressional appropriation, various Federal sources admitted yesterday. The Park Service officials, including Thomas Hahn, area manager of the Canal, said "That may have been true in the beginning" but that the Park Service is now using some of the volunteer help.

This of course is a result of Hurricane Agnes.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some of the heavy stone work, dating from colonial America, was washed downstream and an iron bridge was destroyed. Do you have a comment?

Mr. DICKENSON. Madam Chairman, that newspaper report is in error.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you call them up and tell them so?

Mr. DICKENSON. I certainly did.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did they print a retraction?

Mr. DICKENSON. They did not. They got that information, from what source I do not know. There was a time when we were attempting to get the necessary funding to carry out the restoration. During that period we were dealing with OMB. We did not seek volunteer

help because of the health hazards at that time. Since that time, obviously, we have had many groups of volunteers.

Mrs. HANSEN. They refer to the Boy Scouts and other groups.

Mr. DICKENSON. Many groups volunteered.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are going to discuss later the details of the C. & O. Canal.

By the way, it looks like a mud puddle right now.

Mr. REED. We are aware of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has it any prospects of being anything else this summer?

Mr. REED. Yes, we have a very encouraging report.

Mrs. HANSEN. This summer?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am. They will be glad to report to you.

REPAIR WORK AT THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND

Mr. MCDADE. What about Theodore Roosevelt Island, which suffered greatly during Agnes?

Mr. DICKENSON. Theodore Roosevelt Island is now in pretty good shape. The memorial area itself was not damaged by the flood. The trails that were damaged have been completely rechipped and restored. The causeways have not been restored completely. But as far as public access and public use, we are reasonably back in business.

Mr. MCDADE. Are the causeways provided for in the 1974 budget?

Mr. DICKENSON. No, sir; they are not.

As a matter of fact, much of the material that we have been using to restore those causeways has been donated. Again this is part of the volunteer effort.

I think we will be able to get the causeway back pretty much with donations, that is, contractor-donated effort and material.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert pages 1 through 3 of the justifications in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUES, AND VISITS

Fiscal Year	Appropriations a/				Revenues		
	Operating Funds	Grants and Assistance Programs	Planning and Development Programs	Total	General Fund	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Visits
1964	$48,553,529	$1,056,400	$63,466,900	$113,076,829	$7,085,877	--	107,446,700
1965	53,087,000	1,238,000	73,860,600	128,185,600	5,581,436	$1,768,524	113,703,200
1966	58,179,200	1,119,500	68,469,500	127,768,200	1,707,748	6,371,967	127,440,300
1967	64,320,600	1,257,600	57,488,400	123,066,600	1,747,071	6,544,330	135,325,600
1968	73,201,200	1,745,500	53,238,100	128,184,800	1,858,361	6,996,063	145,342,200
1969	76,905,700	1,501,500	26,328,600	104,735,800	1,929,915	7,135,505	157,356,500
1970	93,417,770	2,607,900	33,232,986	129,258,656	2,187,246	6,581,443	166,900,000
1971	114,363,900	8,321,600	41,643,300	164,328,800	2,182,501	12,093,209	186,188,000
1972	127,655,400	10,043,600	103,742,800	241,441,800	2,114,753	12,989,286	206,441,000
1973 (Est.)	162,666,000	17,759,000	52,262,000	232,687,000	2,400,000	14,050,000	213,600,000
1974 (Est.)	185,180,000	26,359,000	75,125,000	286,664,000	2,500,000	15,050,000	225,300,000

a/ Adjusted to include supplemental appropriations and to reflect appropriation transfers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

General Fund Receipts Deposited to the Credit of the United States Treasury during the Fiscal Year 1972 and Estimated for the Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974

	Actual 1972	Estimated 1973	Estimated 1974
Permits and licenses	$13,607	$16,000	$17,000
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	3,722	5,000	5,700
Gifts and contributions	242	350	400
Rents, royalties, and other earnings	267,857	293,500	308,500
Sale of Government property and products	78,706	84,350	91,100
Business concessions	1,667,059	1,908,000	1,980,000
Fees for services	44,061	46,900	50,100
Recoveries and refunds	39,499	45,900	47,200
Totals	2,114,753	2,400,000	2,500,000

Recreation Fee Revenues Deposited to the Credit of the Land and Water Conservation Fund during the Fiscal Year 1972 and Estimated for the Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974

	Actual 1972	Estimated 1973	Estimated 1974
Annual Permit	$1,431,774	$4,000,000	$4,400,000
Other (short-term entrance, admissions, guide, elevator, user fees and surplus property sales)	11,557,512	10,050,000	10,650,000
Total	12,989,286	14,050,000	15,050,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Comparative Summary of the Amount Available for 1973 with the 1974 Budget

Appropriation and Activity	Estimated Available 1973	Budget 1974	Increase or Decrease (-)
Operation of the National Park System:			
Park management	$157,826,000 1/	$171,940,000	$14,114,000
Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation of burned areas	700,000	700,000	--
Executive direction	4,140,000	4,140,000	--
Subtotal	162,666,000	176,780,000	14,114,000
Planning and Construction:			
Buildings, utilities and other facilities	42,353,000	11,200,000	-31,153,000
Park, recreation, and wilderness planning	4,493,000	4,400,000	-93,000
Cooperative programs	3,797,000	3,927,000	130,000
Statutory or contractual aid for other activities	403,000	473,000	70,000
Subtotal	51,046,000	20,000,000	-31,046,000
Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority):			
Roads, trails, and parkways	5,416,000	35,000,000	29,584,000
Preservation of Historic Properties:			
Historic preservation and special studies	11,559,000	19,559,000	8,000,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	2,000,000	2,400,000	400,000
Planning, Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities	--	32,925,000	32,925,000
Grand Total	232,687,000	286,664,000	53,977,000

1/ Includes supplemental of $4,040,000 requested to cover pay raises.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. In fiscal 1964, you had operating funds of $48.553 million; grants and assistance programs, $1 million; planning and development programs, $63 million, making a total of $113 million.

In that same year you had visitations of 107,446,700. Then we come to 1972, is that an estimate or an actual figure?

Mr. WALKER. 1972 is actual.

Mrs. HANSEN. Actual.

In 1972 you had operating funds of $127.655 million, grants and assistance, $10 million, planning and development programs, $103.7 million, making a total of $241.4 million.

Your visits at the same time went up to 206.441 million. Is the cost for managing a visit day in 1964 and 1972 comparable?

Would you not guess your operating funds have been falling a little behind in respect to your total visitations?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. The figures indicate that.

Mrs. HANSEN. What would you estimate the total escalatory costs have been since 1964?

Mr. NORWOOD. Some of these figures, of course, include the development of the area since 1964. So I think your comparison would be the operating funds, with the visits, and the constant escalation of the cost of doing business.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to know what part of this figure is due to escalation of cost since 1964.

Mr. NORWOOD. About 41 percent since 1967.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your budget has not been increasing in relation to the increase in visitation; is this not correct?

Mr. NORWOOD. This is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Most people, will see a sizable budget and say it has doubled. But no one thinks about the increased cost of doing business which in turn is reflected in a decrease in many Federal appropriations.

What has been your total pay raise since 1967?

Mr. NORWOOD. They have been at least 5½ percent almost every year just for the classified employees.

Mrs. HANSEN. And your wage boards costs have also gone up?

Mr. NORWOOD. Considerably. The escalation of cost has amounted to 41 percent since 1967, on operations.

RENTS, ROYALTIES, AND OTHER EARNINGS

Mrs. HANSEN. What does your rents, royalties and other earnings item consist of? It is $308,500.

Mr. NORWOOD. These are various kinds of permits for doing business within the park areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. NORWOOD. Such as concessions.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have concessions listed separately at $1.980 million. What are these rents and royalties? Are you selling minerals, oil?

Mr. NORWOOD. We don't sell any minerals.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is it?

Mr. NORWOOD. We have grazing permits and some small farming permits.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a list of rents, royalties, and other earnings.

Mr. NORWOOD. We rent the Irving Building in Philadelphia.

[The information follows:]

Detail of Deposits to the General Fund Revenue Accounts for Rents, Royalties, and other earnings during Fiscal 1972

Miscellaneous dividends and earnings:	
Refunds from electric co-ops and tobacco growers patronage co-ops for prior year earnings	$904.17
Rental of land:	
Potomac Edison permit for right of way	$750.00
Stewart Investment permit for land use	2,400.00
Paul Spielman permit for land use	250.00
S. A. Loeffler permit for land use	2,500.00
Padre Island fishing shacks permit for land use	1,642.00
Special use permits for pipe line	4,204.00
Special use permits for grazing	22,962.00
Special use permits for alfalfa harvest	4,638.00
Special use permits for utilities right-of-way	4,322.00
Special use permits at various locations for farm lands, pasturelands, utilities right-of-way, etc.	103,781.17
Payment as provided in Park Act which authorized construction of a dam in Yosemite Park, paid by the city of San Francisco	30,000.00
Sub-Total	$177,449.17
Rental of real property:	
Special use permits for rental of buildings at Minuteman National Historical Park	$37,586.00
Concession space rental	973.00
Special use permit for residence rental	187.00
Virgin Islands ferry service	1,200.00
Special use permit for rental of dairy farmland	3,500.00
Special use permit for California Shellfisheries	1,050.00
Special use permit for Warren McDonald	1,540.00
Special use permit for Alito Fish Company	1,200.00
Special use permit for Mindesso-Brazil	935.00
Other special use permits at various park locations for building rentals	31,851.63
Sub-Total	$80,022.63
Proceeds from surplus property in the United States:	
Sale of surplus property to General Services Administration	$706.72
Various sales of logs	8,775.00
	$9,481.72
Grand total of rents, royalties and other earnings	$267,857.69

Mrs. HANSEN. Concessions, $1.980 million. That is your returns from all your concessionaires; is this correct?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you send the committee a report on your concession activities?

Mr. WALKER. We will be very happy to.

Mr. YATES. On business concessions; is that a flat amount the Government receives, or is it a percentage of the gross, or both?

Mr. FREEMAN. Percentage of the gross.

Mr. YATES. The Government doesn't get a minimum guarantee?

Mr. FREEMAN. In some cases we have to even relieve them of the franchise fee when they are running in the red.

Mr. YATES. How many of them run in the red?

Mr. FREEMAN. A great number of them.

Mr. YATES. Where?

Mr. FREEMAN. We will provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONCESSIONERS REPORTING NET OPERATING LOSSES IN 1971

Concessioner and Area:

1. Rough Canyon Marina, Inc., Amistad National Recreation Area.
2. Avon Fishing Pier, Inc., Cape Hatteras National Seashore.
3. Utah Parks Co., Cedar Breaks National Monument.
4. Le Fevre Enterprises, Curecanti National Recreation Area.
5. Everglades Park Co., Inc., Everglades National Park.
6. Sammy Hamilton, Jr., Everglades National Park.
7. Watch Hill Marina, Inc., Fire Island National Seashore.
8. Everlyn Hill Corp., Fort McHenry National Monument.
9. Glacier Bay Airways, Glacier Bay National Monument.
10. Glacier Bay Lodge, Inc., Glacier Bay National Monument.
11. Rocky Mountain Outfitters, Inc., Glacier National Park.
12. Bullfrog Marina, Inc., Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
13. Hite Marina, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
14. Fort Lee Co., Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
15. Samaritan Health Service (hospital), Grand Canyon National Park.
16. Grand Teton Lodge Co., Grand Teton National Park.
17. Leek's Lodge, Inc., Grand Teton National Park.
18. Signal Mountain Lodge, Inc., Grand Teton National Park.
19. Jackson Hole Mountain Guides, Inc., Grand Teton National Park.
20. Lee D. Hughs, Grand Teton National Park.
21. Cades Cove Riding Stables, Inc., Great Smoky Mountains National Park.
22. Smokemount Riding Stables, Inc., Great Smoky Mountains National Park.
23. Maurice Bath Co., Hot Springs National Park.
24. DeSoto Hotel & Baths, Inc., Hot Springs National Park.
25. Knights of Pythias, Hot Springs National Park.
26. Donald E. Kilpela, Isle Royle National Park.
27. Echo Bay Resort, Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
28. Lake Mead Ferry Services, Inc., Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
29. McCulloch Properties, Inc., Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
30. Overton Beach Resort, Inc., Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
31. Temple Bar Marina, Inc., Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
32. Eldorado Canyon Resort, Inc., Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
33. Rainier National Park Co., Mount Rainier National Park.
34. Belle Haven Marina, Inc., National Capital Parks.

35. Buzzard Point Boatyard Corp., National Capital Parks.
36. Edgewater Riding Academy, Inc., National Capital Parks.
37. S. G. Leoffler Co., National Capital Parks.
38. Rock Creek Stables, Inc., National Capital Parks.
39. Super Attractions, Inc., National Capital Parks.
40. Stanton C. Hutson, North Cascades National Park.
41. Padre Island National Seashore Co., Padre Island National Seashore.
42. Evelyn Hill, Inc., Sagamore Hill National Historic Site.
43. Fritch Fortress, Inc., Lake Meredith National Recreation Area.
44. Allen R. Simmons, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park.
45. Brandy Creek Marina Corp., Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.
46. David and Jack Vaughn, Yosemite National Park.
47. Utah Parks Co., Zion National Park.

The above listing represents 47 concession operations out of a total of 314 in the National Park System.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these mainly in your short season parks?

Mr. WALKER. That is part of it.

Mr. YATES. Why would they want a concession?

Mr. REED. Hope springs eternal.

Mr. YATES. Does the same concessionaire take it year after year, even if he operates in the red?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir; in many cases.

Mr. FREEMAN. In some years he will make it back up but if he goes in the red again, we consider waiving the concession fee.

Mrs. HANSEN. It all depends on the economy and a vast variety of things that occur in a year; isn't that correct?

Mr. REED. And also if he will have a major development within that park which will spur on visitation in that park.

Mr. WALKER. In many cases it has been their hope the Government will move in with facilities to enhance, or with taking over operating it at a great profit. I believe that is for the most part one of the considerations.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do your fees for services entail?

Mr. NORWOOD. There is quite a bit of duplicating services for many kinds of reports, such as accident reports or many of these study reports that are made.

Mrs. HANSEN. And you charge for them?

Mr. NORWOOD. We charge for those.

RECOVERIES AND REFUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Recoveries and refunds, what does this involve?

Mr. NORWOOD. I was trying to think of an example of what that is, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is it?

Mr. NORWOOD. I will have to supply that for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give the committee an example for the record.

[The information follows:]

Refund of expenses incurred in oilspill cleanup at Point Reyes, paid by Standard Oil Co.

Cash found in abandoned property.

Mr. WALKER. Madam Chairman, we apologize for not having the answer on this item.

Mrs. HANSEN. This isn't the first time.

Mr. LONG. It is always refreshing to find somebody who knows less than we do.

Mr. NORWOOD. One example would be claims against the contractors would be deposited to the general fund as a refund or a recovery.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what we want to know, what items this involves.

Mr. NORWOOD. I don't know just exactly how much or what kind. There may not have been any in 1972 but that would be an example.

Mr. WALKER. If I might for a moment, the thing that has been almost unremarkable for me to understand is that a figure of $47,000 can be bandied about and no one know where it comes from or how it got there. I marvel at Mr. Norwood's expertise in this and I hope you will bear with us.

Mrs. HANSEN. He had a far more difficult assignment in his last activity, as I told you earlier, at the BIA. There were many sums bandied around in the BIA.

Mr. WALKER. Anything over $1,000 is important to me when I look at these figures.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee agrees. I must say after 10 years on the Appropriations Committee you have to learn to be a little philosophical. For instance, I took for granted last year when you testified that your pollution abatement projects were high priority. Now the committee discovers they are impounded. We behaved honorably but we didn't receive the same treatment.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

You are requesting an increase of $400,000 for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. What is the justification?

Mr. DICKENSON. Madam Chairman, this has to do with annualizing the salary costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Due to what?

Mr. DICKENSON. We operated the Center only a portion of last year and this is for the full fiscal year costs.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert pages 4 through 61 of the justifications at this point in the record.

[The information follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Operation of the National Park System

Appropriation 1972	$125,903,600	
Second supplemental appropriation, 1972	1,984,000	
Total appropriation, 1972		$127,887,600
Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service," General Services Administration		-112,200
Transferred to Office of the Secretary for Contract Compliance Program		-120,000
Total available 1972		127,655,400
Appropriation, 1973		158,878,000
Transferred to "Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service," General Services Administration		-252,000
Total available, 1973		158,626,000
Separate Transmittal, 1973, for Park Police Pay Increases		1,442,000
Separate Transmittal, 1973, for Wage Board Pay Raises		2,598,000
Total required, 1973		162,666,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

	Base for 1974	Increase 1974	
Park Management:			
Operation of new facilities (those placed in operation in the current fiscal year or proposed to be placed in operation in the budget year)		$+1,803,000	
Operation of new areas		+9,842,000	
Interpretation of Bicentennial Parks		+469,000	
Wage Board Pay Raises		+1,803,200	
Employees' Compensation Fund payments	$380,800	+196,800	
Net Increase, 1974			14,114,000
Budget Estimate, 1974			176,780,000

93-397 O - 73 - 19

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Fiscal Year 1972 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1973 Total Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1973 Transfers 1/	Fiscal Year 1973 Amount Available 2/
1. Park management	$122,765,186	$158,078,000	$252,000	$157,826,000
2. Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation of burned areas	700,000	700,000		700,000
3. Executive direction	4,042,660	4,140,000		4,140,000
Unobligated balance lapsing ...	147,554	--		--
Total	127,655,400	162,918,000	252,000	162,666,000

1/ Appropriation transfer to General Services Administration for space rental.

Activity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available 2/	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973	Page Reference
1. Park management	$122,765,186	$157,826,000	$171,940,000	$+14,114,000	6
2. Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation of burned areas	700,000	700,000	700,000	--	58
3. Executive direction	4,042,660	4,140,000	4,140,000	--	59
Unobligated balance lapsing ...	147,554	--	--	--	
Total	127,655,400	162,666,000	176,780,000	+14,114,000	

2/ Includes supplemental of $4,040,000 requested for pay raises.

1. Park Management

The Service administers 299 park areas comprising about 29.1 million acres of federally owned land located in 47 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The increase proposed is for (a) built-in requirements, (b) interpretation of Bicentennial parks, (c) operation of new facilities, and (d) operation of new areas.

1. Park management: Fiscal year 1973, $157,826,000; fiscal year 1974, $171,940,000; increase, $14,114,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+196,800	--	$577,600	--	Built-in increase: Employees' Compensation Fund Payments.
(2) +1,803,200	--		--	Wage rate increase.
(3) +469,000	--	469,000	--	To initiate an interpretive program for Bicentennial parks.
(4) +1,803,000	--			For operation of new facilities (those placed in operation in the current fiscal year or proposed to be placed in operation in the budget year).
(5) +9,842,000	+50			To provide initial funding and staffing at 11 new areas and additions at 3 existing areas.
+14,114,000	+50			

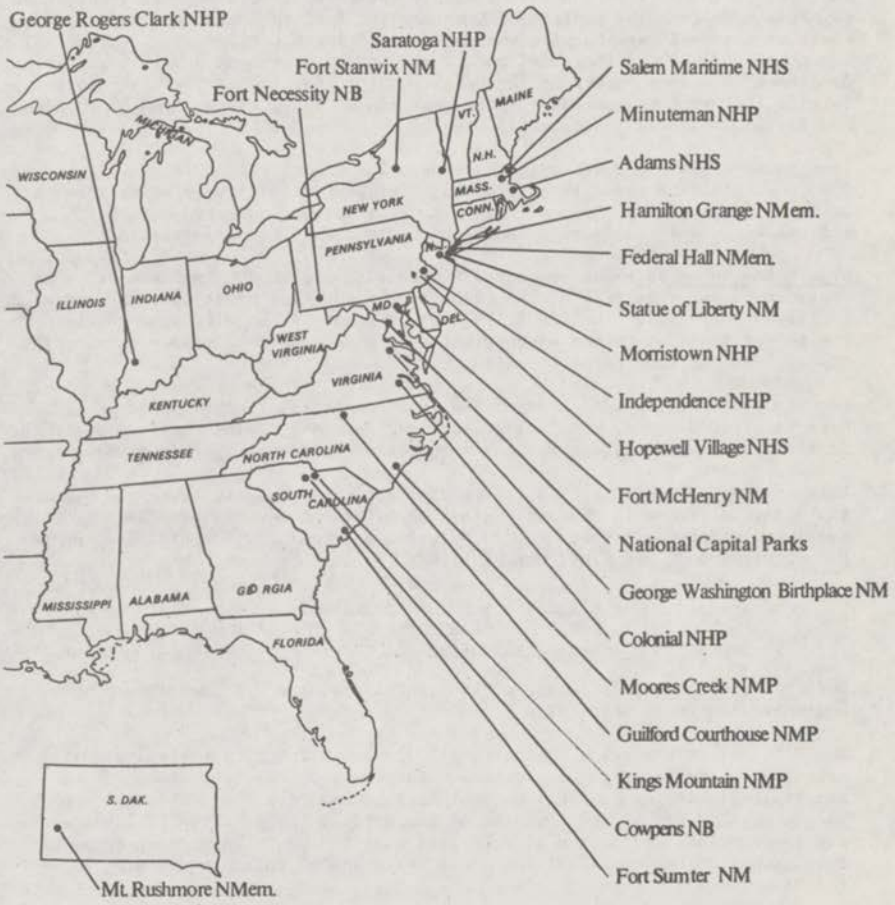
Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(3) Eight man-years of other than permanent employment, $80,000; printing and reproduction, $19,000; supplies, materials and equipment, $65,000; and other services, including contract work, $305,000.

(4) Forty-five man-years of other than permanent employment, $338,000; rent, utilities and communications, $90,000; supplies, materials and equipment, $342,000; other services, including contract work, $1,033,000.

(5) Fifty permanent full-time positions at an average annual salary of $10,000, $500,000; 160 man-years of other than permanent employment, $1,300,000; travel and transportation of things, $482,000; rent, utilities and communications, $271,000; supplies and materials, $1,641,000; equipment, $650,000; other services, including contract work, $4,998,000.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM BICENTENNIAL AREAS



Built-in Requirements

Need for increase: An increase of $2,000,000 is required to meet increases in built-in requirements for payment to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation Fund, Department of Labor, and for Wage Rate increases.

Employees' Compensation Fund Payments.--Beginning with 1963, amounts have been included in the Service's budget to repay the total cost of benefits and other payments made from the Employees' Compensation Fund on account of injury or death of National Park Service employees occurring after December 1, 1960. The amount of $577,600 is the total amount required for payment and is based on a Department of Labor report to the Department of the Interior. This report details the payments made during the past fiscal year, as required by Public Law 86-767, approved September 13, 1960.

The amount of $196,800 is an increase over the fiscal year 1973 requirement of $380,800. This increase is attributed to higher salary levels which form the basis of compensation, cost of living increases, the increased cost for medical care, and the overall increase in new claims for compensation.

Wage Rate Increases.--The requested increase of $1,803,200 is needed to cover costs in fiscal year 1974 of wage increases made pursuant to surveys conducted in fiscal year 1973. The fiscal 1974 requirement is the difference between the amount included in the appropriation base and the full year requirement in fiscal 1974 for wage rate increases.

The Service's wage rate schedules are based on those of other agencies (such as Department of Defense, U.S. Forest Service, Veterans Administration, etc.) and on field surveys of wage rates for comparable employment in the private sector.

This estimate of wage rate increases also includes funds to cover the wage board pay increases in the implementation of Public Law 90-560 (The Monroney Amendment) approved October 12, 1968, which provides for additional increases for surveys conducted since October 1968.

Interpretation of Park Areas for the American Revolution Bicentennial

Need for increase: The amount of $469,000 is required to fund this program beginning in fiscal year 1974.

The National Park Service administers 22 areas having a historical significance relating to the American Revolution. Additionally, numerous monuments and memorials within the National Capital Area commemorate the events and the people of that era of the founding of the Nation. Preparation of these areas for the American Revolution Bicentennial must include a balanced program of development of needed facilities and a well-planned interpretive program of the Bicentennial.

The essential developments have been scheduled and are in various stages of planning and construction. Additional funding to continue this development is being requested elsewhere in this budget. The development program provides for the restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings and the construction of appropriate visitor use facilities. That program must now be supplemented with appropriate interpretive information that not only describes these resources, but relates them to the historical events of the American Revolution and to their place in our Nation's heritage.

The requested amount will permit these activities during fiscal year 1974 and will allow firm costs to be established for the actual printing, publication and filming to be requested in FY 1975. Most of these programs will be produced under contract with appropriate institutions, such as manuscripts for informational documents (mini-folders, park folders, maps); writing and collection of appropriate historical documents; and preparation of interpretive film scripts.

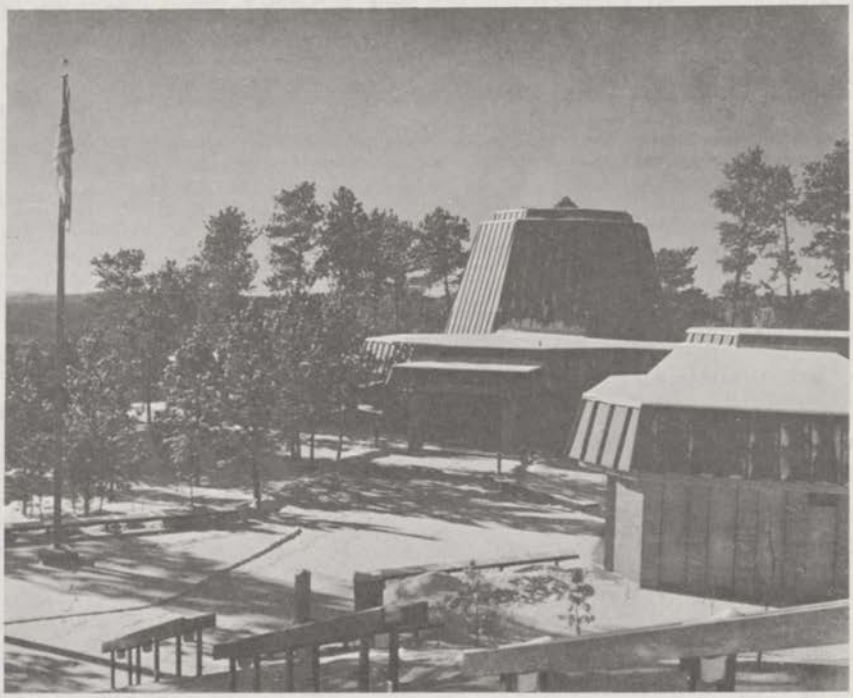
Operation of new facilities (those placed in operation in the current fiscal year or proposed to be placed in operation in the budget year)

Need for increase: The budget provides an increase of $1,803,000 for the operation of new facilities.

The construction of a new facility creates a corresponding need for protection and maintenance of the facility. This is particularly true of a visitor center or museum. Once a new facility is opened to public use, the Service is obligated to maintain the structure and provide the staff to serve visitors who make use of the facility. The following areas and facilities are involved in this need for increase:

Area, Facility and Date to be Placed in Operation	Amount
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site	
Lemon House Visitor Center and Grounds (June 1973)	$7,500
Cape Cod National Seashore	
Marconi Beach Bathhouse and Beach Facility (November 1972)	3,600
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	
Montague Information Station (June 1973)	20,500
Millbrook Village - Stabilization and Preservation of seven Historic Buildings (June 1973)	37,400
Millbrook Village Hotel Information and Orientation Center (June 1973)	16,900
George Washington Birthplace National Monument	
Log House and Beach Picnic Area (June 1973)	36,800

NEW FACILITIES



A mid-winter snowfall covers the new visitor center at Jewel Cave National Monument, South Dakota.

Independence National Historical Park	
Contract for janitorial services - Old City Hall (June 1973)	$26,000
Additional Historic Buildings in Park (2nd Bank of U.S. - Old City Hall - Franklin Court) (June 1973)	45,200
Graff House (June 1973)	29,200
Johnstown Flood National Memorial	
General Development including Information Station and Picnic Area (June 1973)	12,000
Minute Man National Historical Park	
Visitor Center and Grounds and Utilities, Roads and Parking (June 1973)	33,000
Hartwell Tavern Restoration (June 1973)	27,500
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site	
Increased Utility Costs - for New Museum Facility (September 1973)	1,000
Glacier Bay National Mounument	
To operate and maintain Sewage Treatment Plant and Marine Sanitary Dump Station (December 1973)	20,000
Redwood National Park	
To Maintain the new Newton B. Drury Park Headquarters Building and Information Center (July 1973)	62,200
Andersonville National Historic Site	
Transfer of Department of Army Facilities requiring additional upgrading (September 1973)	44,000

Blue Ridge Parkway	
New Radio System (September 1973)	$19,300
To operate two Sewage Systems and three incinerators (August 1973)	47,000
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	
New Roads and Trails (August 1973)	7,200
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	
U.S. Geological Survey Studies for projected Gap Improvements and restoration (July 1973)	18,100
Biscayne National Monument	
Newly acquired county park property and facilities and other tracts and facilities (July 1973)	54,800
Gulf Island National Seashore	
Newly transferred State Parks property and facilities in Florida and Mississippi and other tracts now being acquired (July 1973)	335,600
San Juan National Historic Site	
San Cristobal troop quarters museum (July 1973)	10,800
Virgin Islands National Park	
Boating Facility (September 1974)	18,100
Fort Sumter National Monument	
Living history demonstration and new signing (Urban Youth Program) (January 1974)	4,800
Abraham Lincoln National Historic Site	
Visitor Center Improvements (July 1973)	13,300

Vicksburg National Military Park	
Grounds and Visitors Improvements (New Bridge Crossings) (July 1973)	$9,600
Ocmulgee National Monument	
Creek Indian Living History Demonstration (July 1973)	2,400
National Capital Parks	
Anacostia Park	
Operate recreational facilities including comfort stations, group camps, shelters, environmental education center and study areas, roads, picnic areas and planting (July 1973)	93,900
Fort Dupont	
Operate clubhouse and golf course which have been withdrawn from golf concession contract in FY 1972 and converted to community park use (June 1973)	57,500
Frederick Douglass Home	
Operate new visitor center (July 1973)	73,500
National Visitor Center	
Essential planning and operating staff needed in advance of official opening; staff needed to prepare programs and be ready for full operation when visitor center is completed in FY 1975	302,700
Southwest Parks	
Operate and maintain five parks to be transferred to the National Capital Parks from the Redevelopment Land Administration (August 1973)	117,100
Glacier National Park	
Operate new sewage disposal facilities at Rising Sun, East Glacier and Headquarters (June 1973)	62,600

YELLOWSTONE NP
The new visitor center at Old Faithful.



Grand Teton National Park	
Operate new sewage disposal facilities at Moose (June 1973)	$10,800
Mesa Verde National Park	
Interpretive services and staffing to operate new facilities at Wetherill Mesa (June 1973)	32,900
Mount Rushmore National Memorial	
Operate new sewage disposal facilities at Headquarters (June 1973)	16,900
Ozark National Scenic Riverway	
Operate new sewage disposal facilities at Round Springs, Owls Bend, Big Spring and Alley Springs (June 1973)	45,800
Rocky Mountain National Park	
Operate new sewage disposal facilities at Hidden Valley (June 1973)	15,100
Yellowstone National Park	
Operate new sewage disposal facilities at Canyon (June 1973)	10,400
Total	1,803,000

To provide for newly authorized areas

Need for increase: An increase of $9,842,000 is needed for initial operation of 11 new areas and additions to three existing areas. Details of the areas' unique resources and their potential for providing recreation opportunities for millions of Americans follows:

Buffalo National River, Arkansas

Operation of the National Park System $88,500

Buffalo National River was authorized by Public Law 92-237 and approved March 1, 1972. This area is comprised of a 132-mile narrow strip of land encompassing the river located in the heart of the Ozark hill country in North Central Arkansas. The purpose of the area is to conserve and interpret the unique and scientific features and preserve as a free flowing stream an important segment of the Buffalo River for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.



NEW AREAS BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER ARKANSAS

Big Bluff near Ponca, Newton County. This 525 foot two level cliff is the highest in the Ozarks.



The Buffalo looking downstream from Red Bluff five miles above U.S. 65-Seorey County.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND
NS GEORGIA

On the coast of Georgia, an island area which will preserve significant shorelands and water and related scenic, scientific and historic values for future generations.





Ruins of Dungeness

Located on Cumberland Island, a hint of past opulence.

FOSSIL BUTTE NM
WYOMING

View of Fossil Butte, an area which contains some of the best known and most significant Eocene fish fossils in the world.



The establishing act authorized 95,730 acres for inclusion within the boundaries of the national river. Land acquisition will consist of 950 acres to be transferred by the Forest Service, 2,960 acres to be donated by the State of Arkansas and the remaining 91,820 to be acquired from private landowners. These lands and associated waters have and will continue to be used for outdoor recreation. The popularity of the Buffalo River area is readily apparent. It is estimated that 875,000 persons will visit the area in 1973 while visitation in 1974 is expected to reach almost 1.4 million.

Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia

Operation of the National Park System $292,200

Cumberland Island National Seashore was authorized by Public Law 92-536 and approved October 23, 1972. Cumberland, largest of the sea islands of Georgia, constitutes one of the finest remaining natural seashore resources along the entire Atlantic coastline of North America. A voyage to its 22,000 acres of forest, marsh, slough, dune, and magnificient ocean beach brings vacation from the frantic to the serene, from the contrived to the natural environment. It offers the deep refreshment of seaside recreation and ecological awareness.

In addition to the 22,000-acre Cumberland Island, the National Seashore proposal embraces Little Cumberland Island (2,100 acres), approximately 4,200 acres of marsh between the islands and the mainland, and a 300-acre mainland site. In addition, a parkway connecting the mainland headquarters and base of operations with Interstate 95 is included in the plan, the right-of-way for which will be by donation.

The headquarters site will ultimately provide for parking of 1,500 cars, a visitor orientation and interpretive center, and maintenance and concession facilities. Visitors will travel from the mainland base to the island on 100-passenger capacity ferryboats and land at 3 designated points. On the island appropriate facilities will be provided for picnicking, while concessions will provide for supplies and equipment, horses, etc. A jitney or jeep train-type of transportation will provide for access to the various points of interest around the 18-mile long island. A system of hiking, bicycling, and horse trails will be provided.

Three beach areas developed and guarded for swimming will be provided at the north, middle, and south of the island, and will be equipped with bathhouses, light refreshment concessions, and lunch areas.

Four simple walk-in group camps will be located near the beaches and natural areas. Two of the existing mansions will be refurbished as environmental education and conference centers. Stables will be provided at two locations.

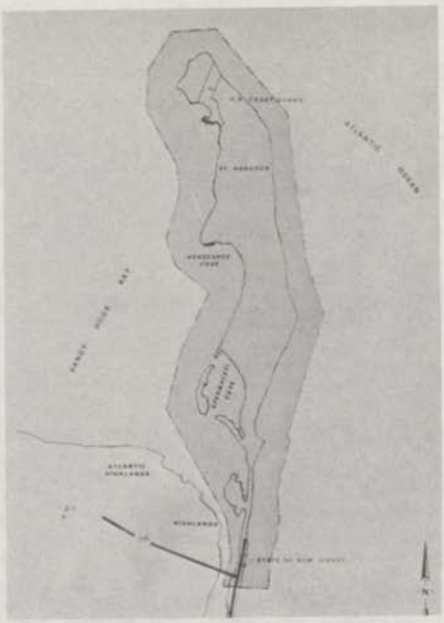
Estimated visitation during the first year of operations is 225,000. It is important that park personnel be on hand early to provide visitor services and the necessary protection for the unique resources at Cumberland.

Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming

Operation of the National Park System $57,100

Fossil Butte National Monument, established by Public Law 92-537, approved October 23, 1972, encompasses Fossil Butte; a rugged remnant of Hams Fork Plateau; a narrow shoulder of badlands; and Cundick Ridge terminated by the impressive Prow Point. This 8,178-acre area contains the greatest concentration of fossilized fresh-water fish in the Nation, and is one of the few such repositories in the world. Three hundred and eighty acres of the land are privately owned, 760 acres are State-owned, and 7,038 acres are Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

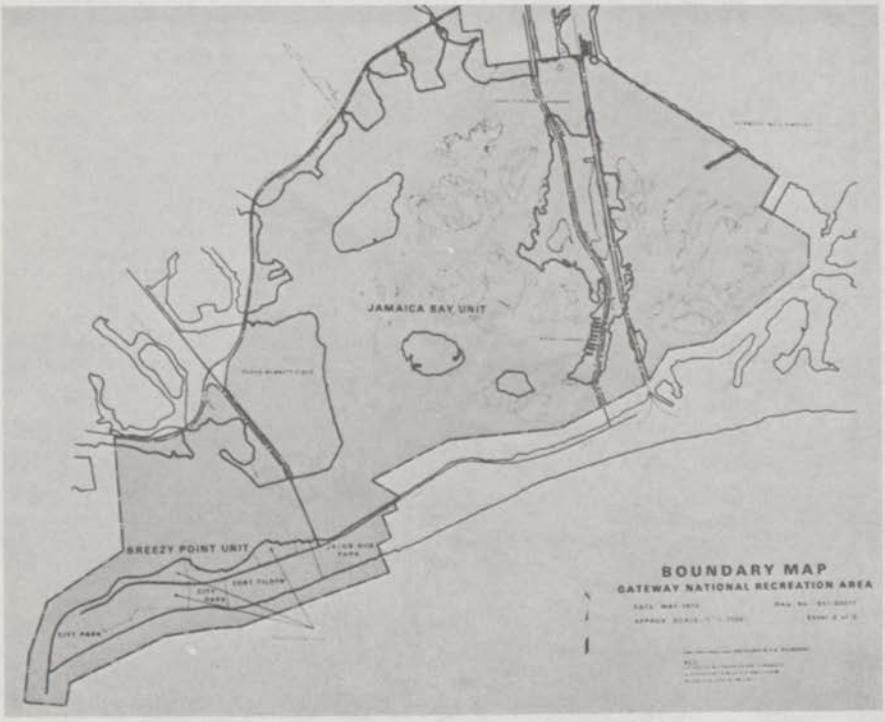
GATEWAY NRA



These maps depict the areas that comprise Gateway NRA. This area will serve as an outstanding example of bringing "Parks to the People" as estimated visitation during the first year of operation will approach 10 million visits.

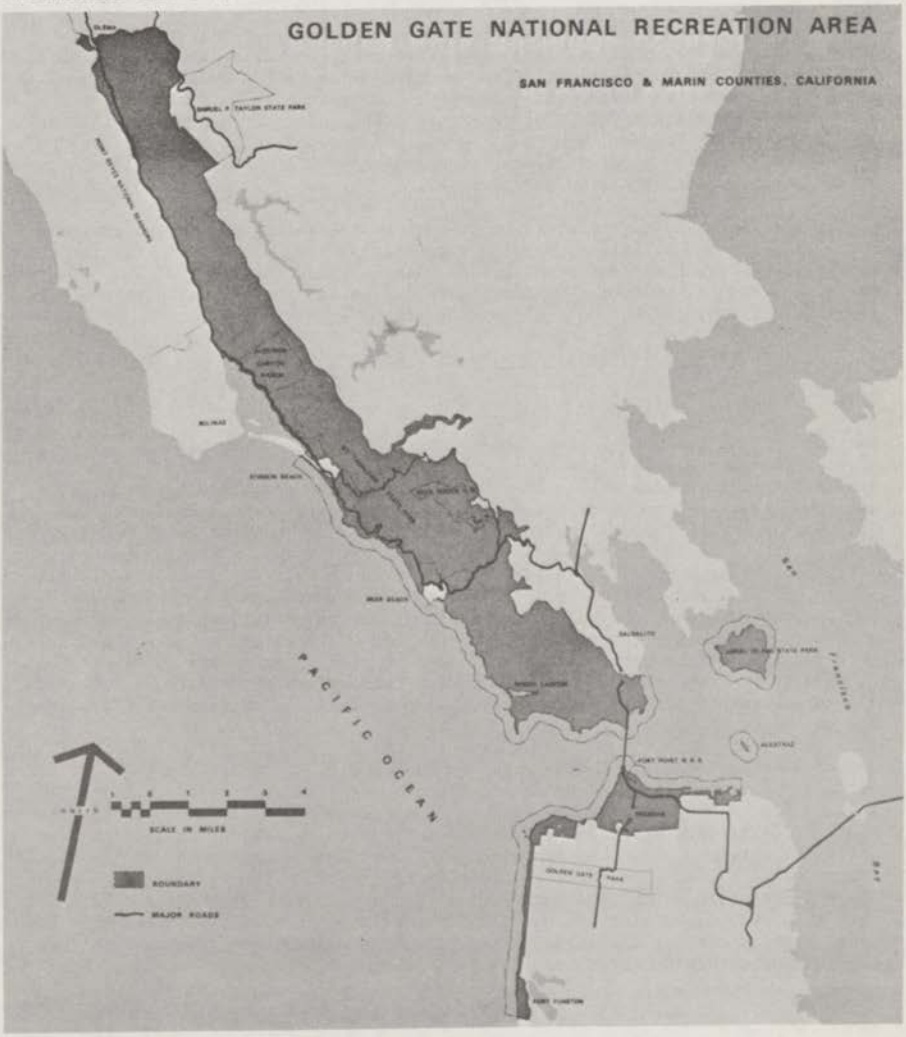


93-397 O - 73 - 20


JAMAICA BAY UNIT
BREEZY POINT UNIT
BOUNDARY MAP
GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Map showing total boundary of Golden Gate NRA which encompasses some 34,000 acres of private, State, and federally owned lands on both sides of the Golden Gate Bridge.



The area was established to preserve, protect, and interpret its geologic history and the story of its fossil fishes. Development will be necessary to serve people for purposes of interpretation. Visitation during the first year of operation is expected to reach 19,000.

It is necessary to have park personnel at the site at an early date to prevent unauthorized quarrying of the fossil beds.

Gateway National Recreation Area, New Jersey and New York

Operation of the National Park System $6,209,600

The Gateway National Recreation Area, as authorized under Public Law 92-592, approved October 27, 1972, will provide year-round recreation and environmental education in a natural setting for the people of New York-New Jersey metropolitan areas. The recreation area will be comprised of five units and managed as one park. The five units involved are: Breezy Point, Jamaica Bay, Great Kills Park, Hoffman-Swinburne Islands, and Sandy Hook. The group acreage for this area is approximately 26,000 acres including land and water. Acquisition will be accomplished by transfer, donation and purchase.

It is essential that a park staff be present to insure the protection and maintenance of existing facilities, provide interpretive services to the visiting public, establish cooperative and public relationships with Federal and private agencies. Initial pollution abatement, beach-use facilities, walkways and trails projects will add to the enjoyment and safety of an estimated 9.5 million visitors.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California

Operation of the National Park System $2,537,400

The Golden Gate National Recreation Area was established by Public Law 92-589, approved October 27, 1972, to preserve and protect for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations the unique open spaces possessing outstanding natural, historical and recreational values which border and constitute the Golden Gate and the approaches to San Francisco Bay. The area is in and around a large urban complex making up a continuous strip of public parks, beaches, wildlife habitat and various other recreation lands which will serve a diverse public of local and national origin in an urban oriented park unique to the Service. The Golden Gate holds a treasure of natural, historical and cultural phenomena which will require programs to engage, educate and entertain all ages, year round. Environmental and ecological education programs will be available, as well as the traditional forms of outdoor recreation, which will reflect and add to the potpourri that characterizes the cultural and artistic life-style of the Bay Area.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area boundaries will encompass about 24,000 acres of land and the north to south territory to be managed will be approximately 31 miles. The 24,000 acre park is made up of a complexity of land ownerships, the State of California being one that will continue to manage about 11,337 acres until the Service undertakes operation of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Approximately 3,840 acres of land lie submerged beneath the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. The land composition is diverse, with some parcels being no more than two blocks wide and about 2.5 miles long, such as the ocean dunes and Great Highway area on the western side of San Francisco; other parcels include two islands within San Francisco Bay.

GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS, MONTANA

The first National Park System area devoted primarily to typifying the role of the late 19th century pioneer cattlemen in American history.



Personnel will be needed to adequately manage this area as intended in the authorizing legislation. The Superintendent's Office will need competent professionals in the field of administration, concessions, interpretation, resources protection, law enforcement and maintenance programs. The entire area will be divided into two districts with a Manager in charge of each one. The District Manager and his staff will draw upon the professionals in the Superintendent's Office to assist in working out the problems in his programs relating to protection, interpretation, environmental education, and maintenance. Day-to-day routine activities will be the responsibility of the District Managers and their staffs. Seasonal personnel are needed for periods of heavy use, such as weekends throughout the year and the extra workload generated by summer travel.

While visitation has been going on for years, it is expected that visitation during the first year of Federal operation will exceed 2,000,000. The 1970 population for the Bay Area is about 4.5 million and is estimated to be 7.5 million by 1990. Open space management will become more demanding during this time and the requested increases are needed now to begin management of this vast urban area. Demands of law enforcement to cover commuter routes and urban open space require that a park police contingent be available. Wildlife habitat and other natural resources within the urban area will require constant monitoring of human encroachment, harassment, and overuse. The metropolitan area schools and organizations will look for additional environmental education and interpretation of the natural and cultural values for this new area.

Other costs are needed to provide the minimum maintenance and protection tools necessary to carry out the initial operating phases of this new area.

The funds requested are needed to carry out the management of the open space lands now a part of the front door scene of the local population mass. For many, Golden Gate NRA provides open space that is only a short walk from their homes and all except the islands can be reached by bicycle or automobile. The Service is expected to provide programs immediately.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana

Operation of the National Park System.....$103,000

As established by Public Law 92-406, signed August 25, 1972, up to 2,000 acres are authorized for the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site which will include scattered historic structures and log buildings constructed on a low bench above the Deer Lodge River bottomlands. Set against the forested foothills and mountains, contrasted with lush pastures along the meandering river, and coupled with the century-old structures of the ranch headquarters, this site provides an outstanding opportunity to convey to the visiting public the role of the Old West cattlemen and cowboy in American history. Additionally, the purpose of the historic site is to preserve values that reflect the development of the livestock ranching industry on the Western range during the latter part of the 19th century.

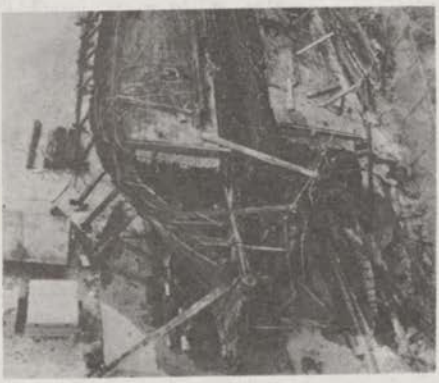
A total of 1,422 acres will form the nucleus of the area to be administered by the National Park Service. The Service will acquire the interest of the National Park Foundation of 130 acres in addition to the purchase of the remaining lands and easements necessary for preserving the site.

It is important that park personnel be at the site at an early date to expedite administrative functions and assure protection of the historic structures.

GUNBOAT CAIRO

The Cairo's bow and stern sections being reassembled at Pascagoula, Mississippi.





Closeup of stern section showing rudder detail.

Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida/Mississippi
Addition to Davis Bayou Unit Mississippi
Right-Of-Way and all of Magnolia State Park

Operation of the National Park System.....$50,000

Public Law 91-660, approved January 8, 1971, authorized the acquisition of 135 acres for the mainland base in Mississippi, including approximately 59 acres of Magnolia State Park. After the enactment of the seashore bill, the legislature of Mississippi enacted a law authorizing the donation to the United States of all the lands owned by the State which were required by the Federal Government for seashore purposes. However, the State indicated that it desired to transfer all of Magnolia State Park to the Federal Government for seashore purposes.

Public Law 92-275, approved April 20, 1972, amended section 2(a) of the original law and authorized the acquisition of 265 acres of additional lands including all of Magnolia State Park. The State Park includes 52 campsites, 100 picnic sites, a marina involving 8 boat slips, and 1 boat launching ramp and related facilities.

The ownership of all the State Park lands will enable the Service to make the required improvements and assure that facilities are compatible with seashore requirements and that there will be no duplication of services. The increase in acreage will also permit the Service to provide some of the interpretive and visitor services which had previously been planned for Cat Island and will be made available to local schools and other visitors on a year-round basis.

It is essential that a park staff be in the area upon acquisition of the additional facilities to assure functions of the State Park such as visitor protection, fire protection and maintenance. Visitation in fiscal year 1974 is estimated to be 1,541,000.

Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi
Addition of Gunboat Cairo

Operation of the National Park System.....$42,100

Public Law 92-483, approved October 12, 1972, authorized development and exhibit of the Union Gunboat Cairo as an addition to Vicksburg National Military Park. The Cairo is to be displayed for the benefit and education of the visiting public. The gunboat and artifacts will be placed in a visitor center type enclosure near the Vicksburg National Cemetery. It will be within view of a 202-foot tall monument commemorating the naval forces and situated only 7 miles from position of recovery.

The Gunboat Cairo was sunk in the Yazoo River, a tributary of the Mississippi River, by a Confederate torpedo in December 1863. The Cairo was engaged in the bombardment of the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and other Confederate military sites.

A century later she was raised and salvaged, along with thousands of priceless artifacts, by the State of Mississippi. These artifacts include all the normal furnishings aboard the ship including personal effects of the ship's crew. No other armored gunboat survives to illustrate the exact design and construction of this type naval vessel.

HOHOKAM-PIMA NM (SNAKETOWN)ARIZONA



A portion of Snaketown showing about 50 house floors recording the full range of Hohokam houses between 300 B.C. and 100 A.D.

The present visitor count for Vicksburg National Military Park is nearly one million with approximately one-fourth of these visitors entering the present visitor center. A sizeable increase in visitation is expected once the Cairo is on exhibit. To properly interpret and maintain this facility, it will be necessary to increase the permanent staff of Vicksburg National Military Park.

Hohokam-Pima National Monument, Arizona

Operation of the National Park System.....$69,600

Hohokam-Pima National Monument (Snaketown) as authorized by Public Law 92-525, approved October 21, 1972, provides for the establishment of a national monument not to exceed 2,000 acres to preserve, protect, and interpret the prehistoric cultural remains of the Hohokam Village at the Snaketown archeological site.

The Snaketown archeological site is located on the Gila River Indian Reservation in South-Central Arizona. It is the site of a large, prehistoric village built by an ancient people known as the Hohokam. Most of our present knowledge of the Hohokam culture was derived from studies and excavations accomplished in 1934-1935 establishing Snaketown as a "type site." This work and later excavations in 1964-1965 helped piece together the story of a sophisticated culture which depended upon irrigation agriculture as early as 300 B.C. A land exchange between the Gila River Indian Community Council and the Secretary of the Interior is intended.

With the adjacent interstate highway and ready access to the area, year-round visitation is anticipated to reach 253,000 during the first year of operation. In order to meet this visitor demand and to provide the necessary management, protection, interpretation, and maintenance in accordance with the legislation, personnel must be on hand at an early date.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, Wyoming

Operation of the National Park System.....$112,700

The John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway, as authorized by Public Law 92-404, signed August 25, 1972, extends a distance of 82 miles and lies between West Thumb, Yellowstone and the south entrance of Grand Teton National Park. The purpose of the Rockefeller Parkway is to commemorate the outstanding contributions made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to the furtherance of the National Park System and to provide a desirable physical link between the world's first national park, Yellowstone, and the Grand Teton National Park, which was made possible through the generosity and foresight of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Further, the new parkway will allow for continuity of service and protection for visitors in transit between the two parks.

Lands involved in the Rockefeller Parkway constitute approximately 23,700 acres of the Teton National Forest which will be transferred by the Department of Agriculture. No land acquisition costs will be incurred, however, $24,250 is required to extinguish existing mining claims.

Visitation to the parkway during the first year operation is estimated at 966,000. To insure adequate protection of the parkway and its visitors, initial staffing must be on hand at an early date.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO HOME NMem. PENNSYLVANIA

Kosciuszko came to America in 1776 to aid the patriot cause. He served with distinction in the crucial American victory at Saratoga, N.Y., in 1777. In recognition of this effort and others during the War, the Continental Congress made him a brigadier general in 1783.





LONGFELLOW NHS
MASSACHUSETTS

Home of the famous poet from 1837 to 1882. Built in 1759 it was also to become George Washington's headquarters during 1775-1776.



PUUKOHOLA HEIAU
NHS HAWAII

View from top of Puukohola Heiau. The heiau, or temple is the most famous of those surviving in Hawaii. Built in the late 1700's by Kamehameha the Great, it is identified with the founding of the Kingdom of Hawaii and his rise to power as ruler of the Hawaiian Islands.



Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, Pennsylvania

Operation of the National Park System $10,000

The Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial as authorized by Public Law 92-524 and approved October 21, 1972, is located at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The memorial which is a three and one-half story brick building is to be added to Independence National Historical Park as a separate unit. It is presently in private ownership and it is anticipated that it will be turned over to the Service by March of 1973. The enabling legislation provides for the preservation of this historic property. The funds requested are for emergency type maintenance including repair of the roof and utility systems and to temporarily secure the building from vandalism.

Longfellow National Historic Site, Massachusetts

Operation of the National Park System $169,000

Longfellow National Historic Site was authorized by Public Law 92-475 and approved October 9, 1972. The purpose of this historic site, in addition to its association with the famous American Poet, is to preserve for the benefit of the American people, a site of national historical significance. The dwelling which is an outstanding example of 18th century architecture was also occupied by General George Washington during the siege of Boston.

The Longfellow House is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on approximately two acres of land. Although it is presently in nonfederal ownership, it is anticipated to be turned over to the Service in June of 1973. It was here that Longfellow wrote most of his famous works and resided until his death in 1882. The house contains furnishings of the Longfellow period and earlier, including art objects, paintings, first editions of the poet's works, his letters and books. Behind the house is a carriage house and formal garden designed by Longfellow.

The funds requested will provide emergency type maintenance to structures and heating and utility system repairs. It will also provide initial curatorial services for cataloging and identification of the art objects, paintings, furnishings, books and letters and overall protection and security of this historic property. Visitation to this site is expected to surpass 29,000 during the first year of operation.

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site, Hawaii

Operation of the National Park System $89,200

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site was authorized by Public Law 92-388, approved August 17, 1972. The purpose of the historic site is to preserve for the inspiration of the American people the temple and its historic surroundings associated with Kamehameh the Great, founder of the historic Kingdom of Hawaii.

This historic site is located near Kawaihae, Hawaii. Seventy-seven acres of the authorized 100 acres of land will be acquired through donation. The Queens Hospital will donate 52.20 acres while the State of Hawaii will donate 24.37 acres. Included within its boundaries are the temples of Puukohola, Mailekini, Haleokapuni and the John Young House.

Prior to its establishment as a national historic site, Puukohola Heiau was dedicated as a registered historic landmark in 1966 and reaffirmed in 1970. It is estimated that 205,000 persons will visit the site in 1974.

Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska

Operation of the National Park System $11,600

Public Law 92-501, approved October 18, 1972, authorized the Operation and Development of Russian Mission and Tidelands adjacent to the existing monument as an addition to Sitka National Historical Park. Since Russian Mission is located some distance from the visitor center but is close to the Sitka Business District, it is subject to vandalism and needs protection on a year-round basis. Thus, manpower is required for protection and interpretation of these additional facilities to preserve the historic values. Visitation during the first year of operation is expected to reach 55,000.

VISITOR USE



Lack of adequate parking areas at Kings Mountain NMP and Mammoth Cave NP require cars to use areas which will later require intensive maintenance to repair and restore.



Management of Park Areas

Management of park areas includes a wide array of functions necessary to carry out day-to-day activities in the individual park units. Under this activity personnel must provide all necessary services for visitor use while assuring the unique physical and natural characteristics of the units remain unimpaired.

Considering estimated visitation to the park areas will exceed 225 million in fiscal 1974 and the demands placed on the Service from this visitation, the magnitude of this management activity can be visualized. Park management programs are carried out in such manner as to assure the visitor's park experience is meaningful while the consequences of the visitor load on park resources are minimal. Towards this end, the following programs represent areas vital to the satisfactory operations of the National Park System.

Concessions Management

Program of Work: The budget provides $459,000 for fiscal year 1974 which is the same as the program level in fiscal 1973.

The Concessions Management Program provides direction to the activities of private enterprise to provide and develop new facilities and services and/or to take over existing concessions that are necessary and appropriate for the use and enjoyment of visitors to areas administered by the National Park Service. To protect the visitors, the National Park Service, through contracts with the concessioners and in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 89-249 (1) regulates its rates, advertising matter and articles of merchandise; (2) requires adherence to operational standards covering public health, sanitation and visitor comfort; and (3) oversees the total concessioner operations throughout the National Park System.

Continued efforts are being made to increase the sale of native and American Indian handicrafts associated with interpretive features of areas as concessioners are encouraged to enlarge the scope and supply of these handicrafts.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: At the close of fiscal 1972, there were 318 concessioners operating in 83 areas administered by the National Park Service, including National Capital Parks.

In calendar year 1971, new contracts or permits were negotiated with 25 new concessioners. New contracts or permits were renegotiated with 39 present concessioners; other contract activity including extensions, amendments, assignments, terminations and fee renegotiations were carried out involving 35 concessioners. Capital investments approved by the National Park Service in 1971 calendar year in visitor facilities, furnishings and equipment totaled over $7,475,000.

In fiscal year 1972, the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Utah Parks Company donated to the United States Government all of the Utah Parks Company's interest in all structures, buildings and other personal property located upon properties operated pursuant to agreements between the Utah Park Company and the National Park Service in Zion, Bryce Canyon and Grand Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument. The donation also included certain lands near Bryce Canyon National Park.

Franchise fees collected for fiscal year 1972 amounted to $1,667,059.

93-397 O - 73 - 21

INTERPRETATION



Environmental Education programs at Bandelier National Monument provide firsthand observations of plantlife.



Using natural coloring materials such as berries, this youngster creates during a session of Summer-in-the-Parks at Great Smoky Mountains National Park.



A horned owl at Delaware Water Gap intrigues youngsters during an Environmental Education outing.

Interpretation and Visitor Services

Ever-increasing numbers of people visit areas of the National Park System for various purposes including recreation, inspiration, and education. Properly planned and conducted interpretation of park purposes and features is an important contribution to good park maintenance and protection.

The National Park Service has an obligation, not only to make the parks available to the public, but also to interpret them in a manner that will help people appreciate and understand their place in the total environment. Because of their outstanding characteristics, the parks offer ideal opportunities for school groups, organizations, families, and individuals to observe and study varieties of natural, historical, and recreational environment.

The most effective method of extending the National Park Service environmental message is through high quality interpretive programs, including the development of National Environmental Study Areas (NESA) and participation in National Environmental Education Development (NEED) in cooperation with local school districts.

By teaching children early in life about their responsibilities for maintaining a balanced environment, there will be fewer problems in the future management of parks.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The substitution of shuttle buses for private motor vehicles in portions of Everglades and Yosemite National Parks was successful in reducing the impact on resources and increasing visitor enjoyment.

Conducted tours through Carlsbad Caverns National Park were discontinued. Visitors are now permitted to walk through the caverns at their own pace. Guides are stationed at points of interest or circulate along the trails in the opposite direction of visitor movement. This new system affords much greater protection of delicate cavern formations, permits handling a greater number of visitors and enhances visitor enjoyment of the caverns.

A major objective of the National Park Service is the establishment of a national environmental ethic. Toward this end, the National Environmental Education Landmark (NEEL) program was established. Sixteen NEELs in thirteen States have been dedicated by the National Park Service in the last two years. These were selected for approval of the Secretary of the Interior by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare from over 150 active National Environmental Study Areas (NESA) across the country. These NESAs are both on and off government managed land, and exemplary ones, with unique land resources and active environmental programs, have been selected for NEEL status.

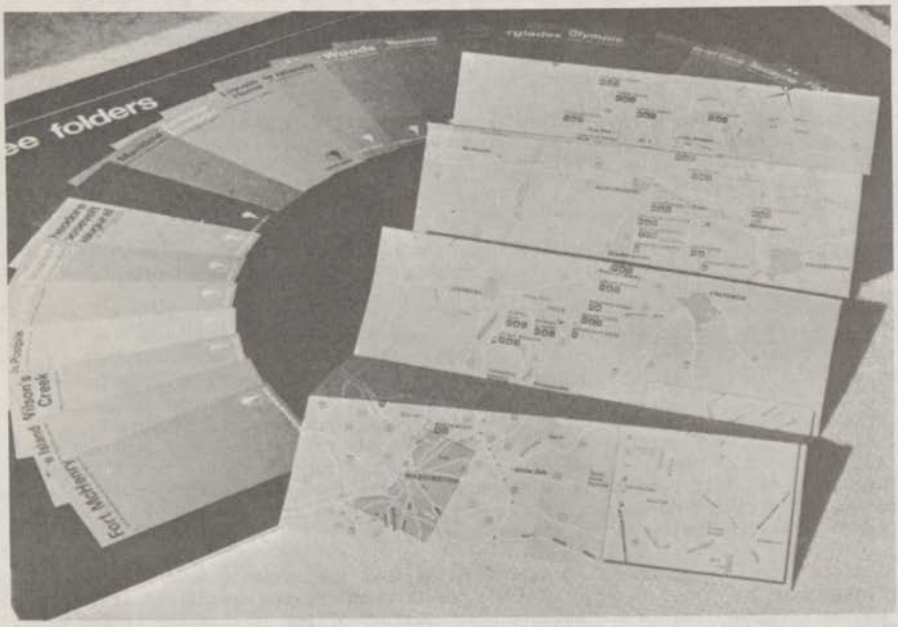
Recently dedicated NEEL's include the Bald Rock Environmental Study Area near Wadley, Alabama, Balarat Center for Environmental Studies, Denver, Colorado, Southern Illinois University Outdoor Laboratory Carbondale, Illinois, and the Conservation and Environmental Studies Center, Inc. Browns Mills, New Jersey.

Informational Publications

The interpretive and visitor services program is further extended to park visitors by providing publications to allow the visitor to prepare for and learn about a park's unique resources through a visual reference.

In fiscal year 1974, $1,261,600 will be required to carry out the program at the same level as fiscal 1973.

NPS PUBLICATIONS



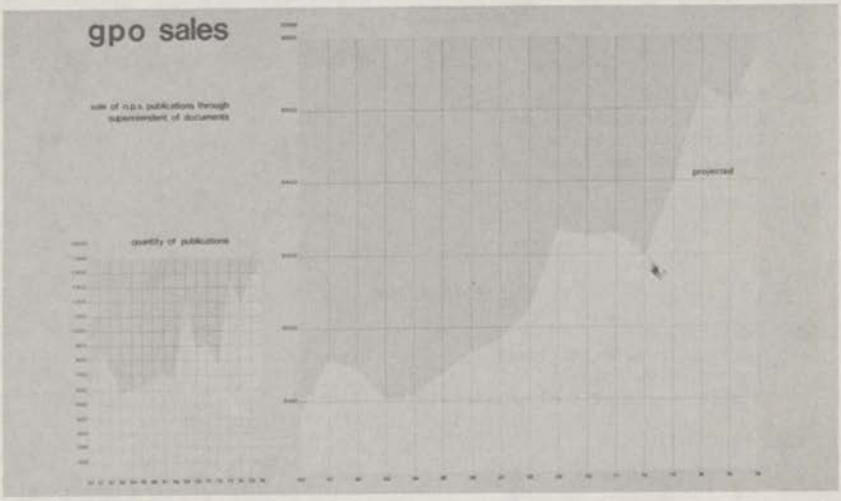
Free Folders

Some 350 folders are maintained in print in this program. The basic unit is the minifolder, and in FY 1973, 139 separate items are planned for a total of about 16 million pieces. The program supports another 112 large folders with an annual output of 8 million pieces. Another 40 to 50 general publications are available for special purposes, plus several foreign language folders for overseas visitors.



Sales Publications

These range in cost from 10¢ to $2 and consist of 3 groupings. The most popular group is the handbook series, which carries 50 current titles. A new middle series, which sells for 40¢ to $1, was introduced in 1972. There are also many small units underway, including maps, folders, and posters which sell from 10¢ to 50¢. Currently, the emphasis is on Bicentennial and National Visitor Center items.



GPO Sales

The sale of NPS publications is promoted as a means of returning some of the Government's investment in interpretation to the U.S. Treasury. No other Government agency has a supporting network of sales outlets like the NPS cooperating associations. Through their efforts, plus its own, GPO sold some 760,000 NPS items in 1972 for a total of $295,000. The net return to the Treasury from such sales was about $150,000. With many new publications planned, it is expected that this figure will be higher for FY 1973.

The Service plans to produce 264 publications in fiscal 1974 with a gross printing of 26.5 million copies to meet the visitor projection of 225.3 million in that year. This will provide, 1 folder for every 9 visits which is considerably below the ideal ratio of 1 to 4 or 5.

The National Park Service publications program has three main objectives: (1) the extension in both units and quantities of a small but informative basic folder given to park visitors; (2) the expansion of specialized publications such as guide books, handbooks, and posters made available at a reasonable price to park visitors who want particular information beyond the initial give-away material; (3) the increase in the sale and distribution of NPS publications through the Government Printing Office, particularly to students for school related activities, and to vacationers prior to their actual travel.

The publications program for the current and budget years are as follows:

1973 Fiscal Year

	Number	Copies
FREE PUBLICATIONS		
Informational minifolders	120	16,000,000
Interpretive folders	110	9,000,000
General informational publications	12	1,000,000
SALES PUBLICATIONS	12	24,000
TOTAL	254	26,024,000

1974 Fiscal Year

FREE PUBLICATIONS		
Informational minifolders	130	16,500,000
Interpretive folders	110	9,000,000
General informational publications	12	1,000,000
SALES PUBLICATIONS	12	24,000
TOTAL	264	26,524,000

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The Service in 1972 carried on its work to make larger numbers of publications available to the public through the sales outlets of the Government Printing Office and park areas. Total sales were 758,257 items at a gross of $294,067. The profit factor is roughly 50% of selling price, so approximately $147,033 was returned to the General Treasury from this program. The Service in order to increase the number of items available for sale through GPO, invested substantially in new folders and booklets in an attempt to round out known deficiencies.

Production figures for 1972 are as follows: Minifolders - 118 units printed in a quantity of 12,625,000; Free Regular 4" x 9¼" folders - 106 units printed in a quantity of 5,648,000; General Informational Folders - 4 units printed in a quantity of 75,000. This program provided some 18,348,000 pieces of literature for free distribution to visitors to areas of the National Park System. This program also produced, but did not finance, a group of special maps, posters, and booklets for the Centennial of Yellowstone National Park, and the Second World Conference on National Parks.

VOLUNTEERS IN PARKS



Visitors view cooking in a Civil War camp at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Authentically clothed Volunteers in Parks provided manpower for this Living History Program.

A volunteer demonstrates spinning at the Old Stone House, Georgetown Historic District, District of Columbia.



LIVING HISTORY

VIP'S particapate in horse drawn gun carriage demonstration at Petersburg NMP as interested camera buffs and other park visitors look on.





A discussion of military life and the camp scene as presented at Kings Mountain NMP



A "soldier" describes the awesome effect of a cannon ball.

Volunteers-in-Parks

The Volunteers-in-Parks program authorized by Public Law 91-357 was inaugurated on December 30, 1970. Since that time the program has made significant contributions in enhancing visitor services. Volunteers are from all age groups. The largest percentage (36%) of volunteers were age 21 or under, however, 16 percent of our volunteers are from the over 50 age group.

In fiscal 1974 the program will again be directed toward living history programs and general interpretation of the parks. Many of the programs are designed and implemented almost entirely by volunteers who research the period and the activity, design and make their own costumes and select the aspects and methods to make this historic period or event truly living history.

Interpretive innovations have been possible through the use and often through the initiative of volunteers. An example would be the "Harvey Girls" (volunteers) at the Santa Fe Railroad Depot at Grand Canyon. Volunteers have assisted the Service in providing a more varied interpretive program to park visitors. The interpreters represent a wide range of ages, interests, and social backgrounds which contribute to communication with a wider audience and promote better relations and cooperation among diverse groups of park users.

In fiscal 1973, $100,000 was appropriated to cover the costs of uniforms, costumes, travel and other direct costs of the volunteer's program. The same level program is proposed for 1974.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: In fiscal year 1972, 6,028 persons participated as volunteers including the 2,000 man "Minute Men" brigade in Massachusetts. A total of 196,665 hours was donated by the volunteers. A breakdown of program areas where volunteers donated their services is as follows:

Living History	46%
Interpretation	16%
Arts and Crafts	2%
Archeology	1%
History	2%
Natural Science	1%
Environmental Study Areas	1%
Resource Management	4%
Other	27%

During the first quarter of fiscal 1973, some 5,375 volunteers contributed a recorded 107,277 hours of volunteer time. Since this program was inaugurated in December 1970, through September 30, 1972, 12,258 volunteers contributed a total of 346,484 hours.

Resources Management

Natural resources management is unique in that it recognizes the concept of preservation and perpetuation of a total environment rather than the production of consumable products, and may include such tools as prescribed burning for ecological and habitat management. Programs utilizing fire as a resource management tool have been inaugurated at Yosemite and Everglades National Parks, and similar program details are being developed for application at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

Back-country and wilderness management as it relates to the resource as well as to visitor use of the resource will be strengthened through such measures as determination of human carrying capacity and subsequent limitation on daily use. Results of pilot studies and use management programs such as those being carried out at Great Smoky Mountains, Rocky Mountain and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks will determine the feasibility of future application at other parks.

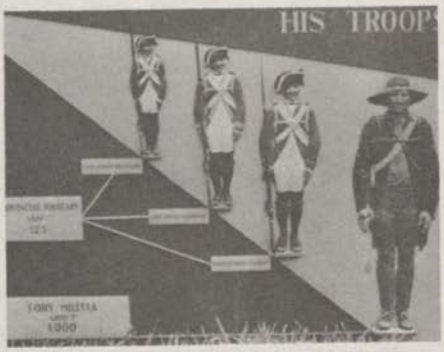
VANDALISM



Serious destruction and theft of Federal property continue to plague the National Park Service. Notice that the rifle was stolen from the Tory Militia man.







Examples of Recent Accomplishments: An extensive back-country management program has been implemented at Rocky Mountain National Park. The Program has proven very satisfactory in reducing misuse and overuse of the back country and increasing visitor enjoyment.

A limited back-country management program has proven successful at Glacier National Park in reducing visitor impact on resources.

A trail management/back-country use program on the Appalacian Trail in Great Smoky Mountains National Park proved successful in reducing impact on resources and increasing visitor enjoyment.

Wilderness permits, jointly administered by the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service included Yosemite, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, and Lassen Volcanic National Parks; and Sierra Inyo, Stannislaus, and Lassen National Forests. The permit system commenced last summer for all visitor use. This was a common permit utilizing symbols of both agencies. It listed number of people, number of stock, and number of days the wilderness was used in the respective areas.

Security and Protection

The purpose of the Security and Protection program of the National Park Service is to assure for every visitor a park experience that is personally meaningful and free from apprehensions as to the safety of his person and his property. During calendar year 1971, major crime (homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, grand larceny and auto theft) decreased by 11.1 percent under those committed in 1970, with 2,784 major offenses reported in 1971, as opposed to 3,131 major offenses reported in 1970. Although there was a reduction of major crimes in calendar year 1971, there were still 2,784 visitors and their families who fell victim to the commission of serious offenses.

This reduction was due primarily to expanded training programs in law enforcement and a renewed emphasis on the part of the park managers towards effective enforcement programs. There are still some 300 park rangers who are in need of law enforcement training. Although traffic fatalities showed a slight decrease, the total number of motor vehicle accidents increased in calendar year 1971 by 211 accidents. There were 6,720 motor vehicle accidents in 1970 and 6,931 motor vehicle accidents in 1971.

The Service continued to experience demonstrations requiring large amounts of manpower in fiscal years 1972 and 1973. Notable among these were the May Day activities in Washington, D.C., which required over 45,000 man-hours, the seizing of the Statue of Liberty by the Viet-Nam Veterans Against the War, and assemblage of 16,000 youth at Rocky Mountain National Park and Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area for a "religious happening."

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: During fiscal year 1972, over 150 Park Rangers and U.S. Park Policemen attended a comprehensive basic law enforcement training program at the Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Eighty seasonal Park Rangers attended an intensive training program to increase their proficiency in law enforcement. Training within the parks and through adjacent law enforcement agencies was extremely helpful in coordinating and cementing relationships with neighboring law enforcement forces. A series of training films was made to assist the Service in examining its attitudes and posture towards law enforcement, and to observe the impact that these had upon our visitors.

MAINTENANCE

National Park Service crews carry out the prescribed burning phase of a natural restoration plan in the Redwood Mountain Grove of Kings Canyon National Park.





Thoughtless campers litter backcountry campsite at Great Smoky Mountain National Park.



Deteriorating pavement and uncontrolled slides and rock falls present enormous maintenance workloads.



INDEPENDENCE NHP
PENNSYLVANIA



Repair work on the clock tower at Independence Hall.

Individual members of the U.S. Park Police were detailed from three to six months to areas experiencing serious problems with major crimes. In two regions, the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest, a Sergeant of the U.S. Park Police assisted in several parks within these regions to reduce the number of criminal acts. A Sergeant was detailed specifically to the following areas to analyze crime problems, make recommendations and assist in crime reduction: Shenandoah National Park, Blue Ridge Parkway, Natchez Trace Parkway, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Yosemite National Park, and Grand Canyon National Park.

Activity Standards for Law Enforcement and a Statement of Law Enforcement Principles were prepared and issued to all field areas. The law enforcement program continued to be strengthened by providing professional law enforcement assistance within the Washington, Region and Park organization structures. Maximum reliance was placed upon the expertise and professional ability of officers of the U.S. Park Police to provide leadership and program direction.

A cadre of U.S. Park Policemen capable of being dispatched to areas of the National Park System throughout the country to assist Park Rangers in cases of special need was used to varying degrees in the following areas:

> Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, to abate a rash of arsons and other serious crime; Rocky Mountain National Park and Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, to assist with the maintenance of order and traffic control occasioned by the assemblage of 16,000 youths who converged on the area for a "religious happening"; Statue of Liberty National Monument, to cope with political activist demonstrating in the area; Everglades and Big Bend National Parks, to investigate the prevalence of drug traffic in these areas; and Cape Cod National Seashore, to assist with crowd control at a music festival.

Maintenance and rehabilitation of park areas

Program of Work: Under this program, activities are carried out to maintain facilities and resources while safeguarding and conserving the natural, historical, and archeological features, as well as the recreational values of the park areas. The objective of the maintenance program is directed toward curtailing deterioration and avoiding the corresponding requirement for earlier reconstruction or restoration of park facilities. Therefore, a vital requirement of the Service's maintenance activity is the need for a continuing preventive maintenance program. This allows the Service to postpone or forego rehabilitation or replacement of facilities thereby reducing construction costs. Adequate maintenance of facilities extends visitor access to larger areas and promotes wider dispersion of the visitor load over the entire area.

The Service's maintenance workload involves repair and rehabilitation for approximately 7,500 miles of roads for visitor use and park access in addition to the many hundreds of structures throughout the System.

Criteria have been promulgated to delineate standards necessary for an adequate level of maintenance. They include standards for maintenance of roads and trails and buildings and utilities. These standards serve as an important tool in identifying those areas deficient in maintenance needs and supports the establishment of priorities for the maintenance work programs.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: Maintenance and rehabilitation work undertaken during the last fiscal year has been directed toward bringing maintenance activities to within prescribed standards and reducing the present deficiency in this program.

Throughout the System numerous projects have been undertaken to comply with the new national standards for centerline stripping of roads; meeting standards for road signs within the parks; and posting sign symbols for specific recreation offerings within park areas. This work is aimed at facilitating visitor travel within and adjacent to parks and enhancing the visitors' enjoyment of them.

Other maintenance activities being accomplished include installation of electrical equipment designed to prevent electrical fires. This type of equipment has been installed in virtually all historic structures. Additionally, a significant workload was undertaken to continue underground installation of powerlines.

93-397 O - 73 - 22

The following statement shows the allocations by park areas, other organizational entities and certain program items of the amount available in fiscal 1973, the proposed increases and amount requested in fiscal 1974 for the Operation of the National Park System (ONPS) appropriation and the operating portion of the Planning, Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities (RF) appropriation. Additionally, the statement lists the anticipated visits to each park and the acreage in Federal ownership by park area.

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
NORTHEAST REGION:						
Acadia NP, Maine	ONPS	733,000	2,400	735,400	2,733	34,582
	RF	--	27,600	27,600		
	Total	733,000	30,000	763,000		
Saint Croix Island NM, Maine	ONPS	31,400	--	31,400	40	22
Apostle Islands NL, Wisc.	ONPS	167,800	100	167,900	188	1,604
Appomattox Court House NHP, Va.	ONPS	173,600	2,700	176,300	277	995
	RF	--	14,800	14,800		
	Total	173,600	17,500	191,100		
Assateague Island NS, Md.-Va.	ONPS	637,000	700	637,700	1,898	15,057
	RF	--	24,900	24,900		
	Total	637,000	25,600	662,600		
Booker T. Washington NM, Va.	ONPS	112,000	1,300	113,300	31	218
Boston Group:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	189,000	--	189,000		
Adams NHS, Mass.	ONPS	131,800	700	132,500	28	8
	RF	--	1,900	1,900		
	Total	131,800	2,600	134,400		
John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS, Mass.	ONPS	74,400	200	74,600	33	--
	RF	--	2,400	2,400		
	Total	74,400	2,600	77,000		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Boston Group: cont.						
Longfellow NHS, Mass.	ONPS	--	169,000	169,000	29	--
	RF	--	10,600	10,600		
	Total	--	179,600	179,600		
Minute Man NHP, Mass.	ONPS	322,700	62,600	385,300	651	568
	RF	--	1,800	1,800		
	Total	322,700	64,400	387,100		
Salem Maritime NHS, Mass. ...	ONPS	122,800	700	123,500	442	9
	RF	--	2,100	2,100		
	Total	122,800	2,800	125,600		
Saugus Iron Works NHS, Mass.	ONPS	143,700	1,500	145,200	27	8
Cape Cod NS, Mass.	ONPS	1,002,600	10,800	1,013,400	5,135	24,011
	RF	--	29,800	29,800		
	Total	1,002,600	40,600	1,043,200		
Colonial NHP, Va.	ONPS	1,180,300	2,900	1,183,200	8,877	7,758
	RF	--	12,100	12,100		
	Total	1,180,300	15,000	1,195,300		
Delaware Water Gap NRA, N.J.-Pa.	ONPS	775,100	77,200	852,300	1,487	22,330
Fort McHenry NM & HS, Md.	ONPS	375,000	2,300	377,300	536	43
Fredericksburg Group:						
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, Va.	ONPS	515,900	8,300	524,200	1,255	3,484
George Washington Birthplace NM, Va.	ONPS	263,000	40,900	303,900	169	456
	RF	--	11,100	11,100		
	Total	263,000	52,000	315,000		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Fredericksburg Group: cont.						
Manassas NBP, Va.	ONPS	203,900	1,700	205,600	796	2,692
Gettysburg NMP, Pa.	ONPS	874,500	14,000	888,500	5,540	3,172
	RF	--	3,900	3,900		
	Total	874,500	17,900	892,400		
Eisenhower NHS, Pa.	ONPS	132,200	2,200	134,400		493
Grand Portage NM, Minn.	ONPS	136,600	200	136,800	82	710
Hopewell Village NHS, Pa. ...	ONPS	214,600	4,400	219,000	188	848
Independence NHP, Pa.	ONPS	1,716,200	119,900	1,836,100	2,514	20
	RF	--	14,100	14,100		
	Total	1,716,200	134,000	1,850,200		
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NM, Pa.	ONPS	--	10,000	10,000	5	--
Indiana Dunes NL, Ind.	ONPS	501,000	2,400	503,400	862	3,432
Isle Royale NP, Mich.	ONPS	809,500	8,400	817,900	17	539,498
	RF	--	600	600		
	Total	809,500	9,000	818,500		
Pictured Rocks NL, Mich. ..	ONPS	196,000	1,300	197,300	500	23,050
Lincoln Boyhood NMem., Ind....	ONPS	169,800	1,900	171,700	165	119
George Rogers Clark NHP, Ind.	ONPS	112,900	1,200	114,100	82	23
Lincoln Home NHS, Ill.	ONPS	290,500	1,700	292,200	700	--
	RF	--	12,800	12,800		
	Total	290,500	14,500	305,000		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
New York District:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	381,400	--	381,400		
Fire Island NS, N.Y.	ONPS	676,400	12,400	688,800	760	2,733
Gateway NRA, N.Y. - N.J. ..	ONPS	--	6,209,600	6,209,600	9,500	3,716
	RF	--	42,600	42,600		
	Total	--	6,252,200	6,252,200		
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS, N.Y.	ONPS	401,100	10,600	411,700	281	188
	RF	--	26,600	26,600		
	Total	401,100	37,200	438,300		
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS, N.Y.	ONPS	591,900	8,000	599,900	306	212
	RF	--	8,800	8,800		
	Total	591,900	16,800	608,700		
Manhattan Properties:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	40,900	--	40,900		
Castle Clinton NM, N.Y. ..	ONPS	35,700	1,800	37,500	120	1
Federal Hall NMem., N.Y...	ONPS	229,100	4,300	233,400	96	--
General Grant NMem., N.Y..	ONPS	378,700	1,100	379,800	104	1
Hamilton Grange NMem., N.Y.	ONPS	51,800	1,100	52,900	5	1
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS, N.Y.	ONPS	158,700	700	159,400	12	--
	RF	--	8,500	8,500		
	Total	158,700	9,200	167,900		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
New York District: cont.						
Morristown and Edison Group:						
Edison NHS, N.J.	ONPS	528,300	9,400	537,700	62	20
	RF	--	3,100	3,100		
	Total	528,300	12,500	540,800		
Morristown NHP, N.J.	ONPS	419,000	2,900	421,900	400	1,339
	RF	--	4,400	4,400		
	Total	419,000	7,300	426,300		
Sagamore Hill NHS, N.Y.	ONPS	246,500	4,400	250,900	207	85
	RF	--	21,700	21,700		
	Total	246,500	26,100	272,600		
Saratoga NHP, N.Y.	ONPS	257,000	7,000	264,000	395	2,432
Saint-Gaudens NHS, N.H. ..	ONPS	87,100	400	87,500	15	83
	RF	--	1,300	1,300		
	Total	87,100	1,700	88,800		
Statue of Liberty NM, N.Y.-N.J.	ONPS	817,900	14,900	832,800	1,101	58
	RF	--	18,600	18,600		
	Total	817,900	33,500	851,400		
Ohio Group:						
Mound City Group NM, Ohio	ONPS	93,900	1,500	95,400	83	68
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial NM, Ohio	ONPS	112,700	100	112,800	97	21
	RF	--	900	900		
	Total	112,700	1,000	113,700		
William Howard Taft NHS, Ohio	ONPS	102,400	700	103,100	14	1

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Petersburg NB, Va.	ONPS	262,500	1,600	264,100	303	1,532
Pipestone NM, Minn.	ONPS	139,800	1,100	140,900	187	282
Richmond NBP, Va.	ONPS	269,800	2,400	272,200	689	742
Roger Williams NMem., R.I.....	ONPS	26,800	--	26,800		--
Saint Croix NSR, Minn.-Wisc..	ONPS	147,900	1,200	149,100		7,064
Shenandoah NP, Va.	ONPS	1,938,800	61,600	2,000,400	2,449	194,244
	RF	--	363,000	363,000		
	Total	1,938,800	424,600	2,363,400		
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Mich.	ONPS	140,200	200	140,400	1,752	1,929
	RF	--	10,600	10,600		
	Total	140,200	10,800	151,000		
Voyageurs NP, Minn.	ONPS	124,000	1,800	125,800	540	25,804
Western Pennsylvania Group: Headquarters Office	ONPS	37,700	--	37,700		
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS, Pa.	ONPS	84,200	9,000	93,200	32	656
Fort Necessity NB, Pa. ...	ONPS	135,700	1,300	137,000	297	350
Johnstown Flood NMem., Pa.	ONPS	38,200	13,300	51,500	69	54

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Northeast Regional Office:						
Park Support Services	ONPS	168,100	--	168,100		
Professional Services	ONPS	404,300	--	404,300		
Total - Northeast Region	ONPS	21,837,300	6,938,000	28,775,300		
	RF	--	680,600	680,600		
	Total	21,837,300	7,618,600	29,455,900		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
SOUTHEAST REGION:						
Andersonville NHS, Ga.	ONPS	219,500	44,700	264,200	156	395
Blue Ridge Group:						
Blue Ridge Parkway, N.C.-Va.-Ga.	ONPS	3,531,800	125,200	3,657,000	13,821	62,770
	RF	--	63,500	63,500		
	Total	3,531,800	188,700	3,720,500		
Carl Sandburg Home NHS, N.C.	ONPS	130,500	900	131,400	120	247
	RF	--	13,300	13,300		
	Total	130,500	14,200	144,700		
Guilford Courthouse NMP, N.C.	ONPS	141,400	7,300	148,700	1,329	220
Cape Hatteras Group:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	528,300	--	528,300		
Cape Hatteras NS, N.C.	ONPS	1,123,300	25,100	1,148,400	1,792	28,500
	RF	--	76,200	76,200		
	Total	1,123,300	101,300	1,224,600		
Fort Raleigh NHS, N.C.	ONPS	219,100	5,100	224,200	351	140
Wright Brothers NMem, N.C.	ONPS	332,000	6,800	338,800	453	431
Cape Lookout NS, N.C.	ONPS	57,600	--	57,600	336	--
Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP, Ga.-Tenn.	ONPS	546,200	6,300	552,500	13,937	7,976

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Cumberland Gap NHP, Ky.-Va.-Tenn.	ONPS	531,800	24,600	556,400	515	20,219
	RF	--	4,100	4,100		
	Total	531,800	28,700	560,500		
Florida-Caribbean District:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	241,800	--	241,800		
Biscayne NM, Fla.	ONPS	185,400	58,400	243,800	114	94,439
Castillo de San Marcos NM, Fla.	ONPS	245,800	3,000	248,800	675	20
	RF	--	29,400	29,400		
	Total	245,800	32,400	278,200		
Fort Matanzas NM, Fla. ..	ONPS	71,600	700	72,300	203	299
Christiansted NHS, V.I. ...	ONPS	139,400	1,200	140,600	35	27
Buck Island Reef NM, V.I.	ONPS	13,800	--	13,800	73	850
Everglades NP, Fla.	ONPS	2,681,800	13,500	2,695,300	1,717	1,374,823
	RF	--	523,700	523,700		
	Total	2,681,800	537,200	3,219,000		
DeSoto NMem., Fla.	ONPS	101,300	400	101,700	150	25
Fort Jefferson NM, Fla...	ONPS	87,500	3,100	90,600	15	47,125
Fort Caroline NMem., Fla...	ONPS	111,000	1,600	112,600	100	128
Gulf Islands NS, Fla.-Miss.	ONPS	737,200	391,300	1,128,500	1,541	58,306
	RF	--	59,400	59,400		
	Total	737,200	450,700	1,187,900		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Florida-Caribbean District: cont.						
San Juan NHS, P.R.	ONPS	471,900	12,100	484,000	1,330	48
	RF	--	2,200	2,200		
	Total	471,900	14,300	486,200		
Virgin Island NP, V.I.	ONPS	789,300	27,100	816,400	342	11,770
Fort Donelson NMP, Tenn.	ONPS	256,400	5,100	261,500	1,336	528
Fort Frederica NM, Ga.	ONPS	147,200	600	147,800	199	211
	RF	--	17,400	17,400		
	Total	147,200	18,000	165,200		
Cumberland Island NS, Ga. ..	ONPS	--	292,200	292,200	225	660
Fort Pulaski NM, Ga.	ONPS	263,800	1,400	265,200	287	5,357
	RF	--	12,300	12,300		
	Total	263,800	13,700	277,500		
Fort Sumter NM, S.C.	ONPS	278,000	6,200	284,200	185	34
Great Smoky Mountains Group:						
Andrew Johnson NHS, Tenn...	ONPS	137,100	1,400	138,500	65	17
	RF	--	1,600	1,600		
	Total	137,100	3,000	140,100		
Great Smoky Mountains NP, N.C.-Tenn.	ONPS	3,109,200	95,800	3,205,000	7,823	514,603
	RF	--	292,100	292,100		
	Total	3,109,200	387,900	3,497,100		
Horseshoe Bend NMP, Ala.	ONPS	159,900	1,100	161,000	435	2,040
Kennesaw Mountain NBP, Ga. ..	ONPS	234,300	500	234,800	6,302	2,883
	RF	--	17,900	17,900		
	Total	234,300	18,400	252,700		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Kings Mountain NMP, S.C.	ONPS	163,300	4,600	167,900	503	3,950
Cowpens NB, S.C.	ONPS	2,300	--	2,300	200	1
Mammoth Cave Group:						
Mammoth Cave NP, Ky.	ONPS	1,393,800	18,100	1,411,900	2,064	51,304
	RF	--	49,400	49,400		
	Total	1,393,800	67,500	1,461,300		
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, Ky.	ONPS	176,100	16,300	192,400	604	117
Moores Creek NMP, N.C.	ONPS	109,800	1,300	111,100	53	42
Natchez Trace Group: Natchez Trace Parkway, Ala.-Miss.-Tenn., Brices Cross Roads NBS, Miss.-and Tupelo NB, Miss.	ONPS	2,416,300	2,400	2,418,700	14,055	46,130
	RF	--	12,000	12,000		
	Total	2,416,300	14,400	2,430,700		
Shiloh NMP, Tenn.	ONPS	308,400	5,600	314,000	810	3,545
Stones River NB, Tenn.	ONPS	131,900	2,200	134,100	153	351
Vicksburg NMP, Miss.	ONPS	433,300	20,200	453,500	955	1,794
Gunboat Cairo	ONPS	--	42,100	42,100		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Ocmulgee NM, Ga.	ONPS	190,100	3,600	193,700	99	683
	RF	--	8,900	8,900		
	Total	190,100	12,500	202,600		
Russell Cave NM, Ala.	ONPS	90,400	1,300	91,700	21	310
Southeast Regional Office:						
Park Support Services	ONPS	220,800	--	220,800		
Professional Services	ONPS	272,900	--	272,900		
Mississippi Test Facility	ONPS	750,000	--	750,000		
Total - Southeast Region	ONPS	24,484,600	1,280,400	25,765,000		
	RF	--	1,183,400	1,183,400		
	Total	24,484,600	2,463,800	26,948,400		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
MIDWEST REGION:						
Badlands NM, S. Dak.	ONPS	445,000	3,800	448,800	1,407	152,037
	RF	--	605,000	605,000		
	Total	445,000	608,800	1,053,800		
Bighorn Canyon NRA, Mont.-Wyo.	ONPS	513,000	2,600	515,600	210	62,844
	RF	--	600	600		
	Total	513,000	3,200	516,200		
Bent's Old Fort NHS, Colo. ...	ONPS	61,400	1,600	63,000	34	178
Curecanti Group:						
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM, Colo.	ONPS	113,300	1,100	114,400	307	13,322
	RF	--	16,600	16,600		
	Total	113,300	17,700	131,000		
Colorado NM, Colo.	ONPS	214,500	2,500	217,000	634	17,643
	RF	--	27,200	27,200		
	Total	214,500	29,700	244,200		
Curecanti NRA, Colo.	ONPS	496,700	2,200	498,900	769	41,572
	RF	--	9,700	9,700		
	Total	496,700	11,900	508,600		
Custer Battlefield NM, Mont.	ONPS	164,000	1,900	165,900	375	765
Devils Tower NM, Wyo.	ONPS	165,200	5,100	170,300	154	1,347
	RF	--	11,700	11,700		
	Total	165,200	16,800	182,000		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Dinosaur NM, Colo.-Utah	ONPS	609,000	7,000	616,000	517	200,289
	RF	--	10,000	10,000		
	Total	609,000	17,000	626,000		
Effigy Mounds NM, Iowa	ONPS	127,000	2,000	129,000	123	1,374
Florissant Fossil Beds NM, Colo.	ONPS	73,700	1,100	74,800	53	4,245
Fort Laramie NHS, Wyo.	ONPS	256,000	5,100	261,100	170	563
Fort Larned NHS, Kansas	ONPS	84,700	1,000	85,700	36	675
George Washington Carver NM, Mo.	ONPS	94,500	700	95,200	54	210
Glacier NP, Mont.	ONPS	2,605,200	71,300	2,676,500	1,465	1,011,878
	RF	--	112,600	112,600		
	Total	2,605,200	183,900	2,789,100		
Grand Teton NP, Wyo.	ONPS	1,809,100	35,600	1,844,700	3,709	304,383
	RF	--	193,200	193,200		
	Total	1,809,100	228,800	2,037,900		
Fossil Butte NM, Wyo.	ONPS	--	57,100	57,100	18	7,038
John D. Rockefeller Jr. Mem. Pky., Wyo.	ONPS	--	112,700	112,700	966	23,700
Great Sand Dunes NM, Colo. ...	ONPS	179,700	4,300	184,000	238	35,644
	RF	--	28,000	28,000		
	Total	179,700	32,300	212,000		
Herbert Hoover NHS, Iowa	ONPS	274,700	2,000	276,700	406	129

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Homestead NM of America, Nebr.	ONPS	120,100	1,100	121,200	29	181
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS, Mo.	ONPS	1,305,800	12,900	1,318,700	2,719	85
Mesa Verde NP, Colo.	ONPS	943,600	48,300	991,900	597	51,489
	RF	--	17,100	17,100		
	Total	943,600	65,400	1,009,000		
Hovenweep NM, Colo.-Utah...	ONPS	20,700	--	20,700	14	505
Yucca House NM, Colo.	ONPS	1,100	--	1,100		10
Mount Rushmore NMem, S. Dak.	ONPS	457,100	20,500.	477,600	2,324	1,246
Ozark NSR, Mo.	ONPS	1,019,100	52,700	1,071,800	3,578	57,683
	RF	--	33,200	33,200		
	Total	1,019,100	85,900	1,105,000		
Rocky Mountain NP, Colo.	ONPS	1,932,300	51,000	1,983,300	2,811	261,033
	RF	--	126,900	126,900		
	Total	1,932,300	177,900	2,110,200		
Shadow Mountain NRA, Colo.	ONPS	93,600	1,600	95,200	205	15,540
	RF	--	31,500	31,500		
	Total	93,600	33,100	126,700		
Scotts Bluff NM, Nebr.	ONPS	125,000	400	125,400	136	2,771
	RF	--	9,100	9,100		
	Total	125,000	9,500	134,500		
Agate Fossil Beds NM, Nebr.	ONPS	40,300	100	40,400	13	2,172

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Theodore Roosevelt NMemP., N. Dak.	ONPS	478,600	7,500	486,100	1,105	69,516
	RF	--	31,500	31,500		
	Total	478,600	39,000	517,600		
Fort Union Trading Post NHS, Mont,-N. Dak.	ONPS	40,600	--	40,600	38	121
Utah Group: Headquarters Office	ONPS	360,200	4,900	365,100		
Bryce Canyon NP, Utah	ONPS	360,900	5,300	366,200	417	36,031
	RF	--	79,500	79,500		
	Total	360,900	84,800	445,700		
Canyonlands NP, Utah	ONPS	678,300	15,200	693,500	79	330,556
	RF	--	9,100	9,100		
	Total	678,300	24,300	702,600		
Arches NM, Utah	ONPS	143,600	4,300	147,900	232	63,915
	RF	--	25,500	25,500		
	Total	143,600	29,800	173,400		
Natural Bridges NM, Utah	ONPS	58,800	2,200	61,000	65	7,177
	RF	--	21,300	21,300		
	Total	58,800	23,500	82,300		
Capitol Reef NM, Utah	ONPS	308,700	11,000	319,700	339	221,102
	RF	--	2,600	2,600		
	Total	308,700	13,600	322,300		
Cedar Breaks NM, Utah	ONPS	63,500	1,800	65,300	339	6,155
	RF	--	1,600	1,600		
	Total	63,500	3,400	66,900		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Utah Group: (cont.)						
Glen Canyon NRA, Ariz.-Utah	ONPS	1,202,100	45,800	1,247,900	952	1,159,103
	RF	--	33,500	33,500		
	Total	1,202,100	79,300	1,281,400		
Rainbow Bridge NM, Utah..	ONPS	100,200	12,800	113,000	86	160
Golden Spike NHS, Utah	ONPS	206,400	4,800	211,200	113	2,172
	RF	--	21,500	21,500		
	Total	206,400	26,300	232,700		
Pipe Spring NM, Ariz.	ONPS	74,900	1,300	76,200	39	40
	RF	--	9,100	9,100		
	Total	74,900	10,400	85,300		
Timpanogos Cave NM, Utah ..	ONPS	166,500	3,400	169,900	195	250
	RF	--	3,700	3,700		
	Total	166,500	7,100	173,600		
Zion NP, Utah	ONPS	621,500	10,600	632,100	1,022	141,594
	RF	--	29,300	29,300		
	Total	621,500	39,900	661,400		
Wilson's Creek NB, Mo.	ONPS	82,800	800	83,600	42	1,728
Wind Cave NP, S. Dak.	ONPS	447,600	4,600	452,200	1,104	28,060
	RF	--	11,500	11,500		
	Total	447,600	16,100	463,700		
Jewel Cave NM, S. Dak.	ONPS	171,600	1,100	172,700	77	1,275
	RF	--	5,400	5,400		
	Total	171,600	6,500	178,100		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Yellowstone NP, Ida.-Mont.-Wyo.	ONPS	5,363,300	62,300	5,425,600	2,270	2,219,737
	RF	--	403,200	403,200		
	Total	5,363,300	465,500	5,828,800		
Big Hole NB, Mont.	ONPS	45,700	500	46,200	54	656
Grant Kohrs Ranch NHS, Mont.	ONPS	--	103,000	103,000	29	1,160
Midwest Regional Office:						
Park Support Services	ONPS	199,800	--	199,800		
Professional Services.....	ONPS	208,500	--	208,500		
Total, Midwest Region	ONPS	25,729,500	812,500	26,542,000		
	RF	--	1,920,700	1,920,700		
	Total	25,729,500	2,733,200	28,462,700		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
SOUTHWEST REGION:						
Amistad NRA, Tex.....	ONPS	352,800	900	353,700	1,072	58,915
Arkansas Post NMem, Ark.	ONPS	90,200	700	90,900	85	305
Bandelier NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	294,400	8,700	303,100	249	29,661
	RF	--	8,500	8,500		
	Total	294,400	17,200	311,600		
Big Bend NP, Tex.....	ONPS	1,033,000	3,300	1,036,300	286	707,478
	RF	--	19,100	19,100		
	Total	1,033,000	22,400	1,055,400		
Buffalo NR, Ark.	ONPS	--	88,500	88,500	1,374	7,715
	RF	--	20,600	20,600		
	Total	--	109,100	109,100		
Capulin Mountain NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	111,500	2,400	113,900	71	720
	RF	--	4,500	4,500		
	Total	111,500	6,900	118,400		
Carlsbad Caverns NP, N. Mex.	ONPS	996,200	10,600	1,006,800	920	46,436
	RF	--	65,400	65,400		
	Total	996,200	76,000	1,072,200		
Guadalupe Mountains NP, Tex.	ONPS	131,700	1,200	132,900	36	79,972
	RF	--	20,500	20,500		
	Total	131,700	21,700	153,400		
Chalmette NHP, La.	ONPS	165,000	1,600	166,600	352	141
	RF	--	17,400	17,400		
	Total	165,000	19,000	184,000		
Chamizal NMem., Tex..	ONPS	453,200	3,900	457,100	20	55

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Fort Davis NHS, Tex.....	ONPS	201,000	400	201,400	89	460
	RF	--	900	900		
	Total	201,000	1,300	202,300		
Fort Smith NHS, Ark.	ONPS	127,100	900	128,000	89	13
	RF	--	15,600	15,600		
	Total	127,100	16,500	143,600		
Fort Union NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	100,600	1,400	102,000	17	721
	RF	--	4,600	4,600		
	Total	100,600	6,000	106,600		
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM, N.Mex.	ONPS	107,000	1,100	108,100	42	533
	RF	--	20,400	20,400		
	Total	107,000	21,500	128,500		
Gran Quivira NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	99,400	1,300	100,700	42	611
	RF	--	23,300	23,300		
	Total	99,400	24,600	124,000		
Hot Springs NP, Ark.	ONPS	625,500	6,100	631,600	2,961	2,349
	RF	--	8,900	8,900		
	Total	625,500	15,000	640,500		
Lake Meredith NRA, Tex.....	ONPS	523,200	1,300	524,500	1,455	41,097
	RF	--	4,500	4,500		
	Total	523,200	5,800	529,000		
Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture NM, Tex.	ONPS	27,200	--	27,200	3	93
Lyndon B. Johnson NHS, Tex.	ONPS	167,200	500	167,700	321	8

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Navajo Lands Group:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	198,300	--	198,300		
Aztec Ruins NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	88,300	1,100	89,400	85	27
	RF	--	2,400	2,400		
	Total	88,300	3,500	91,800		
Canyon de Chelly NM, Ariz. ..	ONPS	209,200	3,400	212,600	547	83,840
Chaco Canyon NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	198,300	4,500	202,800	145	20,990
	RF	--	2,100	2,100		
	Total	198,300	6,600	204,900		
El Morro NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	102,000	1,100	103,100	34	960
	RF	--	2,100	2,100		
	Total	102,000	3,200	105,200		
Hubbell Trading Post NHS, Ariz.	ONPS	109,700	1,100	110,800	91	155
	RF	--	1,700	1,700		
	Total	109,700	2,800	112,500		
Navajo NM, Ariz.	ONPS	146,800	3,300	150,100	123	360
Sunset Crater NM, Ariz.	ONPS	64,700	1,100	65,800	302	3,040
	RF	--	19,600	19,600		
	Total	64,700	20,700	85,400		
Wupatki NM, Ariz.	ONPS	192,900	4,300	197,200	166	35,253
	RF	--	19,500	19,500		
	Total	192,900	23,800	216,700		
Padre Island NS, Tex.	ONPS	542,100	1,800	543,900	924	132,212
Pea Ridge NMP, Ark.	ONPS	177,800	1,400	179,200	169	4,279
	RF	--	21,300	21,300		
	Total	177,800	22,700	200,500		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Pecos NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	148,200	4,000	152,200	68	341
	RF	--	16,800	16,800		
	Total	148,200	20,800	169,000		
Platt NP, Okla.	ONPS	358,000	3,700	361,700	4,500	912
	RF	--	17,400	17,400		
	Total	358,000	21,100	379,100		
Arbuckle NRA, Okla.	ONPS	336,600	4,600	341,200	808	5,631
White Sands NM, N. Mex.	ONPS	253,200	2,900	256,100	589	140,326
	RF	--	17,400	17,400		
	Total	253,200	20,300	273,500		
Southwest Regional Office ...	RF	--	7,100	7,100		
Park Support Services	ONPS	329,900	--	329,900		
Professional Services	ONPS	189,800	--	189,800		
Total - Southwest Region	ONPS	9,252,000	173,100	9,425,100		
	RF	--	361,600	361,600		
	Total	9,252,000	534,700	9,786,700		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
WESTERN REGION:						
Arizona Group:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	277,600	--	277,600		
Casa Grande Ruins NM, Ariz.	ONPS	148,300	1,100	149,400	122	472
	RF	--	21,900	21,900		
	Total	148,300	23,000	171,300		
Chiricahua NM, Ariz.	ONPS	204,100	7,000	211,100	70	10,635
	RF	--	4,600	4,600		
	Total	204,100	11,600	215,700		
Coronado NMem., Ariz.	ONPS	97,100	--	97,000	59	2,834
	RF	--	5,900	5,900		
	Total	97,100	5,900	103,000		
Fort Bowie NHS, Ariz.	ONPS	34,700	1,400	36,100	4	970
Hohokam-Pima NM, Ariz.	ONPS	--	69,600	69,600	253	--
Montezuma Castle NM, Ariz.	ONPS	186,400	2,200	188,600	466	785
	RF	--	60,900	60,900		
	Total	186,400	63,100	249,500		
Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Ariz.	ONPS	298,600	4,900	303,500	94	329,253
	RF	--	3,700	3,700		
	Total	298,600	8,600	307,200		
Saguaro NM, Ariz.	ONPS	417,000	5,700	422,700	368	77,958
	RF	--	29,200	29,200		
	Total	417,000	34,900	451,900		
Tonto NM, Ariz.	ONPS	83,500	600	84,100	56	1,120
	RF	--	2,100	2,100		
	Total	83,500	2,700	86,200		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Arizona Group: (cont.)						
Tumacacori NM, Ariz.	ONPS	113,500	200	113,700	75	10
	RF	--	3,400	3,400		
	Total	113,500	3,600	117,100		
Tuzigoot NM, Ariz.	ONPS	79,800	600	80,400	131	52
	RF	--	19,600	19,600		
	Total	79,800	20,200	100,000		
Walnut Canyon NM, Ariz.	ONPS	143,600	--	143,600	78	1,642
	RF	--	17,800	17,800		
	Total	143,600	17,800	161,400		
Cabrillo NM, Calif.	ONPS	264,200	1,200	265,400	1,452	123
	RF	--	68,100	68,100		
	Total	264,200	69,300	333,500		
Channel Islands NM, Calif. ..	ONPS	224,800	1,100	225,900	43	18,167
Death Valley NM, Nev.- Calif.	ONPS	1,224,400	11,200	1,235,600	633	1,892,993
	RF	--	47,600	47,600		
	Total	1,224,400	58,800	1,283,200		
Fort Point NHS, Calif.	ONPS	159,800	--	159,800	600	96
	RF	--	15,600	15,600		
	Total	159,800	15,600	175,400		
Golden Gate NRA, Calif.	ONPS	--	2,537,400	2,537,400	2,000	3,643
Grand Canyon Group:						
Grand Canyon NM, Ariz.	ONPS	31,900	--	31,900	14	193,019
Grand Canyon NP, Ariz.	ONPS	2,629,400	56,900	2,686,300	2,755	673,236
	RF	--	1,083,200	1,083,200		
	Total	2,629,400	1,140,100	3,769,500		
Marble Canyon, NM, Ariz.	ONPS	11,000	--	11,000	13	25,811

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Hawaii Group:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	134,000	--	134,000		
City of Refuge NHP, Hawaii	ONPS	214,200	700	214,900	342	181
Puukohola Heiau NHS, Hawaii	ONPS	--	89,200	89,200	205	--
						--
Haleakala NP, Hawaii	ONPS	291,700	600	292,300	314	21,190
	RF	--	8,000	8,000		
	Total	291,700	8,600	300,300		
Hawaii Volcanoes NP, Hawaii	ONPS	680,300	2,200	682,500	1,298	217,027
Joshua Tree NM, Calif.	ONPS	586,200	5,100	591,300	655	528,622
	RF	--	24,900	24,900		
	Total	586,200	30,000	616,200		
Lake Mead NRA, Ariz.-Nev. ...	ONPS	2,698,800	2,900	2,701,700	5,246	1,917,196
	RF	--	67,100	67,100		
	Total	2,698,800	70,000	2,768,800		
Lassen Volcanic NP, Calif. ..	ONPS	916,200	21,900	938,100	490	105,794
	RF	--	64,100	64,100		
	Total	916,200	86,000	1,002,200		
Lehman Caves NM, Nev.	ONPS	166,800	1,400	168,200	49	640
	RF	--	1,600	1,600		
	Total	166,800	3,000	169,800		
Petrified Forest NP, Ariz. ..	ONPS	625,700	6,400	632,100	1,282	94,189
	RF	--	51,900	51,900		
	Total	625,700	58,300	684,000		
Pinnacles NM, Calif.	ONPS	378,600	7,000	385,600	195	14,178
	RF	--	20,000	20,000		
	Total	378,600	27,000	405,600		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Redwood NP, Calif.	ONPS	777,700	66,700	844,400	105	27,807
San Francisco Bay Area Group:						
John Muir NHS, Calif.	ONPS	127,600	1,100	128,700	32	9
	RF	--	4,400	4,400		
	Total	127,600	5,500	133,100		
Muir Woods NM, Calif.	ONPS	171,100	800	171,900	825	486
	RF	--	36,400	36,400		
	Total	171,100	37,200	208,300		
Point Reyes NS, Calif.	ONPS	986,000	9,100	995,100	1,375	59,280
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP, Calif.	ONPS	2,746,300	26,000	2,772,300	1,971	846,054
	RF	--	100,500	100,500		
	Total	2,746,300	126,500	2,872,800		
Devils Postpile NM, Calif.	ONPS	29,700	--	29,700	95	798
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA, Calif	ONPS	822,600	12,800	835,400	1,123	41,777
	RF	--	20,300	20,300		
	Total	822,600	33,100	855,700		
Yosemite NP, Calif.	ONPS	5,310,700	87,500	5,398,200	2,736	759,097
	RF	--	1,062,000	1,062,000		
	Total	5,310,700	1,149,500	6,460,200		
Western Regional Office:						
Park Support Services	ONPS	254,800	--	254,800		
Professional Services	ONPS	411,400	--	411,400		
Arizona Archeological Center	ONPS	224,000	3,800	227,800		
Total, Western Region	ONPS	25,184,100	3,046,300	28,230,400		
	RF	--	2,844,800	2,844,800		
	Total	25,184,100	5,891,100	31,075,200		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION:						
Alaska Group:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	496,700	--	496,700		
Glacier Bay NM, Alaska	ONPS	361,400	22,700	384,100	36	2,805,072
Katmai NM, Alaska	ONPS	177,300	800	178,100	17	2,792,137
Mount McKinley NP, Alaska .	ONPS	828,700	6,100	834,800	387	1,939,493
	RF	--	225,800	225,800		
	Total	828,700	231,900	1,060,600		
Sitka NHP, Alaska	ONPS	177,400	12,100	189,500	54	57
Coulee Dam NRA, Wash.	ONPS	653,300	15,100	668,400	665	100,059
	RF	--	10,300	10,300		
	Total	653,300	25,400	678,700		
Craters of the Moon NM, Idaho	ONPS	173,600	800	174,400	287	53,545
	RF	--	4,100	4,100		
	Total	173,600	4,900	178,500		
Fort Clatsop NMem., Oreg.....	ONPS	113,200	800	114,000	136	125
Fort Vancouver NHS, Wash.	ONPS	132,500	600	133,100	245	162
Klamath Falls Group:						
Headquarters Office	ONPS	183,300	--	183,300		
Crater Lake NP, Oreg.	ONPS	681,100	1,700	682,800	656	160,290
	RF	--	33,600	33,600		
	Total	681,100	35,300	716,400		
Lava Beds NM, Calif.....	ONPS	295,800	4,000	299,800	177	46,239
	RF	--	1,300	1,300		
	Total	295,800	5,300	301,100		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Klamath Falls Group: cont.						
Oregon Caves NM, Oreg.	ONPS	87,800	200	88,000	209	480
Mount Rainier NP, Wash.	ONPS	1,989,300	18,000	2,007,300	1,750	235,193
	RF	--	60,100	60,100		
	Total	1,989,300	78,100	2,067,400		
Nez Perce NHP, Idaho	ONPS	170,200	200	170,400	218	1,737
North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, and Ross Lake NRA, Wash.	ONPS	1,134,100	4,600	1,138,700	688	669,177
	RF	--	6,100	6,100		
	Total	1,134,100	10,700	1,144,800		
Olympic NP, Wash.	ONPS	1,967,500	13,700	1,981,200	3,279	893,692
	RF	--	28,000	28,000		
	Total	1,967,500	41,700	2,009,200		
San Juan Island NHP, Wash. ..	ONPS	97,200	400	97,600	75	1,725
Whitman Mission NHS, Wash. ..	ONPS	118,200	600	118,800	97	98
Pacific Northwest Regional Office:						
Park Support Services.....	ONPS	186,000	--	186,000		
Professional Services.....	ONPS	162,700	--	162,700		
Regional Sign Survey Program	ONPS	117,600	--	117,600		
Total - Pacific Northwest	ONPS	10,304,900	102,400	10,407,300		
	RF	--	369,300	369,300		
	Total	10,304,900	471,700	10,776,600		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
HARPERS FERRY CENTER:						
Harpers Ferry NHP, Md.-W.Va.	ONPS	601,500	15,800	617,300	1,268	1,326
Audiovisual Arts	ONPS	880,600	--	880,600		
Informational Publications .	ONPS	1,261,600	--	1,261,600		
Museum Exhibit Production ..	ONPS	834,900	--	834,900		
Total - Harpers Ferry Center	ONPS	3,578,600	15,800	3,594,400		
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS:						
Office of the Director, NCP	ONPS	2,134,500	--	2,134,500		
Professional Services ...	ONPS	394,900	--	394,900		
East	ONPS	3,125,100	260,900	3,386,000	1,500	
West	ONPS	9,823,300	435,100	10,258,400	12,221	8,189
	RF	--	26,700	26,700		
	Total	9,823,300	461,800	10,285,100		
Ford's Theater, D.C....	ONPS	521,500	1,500	523,000	808	--
Antietam NBS, Md.	ONPS	241,200	3,200	244,400	475	881
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP, Md.-D.C.-W.Va. ...	ONPS	853,000	13,400	866,400	2,028	8,669

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
National Capital Parks: cont.						
Catoctin Mountain Park, Md....	ONPS	466,100	4,500	470,600	561	5,769
	RF	--	6,100	6,100		
	Total	466,100	10,600	476,700		
Baltimore-Washington Parkway, Md.	ONPS	590,000	6,400	596,400	1,200	2,431
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Va.-Md.	ONPS	4,514,100	40,400	4,554,500	6,500	6,159
Prince William Forest Park, Va.	ONPS	839,800	7,300	847,100	547	17,348
	RF	--	6,800	6,800		
	Total	839,800	14,100	853,900		
Wolf Trap Farm Park, Va.	ONPS	1,144,700	4,300	1,149,000	587	130
National Visitor Center, D.C.	ONPS	55,700	302,700	358,400		
U.S. Park Police	ONPS	10,756,800	--	10,756,800		
Total - National Capital Parks	ONPS	35,460,700	1,079,700	36,540,400		
	RF	--	39,600	39,600		
	Total	35,460,700	1,119,300	36,580,000		
SERVICEWIDE PROGRAMS:						
Concessions Management	ONPS	459,300	--	459,300		
Employees' Compensation Fund Payments	ONPS	380,800	196,800	577,600		

Park Areas by Region and Other Entities, Program Items, Etc.		Available 1973	Increase	Budget 1974	Visitor Projection Fiscal 1974 (in thousands)	Acreage
Servicewide Programs: cont.						
Executive Direction	ONPS	4,140,000	--	4,140,000		
Forest Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation of Burned Areas	ONPS	700,000	--	700,000		
Forest Management	ONPS	136,700	--	136,700		
Interpretation of Bicentennial Parks	ONPS	--	469,000	469,000		
NPS Centers:						
University of Alaska	ONPS	66,200	--	66,200		
University of Washington	ONPS	204,900	--	204,900		
University of Arizona	ONPS	267,000	--	267,000		
University of New Mexico	ONPS	217,200	--	217,200		
Florida State University	ONPS	162,200	--	162,200		
Reservation System (Contract)..	RF	--	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Volunteers-in-Parks Program ...	ONPS	100,000	--	100,000		
Total - Servicewide Programs ..	ONPS	6,834,300	665,800	7,500,100		
	RF	--	1,000,000	1,000,000		
	Total	6,834,300	1,665,800	8,500,100		
GRAND TOTAL	ONPS	162,666,000	14,114,000	176,780,000		
	RF	--	8,400,000	8,400,000		
	Total	162,666,000	22,514,000	185,180,000		

2. Forest fire suppression and rehabilitation of burned areas: Fiscal 1973, $700,000; fiscal year 1974, $700,000; no change.

Program of Work: These funds are used to meet forest fire suppression and emergency presuppression costs as they occur and for rehabilitation of burned areas. These funds may be required in addition to the regular fire protection service and other activites performed at the park areas for fire suppression and emergency presuppression. Suppression involves the actual fighting of forest fires while presuppression includes increasing protection forces during periods of critical fire danger in preparation for a fire emergency. After an emergency has passed, clearing, reseeding and other rehabilitation work is needed to reduce danger to human life and conserve resources.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The Service is continuing to cooperate with other agencies in fire suppression efforts. In addition, the intensive training received in the various fire training programs supported by the Serivce continues to facilitate the administration of all public land management encountered during fire suppression situations.

3. Executive direction: Fiscal year 1973, $4,140,000; fiscal year 1974, $4,140,000; no change.

Program of Work: Executive direction and certain administrative functions of the Washington Office, National Capital Parks and six regional offices are financed under this activity. The functions are general in nature and include: (1) formulation of policy; (2) prescribing systems and procedures; (3) legislative, budget, program planning and coordination, management analysis, financial management, personnel management, manpower development and property management functions, and (4) the overall executive direction and coordination of the various programs of the Service. The objective is to discharge the administrative and executive direction functions in the most effective, efficient, and economical manner, and to facilitate the execution of all of the Service's diversified programs to the maximum extent possible.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: During the last fiscal year the Service continued to finalize Activity Standards covering all Service programs. Activity Standards serve the overall Service management objective by documenting to park and office managers, acceptable levels of program implementation.

Organization changes have been made in the Washington Office to strengthen program direction. For example, the divisions of Program Planning and Budget were combined into a single unit to allow for more continuity for this program of work. Other accomplishments include the implementation of the first phase of an integrated Programming and Financial Management in three regions and the Denver Service Center on July 1, 1972. This system, under development for the past several years has made possible improved and simplified finance operations, as well as providing meaningful management reports available at the park, region and headquarters levels.

Other efforts were begun in September 1972, to develop a Law Enforcement Statistical Reporting program scheduled for implementation prior to the end of fiscal year 1973. Park managers and analysts will be provided with tactical intelligence derived from incident, traffic accident, and arrest reports, together providing information on such things as location, extent, time and type of activities requiring the Rangers/Officers attention.

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	6,625	6,627	6,551
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	2,642	3,300	3,101
Average paid employment.....	8,392	9,182	8,882
Average GS grade.....	8.7	8.7	8.7
Average GS salary.....	$12,861	$13,088	$13,088
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	$ 9,506	$ 9,877	$10,282

93-397 O - 73 - 24

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations	$127,554,771	$162,666,000	$176,780,000	$+14,114,000
Recovery of prior year obligations	-46,525	--	--	--
Unobligated balance lapsing	147,554	--	--	--
Transferred to other accounts	232,200	252,000	--	-252,000
Appropriation	127,888,000	162,918,000 1/	176,780,000	+13,862,000
Obligations by objects:				
11 Personnel compensation	$85,930,413	$98,048,000	$95,489,000	$-2,559,000
12 Personnel benefits	10,360,647	10,143,000	9,549,000	-594,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	18,103	--	--	--
21 Travel and transportation of persons	3,299,094	6,326,000	7,908,000	+1,582,000
22 Transportation of things	2,001,710	5,613,000	6,914,000	+1,301,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	4,639,505	6,500,000	8,700,000	+2,200,000
24 Printing and reproduction	385,645	698,000	792,000	+94,000
25 Other services	9,224,183	18,736,000	28,372,000	+9,636,000
26 Supplies and materials	8,286,863	9,687,000	11,789,000	+2,102,000
31 Equipment	3,290,228	6,810,000	7,160,000	+350,000

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Obligations by objects: cont.				
32 Lands and structures	90,236	105,000	107,000	+2,000
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	28,144	--	--	--
Total obligations	127,554,771	162,666,000 1/	176,780,000	+14,114,000

1/ Includes supplemental of $4,040,000 requested for pay raises.

INCREASES FOR OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $9,842,000 for operation of new areas. What is the total number of these facilities?

Mr. WALKER. Fourteen, 11 new areas and three boundary extensions in existing areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a net increase of $14,114,000 for operation of the National Park System, including 50 new positions for staffing new areas. Yet your schedule of total permanent positions shows a net reduction of 76 positions, from 6,627 to 6,551. Where were these decreases absorbed?

Mr. NORWOOD. Madam Chairman, this is an adjustment to the new appropriation account of positions for fee enhancement. We had all of the positions for manning these collection stations all in the Operation of the National Park System account. Those have been adjusted over to this new appropriation account where we are requesting $6 million for fee collection enhancement.

INTERPRETATION OF BICENTENNIAL PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $469,000 for interpretative programs at bicentennial parks. Will you explain how these interpretations differ from those in other park areas?

Mr. WALKER. As I understand it, Madam Chairman, it is for those areas that have been identified and would play prominently in the celebration of the bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is this interpretation going to consist of. In some areas you have people in costume, etc.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. This program is entirely for publications to interpret the relationship of the bicentennial areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Connally.

Dr. CONNALLY. Madam Chairman, we have conceived of an interpretative program for the 22 principal Bicentennial areas in the system as being related, so that when the visitor goes to one park he has an understanding not only of what happened at that park and what the resources are there, but of the total American Revolution as illustrated in these units of the system. That is what I call a circular concept for the program.

The interpretative materials will vary among the parks according to expected visitation and resources there. These materials will include maps, our usual folders, the handbook series, audio-visual exhibits at parks and films.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you continuing the printing of the Colonials and Patriots series?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is a separate program, as you know, Madam Chairman. It is related to the National Historic Landmarks program. We have several of those books that will be coming out before the bicentennial year. Several volumes will be closely related to the bicentennial.

You know the purpose of those volumes is to tell American history through the medium of historic sites and monuments all across the country, not just those that we own. Three of the volumes that will be related to the bicentennial, and that will be out before then, include the

one on sites associated with the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, which is at the printers now. Then there will be one on the Signers of the Constitution and one on the Presidents.

MOUNT RUSHMORE BICENTENNIAL AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. What does Mount Rushmore have to do with the bicentennial?

Dr. CONNALLY. Mount Rushmore is a great memorial.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand that.

Dr. CONNALLY. That is the answer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Either you were planning on George McGovern being President or Mr. Reifel still being on the committee.

Dr. CONNALLY. We try to be responsive to all the American people. Madam Chairman. It is an important memorial.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know but it has nothing to do with the American Revolution. Neither does Fort Sumter.

Dr. CONNALLY. Fort Moultrie is the significant part which is administered under Fort Sumter.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then you ought to make that plainly understood.

Dr. CONNALLY. There was a sort of southern Boston Tea Party there, a little fight there even before the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. WALKER. I asked the same question, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can't understand why Mount Rushmore is listed as a bicentennial area.

Mr. WALKER. One of the points made to me was that it does highlight four of our outstanding Presidents.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, but there are no funds in your budget for the FDR rose garden.

Mr. WALKER. We lost the rose garden.

Dr. CONNALLY. We have under our administration, Madam Chairman, several monuments of a memorial nature that really symbolize the whole history of the country.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more, Dr. Connally. I, for example, would like to see Fort Vancouver as a bicentennial project because this is where the State of Washington began. If you are going to have a grassroots bicentennial, this is exactly what it is all about. I don't disapprove, the only question is, as I look at your list of bicentennial sites, what was the significance of Mount Rushmore to the American Revolution? I have no objection to it as South Dakota's State identity.

Dr. CONNALLY. With your permission, Madam Chairman, may I say something about symbols. It is true, of course, no events that led to independence happened on Mount Rushmore, but neither did they on Bedloe's Island where the Statue of Liberty stands. That was a gift by the French people. The Washington Monument is a similar memorial structure that has symbolic meaning. This is the thinking that lies behind the inclusion of Mount Rushmore.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am glad to have the explanation.

Mr. YATES. How do you relate Mount Rushmore to the rationale behind the Statue of Liberty?

Mrs. HANSEN. One is a gift of the French people.

Mr. YATES. And the other?

Mrs. HANSEN. There are carvings on rock of four great Americans.

Mr. YATES. What does that have to do with the battle for independence? The Statue of Liberty at least commemorates the French-American alliance but what does Mount Rushmore do?

Dr. CONNALLY. I was speaking of the symbols. It has Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt on it.

Mr. YATES. How are all the four figures related to the American Revolution?

Mrs. HANSEN. Two of them are related to the American Revolution.

Mr. LONG. That is a pretty good percentage.

Dr. CONNALLY. It is about 50–50.

Mrs. HANSEN. They consider Mount Rushmore in their terminology as symbolic.

Mr. YATES. I think you are doing better than the witnesses are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Many times the committee does better than the agency.

Dr. CONNALLY. Madam Chairman, to pursue the syllogism, the Statue of Liberty was inspired by the Civil War and the fact that President Lincoln did preserve the Union. That reminded some French intellectuals of the occasion coming up in 1876, the centennial celebration, so Lincoln had something to do with the Statue of Liberty too.

Mr. MCKAY. I think you are really stretching on this.

Mr. YATES. This is what they call the bootstrap operation.

Mr. MCKAY. Washington and Jefferson have a monument out there too.

Mr. YATES. Jefferson, Nebr., is the name of the town.

[Discussion off the record.]

INTERPRETATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL

Mr. WALKER. Madam Chairman, I won't attempt to speak to what Dr. Connally did, but one of the things in the National Park Service which I have inherited, which Mr. Yates is talking about, is instead of just celebrating the Revolution we feel it is incumbent upon us to interpret it as a lesson in American history more than just the Revolution itself. We do have a lot of facilities, as you well know, within the National Park System, and I think we can help the American people and our foreign visitors.

Mrs. HANSEN. The bicentennial is a commemoration as I see it, of the beginning of a great nation, a celebration of what we have accomplished as a nation, and the establishment of goals for the future.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. It won't cost us a lot of money if we can just interpret it properly.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is going to cost an additional $469,000, to which we are not objecting. We would like to know what you plan to do.

Mr. WALKER. We are asking each superintendent in each park and each location to do his own small thing that he can to enhance the celebration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please supply the committee with some examples as to what you propose to do. I think the committee, since we do have some new members, would like very much to have some of the booklets that you are producing.

Dr. CONNALLY. Those will be multilingual, Madam Chairman. We will have some separate ones in French, German, and Spanish.

OPERATION OF NEW FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $1,803,000 for the operation of new facilities. Do you want to give the committee a summary of what is involved and an estimate of the numbers of visitors you expect at these facilities?

Mr. NORWOOD. These are, for the most part, newly constructed interpretation facilities that have been added either in the last year or will be open in the budget year. This list indicates interpretive facilities and maintenance facilities and the funds needed to operate them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your planning complete for Glacier Bay National Monument?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, the plan is concluded.

Mr. NORWOOD. This will open in December 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. I see that is another sewage treatment project.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct. That is one that has to be operating around the clock.

CUMBERLAND GAP NHP

Mrs. HANSEN. At Cumberland Gap National Historical Park you are asking for funds to perform U.S. Geological Survey studies. What does this involve?

Mr. WALKER. I am sorry, Madam Chairman, I don't know.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who does?

Mr. REED. We have had some erosion problems there.

Mr. FREEMAN. We will supply more details for the record.

[The information follows:]

FUNDING INCREASE FOR CUMBERLAND GAP NHP

The new facilities that will benefit from the geo-hydrological investigations conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey include those that have been partially constructed by Job Corps. These facilities include the historic Hensley settlement, now undergoing restoration, and the newly constructed Sugarrun picnic area and maintenance area.

BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to do at Biscayne National Monument?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is for the operation of the county park facilities recently acquired.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be your total acreage at Biscayne?

Mr. REED. We have concluded the purchase of the authorized project except for the mainland headquarters and launching ramp. We still have money in the authorization to accomplish that. We have very successfully concluded Biscayne. It is ready to be dedicated.

Mr. NORWOOD. Biscayne will contain 93,064 acres.

Mr. REED. A lot of it is submerged lands.

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $335,600 for Gulf Islands National Seashore. What does this entail?

Mr. FREEMAN. This money is for management and operation of the newly transferred State park.

Mrs. HANSEN. For management?

Mr. FREEMAN. For management of the former State park. It does not include the acquisition of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, just operating funds.

Mr. REED. We are still in court on Naval Live Oaks in Pensacola, and we still have to acquire more.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Virgin Islands boating facility $18,000. What is this about?

Mr. NORWOOD. These are boat docks that will have been completed and will have to be operated.

Mr. YATES. Is that St. Johns or Buck Island or where?

Mr. NORWOOD. One is on St. Johns and if I am not mistaken there is one completed on St. Croix also.

Mr. YATES. At the park headquarters?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting funds for living history demonstration and new signing (urban youth program) at Fort Sumpter. What is this about?

Mr. FREEMAN. The money there is for the new site primarily. It is interpreted by the Volunteers-in-Parks. This is money to take care of the new signs and living history demonstrations there.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $13,300 for Abraham Lincoln National Historic site.

Mr. REED. You asked about this yesterday, Madam Chairman. We do have the map. Would you like to see that? Dr. Connally, would you explain that.

Dr. CONNALLY. This is the Eighth Street, Madam Chairman, and this is Jackson Street, and this is Lincoln's home here. This is the only home he ever owned and the one most intimately associated with him.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you straightened out some of those furnishings.

Dr. CONNALLY. It was finished according to the plan worked out by a historian and interior decorator working for the State.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has been changed since the time I was there.

Dr. CONNALLY. It was maintained by the State. The plan, worked out by the State about 15 or 20 years ago, was based on illustrations that appeared in Harper's or Leslie's Weekly in Lincoln's time.

Mrs. HANSEN. They had some furnishings that weren't even of the period.

Dr. CONNALLY. I think it has been improved since that time. It is rather interesting to take a look at a photograph of the room with the illustration in Leslie's. They are rather close. Some of the Lincoln furniture was stored in Chicago and was burned in the fire of 1871, so a lot of the pieces are substitutes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have some beautiful pieces but there were some pieces that were of a period 50 years later.

Dr. CONNALLY. I think that is true to some extent, and of course we will be looking at all of the furnishings of the house again now that it is under our administration.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a very interesting home.

Dr. CONNALLY. The property behind it, which we propose to acquire, was an open undeveloped meadow in Lincoln's time. It was here a big threat came. A developer wanted to build a 12-story log cabin motel. That is what precipitated the legislation. We propose our visitor center over here on Seventh Street, with a staging area so the buses can be parked near the fairgrounds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you have a traffic control program?

Dr. CONNALLY. Absolutely. I was there one day just before the legislative proposal was worked up and there were 75 schoolbuses parked around the neighborhood. They come in there in swarms. There are already over three-quarters of a million visitors a year at that house. Obviously you can't do a proper job of interpretation in a two-story frame building with numbers like that coming through. That is why we need the visitor center here with just a staging area for the buses. They leave the youngsters there, go off and park at the fairgrounds, and then come back on schedule, so we can manage it. There is a temporary visitor center in the old house next to the Lincoln House. There are commercial buildings here on Eighth Street which we will be acquiring. They are rather undesirable elements in the scene—a cheap drink and souvenir shop there. It is this street, Eighth Street, we are going to try to restore, to preserve as much of the character that still survives as possible. On this corner we will restore or reconstruct the buildings that are missing. We know pretty well what those were like. There are photographs of some of them. This is the Rosenwald House which is being donated by the city. That has been restored. It was the home of a founder of Sears & Roebuck. This is the Lutheran Church, a Victorian building of the late 19th century.

Mrs. HANSEN. Springfield is one of the most interesting places to visit. The Old Capitol building is there.

Dr. CONNALLY. I was consulted on the restoration of that before I came to Washington. That project generated further interest in the Lincoln home at that time. We will not acquire the church. We will have a cooperative agreement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you leave this with the committee?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am.

NEW FACILITIES FOR NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $93,900 for Anacostia. This, I take it, is for personnel?

Mr. DICKENSON. That is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Quite a bit of your Summer-in-the-Parks activities involve this area, isn't that correct?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $302,700 for essential planning and operating staff for the National Visitor Center. What is your requirement in this regard?

Mr. DICKENSON. That is to get an advance staff necessary to precede the group visits, plans for the concession management, interpretive program and exhibits, and the many other things.

Mrs. HANSEN. As long as we are discussing the National Visitor Center, I don't see many signs of activity. What is happening?

Mr. DICKENSON. The loan is in the final stages of being signed between the railroad and the bank in New York. We believe this will be concluded by mid-March, the week of March 14.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then you can proceed?

Mr. DICKENSON. Then we can proceed. The construction time is approximately 2 years, but it is vital that we have a staff doing this advance work now, in order to be able to open in a timely way.

Mrs. HANSEN. $117,100 is requested for Southwest parks. You aren't requesting any new positions. Who will do the work?

Mr. DICKENSON. Again we are going to be handling that with a seasonal labor force, because it is largely maintenance and horticultural. That is the Southwest waterfront area. It tends to be largely a seasonal type of operation. The things we cannot do with seasonal we will contract for.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is true with all of the $1.8 million requested for new facilities. You aren't requesting any additional positions.

MANPOWER CEILINGS AND CONTRACT WORK

Mr. REED. That is correct. Right through the budget you will find we will be doing this with temporary help and reshifting maintenance positions into ranger positions and contracting for maintenance work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Contracting for maintenance work?

Mr. REED. We are going to have to, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you going to save money?

Mr. REED. I don't know whether we will be saving any money. The question is always a valid one. We are down to a manpower position where we are just going to have to assume this change.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee has had some dismal experiences with contracting.

Mr. REED. But with the manpower ceiling there is just no way around this.

Mr. MCKAY. Is this administration policy the same as in other areas to go to contracting for services rather than in-house capability?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. Throughout the administration. We are looking right now, with the manpower ceiling, to go to contract on certain services primarily maintenance.

Mr. YATES. Is that cheaper?

Mrs. HANSEN. Not in all cases.

Mr. REED. It depends upon the management of the contractor, how it is executed, how well it is supervised.

Mr. YATES. Do you have comparisons that you might give the committee?

Mr. FREEMAN. May I give you an example? One type of contract of work that has been successful is in the protection areas where you can contract with reputable private protection firms. For example, San Juan, Puerto Rico, particularly guarding the Fort, we rely on contract protection there instead of putting on rangers. Pricewise I imagine it is about comparable. This is one example where we have been doing this.

Mr. YATES. How many men does the contractor use, as compared to the number of rangers that would have to be used?

Mr. FREEMAN. He would be using about the same as we would be. On a 24-hour basis it runs something like five people. You use three but sometimes someone is sick or someone on leave, and you figure five men for an average 24-hour period.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $44,000 for Andersonville. Are you going to contract the personnel? With whom do you contract?

PHILOSOPHY OF CONTRACTING

Mr. YATES. I don't understand the saving. If you say it would cost about the same, in what way is the administration saving by putting a freeze on, if you are using contract service?

Mr. REED. It may not be. The cost ratio may come out equal but the administration is determined to hold down Federal employment as a philosophy.

Mr. YATES. As a philosophy, no matter if it cost more?

Mr. REED. I think they must have thought a great deal about that.

Mr. MCDADE. When you talk about costs are you talking about a permanent position? You have to rotate them from seasonal area to seasonal area. It depends on how you define cost. If you contract in some areas, although it might not be a straight daily savings, if you had a permanent position that you had to transfer, house, move around, you could get an enormously higher figure, couldn't you?

Mr. REED. Indeed it can.

Mr. YATES. That is the question I asked. I asked the question as to whether costs are greater or less. The answer I have received in the instance that was given, Joe, was that it was about the same.

Mr. MCDADE. I don't know if we were defining costs in those terms to mean such things.

Mr. YATES. I assume we meant cost to the Government.

MCDADE. Daily perhaps, but I don't know if we were considering housing and other benefits.

Mr. FREEMAN. We have not done enough of this to make the comparison you are asking for.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me repeat an experience we had with the National Forest Service about 4 years ago. They issued a contract for tree planting. They laid off their own people, who went on unemployment compensation. They brought in a contract crew. In this instance they contracted for people who were not citizens of the United States. There was a lot of controversy over that situation.

This also didn't result in a cost savings. The only thing you had was a furious community. The taxpaying citizens of the United States had been laid off for the purpose of importing labor.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield? Much of this is seasonal, the testimony has already shown. You pick up a work force, perhaps college students or whatever.

Mr. YATES. But does the freeze apply to seasonal employment?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. YATES. It doesn't so it is not applicable. We are talking about a comparison between those employees who are permanent employees and whose jobs are not filled because of the freeze, and a substitute con-

tract employment. Which costs more? How many instances of contract employment do you have under your jurisdiction where there is a freeze, where you have to hire contract employees because you need the work and can't hire anybody because of the freeze?

Mr. WALKER. We are having to do that now in certain parks, looking to the summer, sir.

Mr. YATES. Is that seasonal employment you are talking about?

Mr. WALKER. Sir, it will be on a contractual basis, that is correct.

Mr. YATES. As I understood what you just told us, the freeze isn't applicable.

Mr. NORWOOD. There are certain things which can only be done in-house by Federal employment. In those cases we do hire permanent, full-time employees, and then during the summer we hire seasonal employees. It is not legal for us to hire just simply personal services. That would be violating the Civil Service regulations.

What we really contract for is maintenance type programs, where you contract a service.

Mr. YATES. Janitors?

Mr. NORWOOD. Janitorial services where they supply materials, supplies, and the whole thing to do the job.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. YATES. I would like to ask whether or not your 1974 budget contemplates continuation of the freeze, or are you going to hire employees?

Mr. WALKER. We have a program in our hiring for 1974 of 50 slots.

Mr. YATES. So the freeze will end on June 30.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir; for those 50 positions.

LOSS OF POSITIONS THROUGH ATTRITION

Mr. YATES. How many have you lost through attrition during this fiscal year?

Mr. WALKER. We will end the fiscal year I think right on target.

Mr. YATES. How many is that? Is that 50?

Mr. WALKER. Total employees, sir?

Mr. YATES. Yes. I am talking about how many have you lost through attrition. I understand you are not replacing those whom you have lost through attrition; is that correct, because of the freeze?

Mr. NORWOOD. There is a level at which our employment is supposed to be set on June 30, 1973. At the end of the year that ceiling is 7,061 permanent employees.

Mr. YATES. How many do you have now?

Mr. NORWOOD. Last December we were a little over that.

Mr. YATES. How many is a little?

Mr. NORWOOD. I think 72.

Mr. WALKER. I was going to say between 50 and 100. They just told me 72 was the exact number.

Mr. NORWOOD. Our authorized strength in the budget for that is 7,960. Then we are authorized to have employed on June 30, 7,061. That is lapse of 899 positions.

Mr. YATES. This is the Park Service only?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. Each agency has their own limits.

Mr. YATES. Each agency will have lost a certain number of employees.

Mr. NORWOOD. When we put the budget together we have to project unfilled positions. There is always a difference between the authorized positions and the number filed at the end of the year, for the simple reason that you have a constant turnover running somewhere from 8 to 15 percent.

Mr. WALKER. Which was your question, sir?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is what you get down to. In order to control this, the ceiling is set and distributed among the several agencies. In certain cases maybe your attrition has changed in a given situation.

Mr. YATES. What will your budget provide for employment for the fiscal year 1974?

Mr. WALKER. 7,101.

Mr. YATES. You are allowed to go up how many?

Mr. WALKER. It will be going up 50 slots.

CONTRACTS FOR OUTSIDE SERVICES

Mr. YATES. How many contracts for outside services have you entered into.

Mr. WALKER. At this point in time?

Mr. YATES. Yes.

Mr. NORWOOD. We have any number of contracts in the maintenance type programs. Many of these things would be going on anyway.

Mr. YATES. Have you lost maintenance employees? Are those the kinds of employees you have lost?

Mr. NORWOOD. If you will recall, in 1973 we had to abolish maintenance type positions to move them into the ranger and law enforcement positions.

Mr. YATES. So you began to contract for outside services.

Mr. NORWOOD. We began to contract for outside services.

Mr. YATES. Was that more or less expensive?

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been your experience? By this time you should have had some.

Mr. WALKER. From the few superintendents I have talked to they have had very good results in their contract maintenance program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Depending on the area?

Mr. WALKER. Depending on the area, absolutely.

Mr. YATES. How much has it cost by comparison with the previous cost when you had permanent employees?

Mr. WALKER. About the same.

Mr. NORWOOD. Just about the same.

Mr. WALKER. We will provide facts to back this up.

Mr. NORWOOD. In some instances we found some of these things cost more.

Mr. YATES. When you say it costs about the same isn't it erroneous to say because you have cut down the number of Government employees on the payroll that the cost to the Government is less? You can't say that, can you?

Mr. WALKER. I can't say that, sir. I don't have the figures in front of me.

Mr. YATES. I am trying to get somebody to answer it who knows about the figures.

Mr. NORWOOD. No, sir; I can't say that it costs any less.

Mrs. HANSEN. Provide for the record some examples of your contracting experience. Use as examples some that cost more and some that cost less.

[The information follows:]

Examples of Comparative Costs of Contract Work
vs. In-House Labor

Park	Type of Work	Costs	
		Contract	In-House
Harpers Ferry NHP, West Virginia	Heating Plant Maintenance	$2,500	$1,200
Cape Cod NS, Massachusetts	Janitorial Services	32,100	23,700
	Trash Pickup	27,200	15,000
Mammoth Cave NP, Kentucky	Elevator Maintenance	2,478	4,000
Rocky Mountain NP, Colorado	Roadside cleanup and hauling and disposal of refuse.		
	(East Side)	34,000	31,000
	(West Side)	28,400	16,700
Lake Mead NRA, Arizona-Nevada	Maintenance NPS boats	30,000	25,000
Olympic NP, Washington	Maintenance of Trails	3,000	5,500

Mr. YATES. As I understand the rationale behind the position of the administration, if you have less employees on the Government payroll, presumably there will be less cost to the Government.

Mr. WALKER. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. What is happening on the basis of what you have said here today, that doesn't follow.

Mr. WALKER. We are saying it without backup material.

Mr. YATES. You are not saying it.

Mr. WALKER. It is costing relatively the same.

Mr. NORWOOD. There are certain things you do not have when you contract for it. You don't have the fringe benefits cost that Federal employment does impose upon the Government.

Mr. YATES. The employer is going to have that with his employees on the outside.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to pay for it regardless. The contract has to include the social security costs.

Mr. YATES. Of course. Costs are going to be the same.

Mrs. HANSEN. The contractor has to provide health care and everything else.

Mr. YATES. It will be interesting to see what the comparison is.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, we will look forward to submitting it.

Mr. YATES. Were there any other contracts for services other than janitorial?

Mr. WALKER. And maintenance.

Mr. YATES. That is all?

Mrs. HANSEN. You perform your road maintenance work many times with another municipality, do you not?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am, that is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which is?

Mr. NORWOOD. Grass cutting.

Mr. YATES. Have you cut down on the number of rangers?

Mr. WALKER. We have not. It has been purely in the maintenance program, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please provide for the record a typical agreement with a municipality on road maintenance.

[The information follows:]

TYPICAL AGREEMENT FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into this first day of July 1, 1971, by and between the State of Montana, acting by and through the State of Montana Highway Commission hereinafter referred to as the "State," and the United States of America, acting by and through the Superintendent of Glacier National Park, hereinafter referred to as the "Government":

Witness, that: Whereas the highway between East Glacier Park, Montana, and the Hudson Bay Divide, being parts of Montana State Highway No. 49 and U.S. Highway No. 89, further described as a portion of the Blackfeet Highway was constructed by the State on lands outside of the park, and

Whereas since the primary use of this highway was to provide visitor and administrative access to the park, maintenance of the highway, except for snow removal operations during the winter months on U.S. Highway No. 89 by the State, has been carried on by the Government under authority granted by various acts of the Congress of the United States, the latest of which is Public Law No. 633 (ED Stat. 885) 79th Congress, August 7, 1948, and,

Whereas this highway is now being used increasingly for year-round commercial and international traffic, and

Whereas it is the policy of the Department of the Interior to withdraw from the maintenance of roads outside park boundaries where feasible, and

Whereas the State has assumed responsibility for conducting and funding the connecting sections of the Blackfeet Highway under a previous agreement, No. 14-10-214-187.

Now therefore, in consideration of the mutual benefits to each accruing, and in further consideration of the covenants hereinafter contained, the parties hereto do hereby agree as follows:

(1) That the State shall continue to maintain in as safe and passable condition as is practicable, and under conditions prescribed in paragraph 2 below, the unreconstructed portion of U.S. Highway No. 88 between Kiowa and Hudson Bay Divide and the unreconstructed portion of State Highway No. 49 between Kiowa and East Glacier Park, excepting and excluding snow removal operations on Montana State Highway No. 49 during the winter months. Provided, however, that the State shall open this scenic Montana State Highway 49 for traffic on or about the fifteenth day of May.

(2) That under authority delegated by the Administration of General Services under the provisions of title III of the Federal Property Administrative Service Act of 1949, the Government shall pay to the State the cost of maintenance per mile annually—mileage being computed to the nearest 0.1 mile—as compensation and reimbursement for said maintenance excluding snow removal on the unreconstructed mileage of said Highways U.S. No. 89 and Montana State No. 49. It is further agreed that as sections of the highway are reconstructed to any stage and a contract is accepted as completed and the road is opened to public traffic, the annual payment which the Government has agreed to pay for the mileage replaced by such reconstruction shall cease and further maintenance shall be the responsibility of the State, except that the Government shall pay a pro-rata share for that portion of the year which has elapsed prior to the time of acceptance by the State of such section of road. No payment shall be made by the Government for those sections of the road under process of reconstruction when the contract specifications require the contractor to keep the existing road continuously open for public traffic at the contractor's expense; except that the Government shall pay a pro-rata share for that portion of a year during which the contractor is not required to keep open for public traffic such section of road. Said annual payment of approximately $850 per mile may be renegotiated annually if warranted by the increased or decreased cost of labor, material and supplies.

(3) That it is expressly agreed and understood that, for the purposes of this agreement, all of Montana State Highway No. 49 and that portion of U.S. Highway No. 89 between Hudson Bay Divide and Kiowa shall be considered as being unreconstructed at the time of the execution of this agreement.

(4) This agreement becomes effective July 1, 1971, and continues for each 12 months period thereafter subject to annual review unless renegotiated by mutual consent, or unless sooner terminated by completion of all reconstruction of U.S. Highway No. 89 between Hudson Bay Divide and Kiowa and on Montana Highway No. 49 between Kiowa and East Glacier Park and the assumption of all maintenance by the State; provided that subsequent to June 30, 1972, the agreement may be terminated by either party giving to the other 6 month's notice in writing, and provided further than the Government is not bound by the terms of this agreement for the expenditure of any amount in excess of available appropriations.

(5) Payment by the Government to the State shall be on an annual basis for work done during the preceding year upon receipt of properly executed invoices. For the purpose of this agreement the year will be the Government fiscal year commencing on July 1 of any year and ending on June 30 of the succeeding year.

No Member of, or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefor; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement it made with a corporation for its general benefit.

In witness whereof, the chairman of the State highway commission, by authority in him vested, has hereunto subscribed his name on behalf of the State of Montana and affixed the seal of the State highway commission hereto, and the superintendent of Glacier National Park, by the authority in him vested, has

subscribed his name on behalf of the United States of America, the day and year first written above.

STATE OF MONTANA HIGHWAY COMMISSION,

Attest:

By ——, ——,

[SEAL]

Chairman.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
By WILLIAM J. BRIGGLE,
Superintendent.

OPERATIONS OF ELEVEN NEW AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $9,842,000 is requested for operation of 11 new areas; $6,209,600 is requested for Gateway NRA. You have requested $2,537,400 for Golden Gate NRA. Do you want to give us some additional details on these large areas.

Mr. WALKER. What kind of detail would you want, Madam Chairman?

GATEWAY NRA

Mrs. HANSEN. You have operating expenses at Gateway NRA. What part of that is for salaries? Do you plan to contract the work? How much of this is for litter cleanup? How much is for law enforcement and so forth?

Mr. NORWOOD. To operate Gateway NRA it is going to require more than the 50 positions. They are obviously going to have to be pulled from existing operations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. Norwood. Such as out of the Washington office, I assume, or the regional offices.

Mrs. HANSEN. May we expect to meet you as a guard in Staten Island? Maybe I will meet Mr. Wiles.

Mr. WILES. I have been keeping quiet all day.

Mrs. HANSEN. What types of positions?

Mr. NORWOOD. I would rather expect we would move quite a number of ranger positions in there.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you would actually be decreasing your ranger services some place else.

REDISTRIBUTION OF RANGERS

Mr. NORWOOD. We are going to have to have rangers there.

Mrs. HANSEN. OMB only allowed 50 new positions for the new areas. Aren't you going to have a general, overall redistribution of rangers, which is going to mean a cut to other areas? Isn't this correct?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is inevitably what is going to happen.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want this information on the record, because we don't want newspaper editorials stating that Congress didn't provide adequate personnel when it is not Congress at all, it is an administration determination. What do you estimate will be your total visitation in the 11 new areas?

Mr. NORWOOD. If we may, we will pick that out.

Mrs. HANSEN. Obviously it is going to be in the vicinity of 15 million people.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am, it is about 15 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. These 15 million people's lives, safety, health, and so on are going to be utterly dependent on 50 positions. Isn't all that was allowed?

Mr. WALKER. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. You testified on behalf of the need for X number of positions for all these other installations. You have requested only 50 additional positions for all of these newly authorized areas, which must accommodate we will say in the vicinity of 15 million people. In order to accomplish the goal, you are going to have to cut personnel in other areas, which means what?

Mr. NORWOOD. It means we are going through each park and office to see where we can pick up positions, what maintenance jobs can now be done by contract and so on, in order to staff these new areas.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. I would guess 50 positions will no more than take care of the distribution of the pamphlets. Certainly you are not going to contract for ranger positions.

Mr. NORWOOD. No, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you are, we are going to close the parks.

Mr. NORWOOD. It is going to take 330 permanent positions and 300 man-years of temporary positions to operate these 11 new parks. We have 50 permanent in this budget request and a limited number of temporaries that we can put in these areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which positions in the Office of Management and Budget can we transfer?

Mr. NORWOOD. Let's take, as an example, it is going to take a lot of people to adequately staff Gateway National Recreation Area in New Jersey and New York.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to have to have lifeguards. Will those be temporary positions?

Mr. NORWOOD. Right, or perhaps by contract.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to have to have police protection. Will you contract with the city?

Mr. WALKER. We will have some rangers in there but hopefully we will have local municipality support in that area.

Mrs. HANSEN. There aren't enough police to stop the crime in New York now.

Mr. WALKER. That is correct.

Mr. REED. We will have to get them on off hours.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you contemplate transferring any part of the Capital Park Police?

Mr. NORWOOD. Hopefully not.

Mr. WALKER. Only on an emergency basis.

Mr. NORWOOD. I would suspect something might happen in the summertime.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are you going to find additional park police?

Mr. REED. I think there are plenty of possibilities with the New York Police force on off hours, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would these be temporary positions?

Mr. REED. They would be temporary.

CONCERN FOR PROFESSIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. What I see coming is a diminution of professional park management. Be careful, Mr. Walker, that you do not preside over the dissolution of the National Parks, which would be a national disaster. We can understand road maintenance contracts and so on, but I think to take a tired policeman off of a New York City beat and expect that policemen to put in 8 hours of good, faithful work, for the Park Service is expecting too much. I think you have the right to expect top flight people.

I can understand temporary positions in regard to bathing beaches. But I see in these urban parks a very unrealistic attitude on the part of the Office of Management and Budget. If you don't have adequate personnel won't it be necessary to restrict visitations? You are not going to achieve your management goals in these new areas. You have to perform in a professional manner in order to engender public support. Isn't this correct, Mr. Reed?

Mr. REED. Yes, Madam Chairman, it is a problem. It is a continual problem. You have put your finger right on it. As we search for manpower to open new parks, we are stripping existing areas.

REVIEW OF STAFFING NEEDS

However, the Director has begun a search throughout the Service for positions that are not being fully utilized or may not be as important in the many reorganizations.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has no objection to this.

Mr. REED. I am sure that he is going to find a certain number of positions which he can apply to these new areas. The basic problem that exists is that the Park Service has expanded very rapidly in the last 9 years and manpower hasn't increased sufficiently.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, this is what bothers me, because the manpower ceilings are instituted without recognizing the demands that new legislation puts on an agency.

Mr. REED. It would be my hope, Madam Chairman, if we can get over the economic problems facing the Nation, one of the immediate areas that would be looked upon with favor by the administration and by the Congress for increased number of staff positions would be the National Park Service, because they have had this rapid expansion which you know all about, and our services need to go up within these new areas and in existing areas, I might add. This is a year where we are going to open these new areas and give traditional Park Service performance within these areas by having a very tight belt.

OPERATING NEW PARKS

Mr. MCDADE. What is the opening date schedule for these parks?

Mr. WALKER. In most cases it is May 1, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am very concerned.

We have lying in the Forest Service 5 million acres that haven't been reforested and a great many more that have not been managed to the best of their capabilities. This goes all through Government.

Mr. REED. The BLM of course is not.

Mrs. HANSEN. You look at the total natural resource budget in your department and in Agriculture, and it is a minuscule amount. Here

lies the Nation we are defending. The wealth of the Nation lies in two categories, land and people, not in the multiplicity of our armaments. Yet you hesitate to provide adequate funds year after year.

Mr. Reed, I have been on this committee for 10 years and for 8 of the years we have had budget restraints.

Yet I see the usual expenditures of funds for foreign aid. I think the obligation—I am not an isolationist—is to protect our national lands and to protect our people through the wise and best use of these lands. This is an obligation that is deep rooted.

I am not sure that the accountants downtown in the Office of Management and Budget understand this philosophy. They are pennywise and pound foolish. You estimate 15 million visitations to these new areas. You have one confrontation among these 15 million and you are going to spend more money paying for the destruction than if you had provided adequate management and law enforcement personnel in the beginning.

The cost of the scars on the face of America are going to be so much worse than that small amount of money that is invested. That is what I warn you against.

Mr. REED. Yes; Madam Chairman, they are not easy management areas; they are extremely difficult management areas.

We are cognizant from the management side of the tremendous problems involved in stable programs in both areas.

I wish we had better news for you. But we do not. So the Director is rapidly going over his manpower, where it is in the field and central offices, to try to find wherever there is an excess position. We are trying to find those positions rapidly and look forward to moving that man or woman to an area where the need is, and where it can be more properly utilized.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield?

Did I understand the figure to be 300 permanent positions and 300 temporary?

Mr. NORWOOD. No; 330 permanents and 300 man-years of temporary.

Mr. REED. It is the man-years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Summer-in-the-Parks came about in Washington, actually, as a step taken to avoid what we call the heat of the summer, to get the kids off the street and into playgrounds.

This is literally what your parks do. They meet this tremendous national need.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING OF NEW AREAS IN FUTURE YEARS

Mrs. HANSEN. Will most of these areas require additional funding in future years?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes.

Mr. REED. All of them will.

Mr. NORWOOD. This is the bulk of it, but they will require additional funding in future years as new facilities are constructed.

As we spoke this morning about backlog in the development programs, as the facilities are developed in these new areas, there will be new operation and maintenance funding requirements.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield again?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

LAND ACQUISITION AT NEW AREAS

Mr. McDade. We had a colloquy earlier that we were just beginning new land acquisition at Golden Gate, some $6 million. Yet a large share of the funding on these new openings is in the budget for Golden Gate. You are absolutely certain that you are going to be able to coordinate your land acquisition?

Mr. Reed. Yes; there is a great deal of Federal land coming to us before acquisition of private lands.

Mr. McDade. You are still going to try to hit your May 1 deadline?

Mr. Walker. Yes. Some portions of the two gateways may not open until the fall.

Mr. Reed. Golden Gate and Gateway.

Mr. McDade. You can give us assurance there is no problem between your land acquisition yet to be done and the staffing figure you are setting forth here.

Mr. Reed. On Gateway East——

Mr. McDade. No; on Golden Gate.

Mr. Reed. We will not be ready there, but we have an agreement.

Mrs. Hansen. What happened to the agreement on Redwood?

Mr. Reed. On what?

Mrs. Hansen. On the State parks in Redwood.

Mr. Reed. That certainly came to no conclusion. But John Lindsay is willing to transfer the one in New York. Mayor Alioto looks to be ready to give the lands in the city of San Francisco to the Federal Government.

Mrs. Hansen. As long as he does not have to go through the State of California.

Mr. Reed. They do not have to. There is a State park in San Francisco, Belmont, but he does not want to turn over Redwood because of his visitation situation.

Mrs. Hansen. I remember that.

Mr. Reed. I will never forget that.

SERVICE OPERATIONS AT GATEWAY AND GOLDEN GATE NRA'S

Mrs. Hansen. You say in your justification, the Service is expected to provide programs immediately. Is this bicycle paths, and so forth?

Mr. Walker. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. Hansen. Yet you have no funds from May until July.

Mr. Walker. That is correct.

Mrs. Hansen. What are you going to do?

Mr. Freeman. We are negotiating with the city of New York, in the case of Gateway, for the portions of the area for New York, for the city to continue to operate the area this summer. We would pick up in September for the city parks.

Mrs. Hansen. What about the Federal share?

Mr. Freeman. The Federal of course would be what we would have to take on ourselves.

Mrs. Hansen. How are you going to pay for it? You do not have funds in your budget. You cannot just take funds out of——

Mr. Freeman. I realize that.

Mrs. Hansen. If you are going to be transferring money from one activity to another the committee wants to be informed.

Mr. FREEMAN. No; the Federal lands have not been transferred yet, but they are ready to be transferred to us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wiles, you had better explain this situation because you are obviously going to spend some money between May 1 and July 1. You know you do not usually get your appropriation until after the fiscal year has begun.

Mr. NORWOOD. What we have done in these situations where the land acquisition programs have been authorized, we have moved in a land acquisition staff, usually a park manager, a technician, and a clerk. That represents our headquarters office for that park installation until such time as we get the staff there.

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan to open on May 1.

Mr. NORWOOD. When the Director spoke of May 1 being the opening date, he was talking about the system as a whole. We cannot open these new parks until we have funds and people to open them with. And it is in this budget for 1974, beginning July 1.

Mr. WALKER. That is my fault. I was talking about systemwide.

Mr. NORWOOD. We are going to have an additional problem if the appropriations bill is not passed before June 30 this year and we are operating on a continuing resolution——

Mrs. HANSEN. I have news for you; I expect the appropriations bills will not be passed before June 30.

Mr. NORWOOD. What am I going to do with these areas come July 1?

Mr. MCDADE. How many times have you seen them passed by that date?

Mr. NORWOOD. Seldom.

Mrs. HANSEN. Look at the practicalities. There have been times you know when OMB is a bit stubborn about impoundments and so Congress has taken no great haste to provide additional funds to impound.

So you have these 15 million people in new areas with no money.

Mr. NORWOOD. No Park Service presence until we get money for it, except for the land acquisition staff.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have no reprograming plans, I assume.

Mr. NORWOOD. No, we do not have any money to reprogram.

Mr. FREEMAN. What we have done is, we requested both the State of New Jersey and the city of New York to continue their respective operations until September.

Mrs. HANSEN. What about San Francisco?

Mr. FREEMAN. This includes Jacob Riis Park, Sandy Hook, and South Beach and Great Hills Park and Staten Island at Gateway.

This will be until September. We will take over at that time. We have asked these people to continue. We have not fully negotiated yet with the State or city. We know we have no funds to take over until the fiscal 1974 funds are appropriated.

Mr. MCDADE. Are your budget figures based on a September startup?

Mr. NORWOOD. Based upon the negotiations for the startup whenever we had planned to; that is September startup in this instance, yes. We are going to have constant pressure from the city of New York, constant pressure from the States, you know, Congress passed this law back last year for you people to take it over, so come on down and take it over.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have the Cumberland Island National Seashore in Georgia. This has three beach areas to be developed and guarded for swimming.

Mr. NORWOOD. It is a very difficult problem. Financially, I do not know how we are going to work it out between now and the time we get an appropriation act that will permit us to put money and personnel into these areas.

It is difficult to go up and say to those people, "We just absolutely are not going to do anything until we get the money, but we do not have the authority to do it."

Mr. FREEMAN. We told them that.

LAND TRANSFER AT GOLDEN GATE

Mr. REED. I want to correct the record on one thing I did say to you on Golden Gate. The lands that will be transferred in fiscal 1974, will be city parks and Federal properties.

The State of California has not yet shown an interest in negotiating State lands, but we have of course a colossal ownership.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please send the committee a map for the record showing the ownerships in Golden Gate.

Mr. REED. Delighted.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also provide the same information for Gateway, NRA.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

[Note: The maps were provided to the committee.]

LAND ACQUISITION AT GRANT KOHRS

Mrs. HANSEN. You say, "The Service will acquire the interest of the National Parks Foundation of 130 acres in addition to the purchase of the remaining lands and easements." This is in regard to the Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in Montana.

What is the interest of the National Park Foundation? Do they own it at the present time?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are purchasing it from them?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. REED. They acquired a critical 130 acres to stop private development and held it for authorization.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting no new funding for interpretation and visitor services and informational publications.

Do you have any new developments in this area? Are you increasing prices?

Mr. NORWOOD. There is no new funding here. We put the additional funding requests under the interpretation for the Bicentennial areas. We think in 1974 that this is the amount of money that it will take for the program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this self-sustaining?

Mr. NORWOOD. No, it really is not self-sustaining, in the sense that it generates salable items that would continue to sustain it; no, it does not.

We do not have sales income equal to the amount of money that is put into it.

Mrs. HANSEN. As people purchase the interpretative folders, does this increase their ability to understand the park and therefore take better care of it?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Mr. NORWOOD. Many of these are given away, they are not sold.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand that.

Mr. NORWOOD. It is simply the increased value of the visitor to the park, we think in that sense, it is more than self-sustaining.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. Because it helps establish more care and respect for the parks themselves.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am.

VOLUNTEERS-IN-PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting no new funds for Volunteers-in-Parks.

Mr. NORWOOD. No, ma'am. This is one of the most popular programs that has been created in the Park Service in recent years, thanks to assistance of this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a lot of volunteers?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; we do.

Mrs. HANSEN. In how many facilities do you use the volunteers?

Insert the information in the record.

[The information follows:]

In fiscal year 1972, there were 144 areas in the system that had volunteers in parks.

Mr. NORWOOD. I know how many volunteers we have had and how many hours and what programs they have been in.

PRESCRIBED BURNING AS A RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TOOL

Mrs. HANSEN. You say that programs utilizing fire as a resource management tool have been inaugurated at Yosemite and Everglades National Parks. What does this involve?

Dr. CONNALLY. We call this prescription burning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give the committee the details of this program.

Mr. FREEMAN. Specifically, when you are dealing with forests like the Redwoods, it is very important that we burn off the undergrowth. For years we did not do this; nature did it a lot; even the Indians did it a lot. We have started this in the last few years. That is one example.

There are other reasons for burning. We will be glad to supply a scientific statement dealing with ecology.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do, because we will have many inquiries on this subject.

[The information follows:]

PRESCRIPTION BURNING

Fire has long been a natural phenomenon within the ecosystem. Before modern man arrived on the scene, fires burned uncontrolled through millions of acres. But once man developed the land, he saw fire as a destructive force to be eliminated. However, without the natural occurrence of fire, certain sections of the ecosystem progress along unnatural lines. It was soon realized that controlled, fire can be used as an effective tool for land management.

Fires resulting from natural causes are recognized by the National Park Service as natural phenomena. The presence or absence of natural fire within a given habitat is one of the ecological factors which contributes to the perpetuation of plants and animals native to that habitat. In lieu of natural fires, certain park areas use prescribed burns to restore native and aboriginal vegetation conditions.

Fire creates certain conditions favorable to the establishment and development of natural reproduction.

An important objective of a controlled burn is seedbed preparation. It is sometimes desirable to convert the forest litter to mineral ash and create a soil and seedbed condition that will be favorable for reproduction. This procedure is undertaken in the western areas for the reproduction of giant sequoia. Controlled winter burning at three-season intervals, until a sufficient number of seedlings are above 18-inches high, is the best procedure for longleaf pine reproduction in the Southeastern States. Soil productivity is also increased due to prescribed burning, because nutrients are more rapidly recycled into the soil.

Another use of controlled ground fire is in the prevention of plant diseases and the control of destructive insect populations. For example, prescribed burning is the best method to control brown spot needle blight of longleaf pines. The fire destroys the spores of the brown spot fungus on any diseased seedlings present.

Another use of prescribed burning is to reduce the hazard of catastrophic fires. Flammable dry brush and slash are burned, under supervision, to prevent an uncontrollable accumulation of material.

The following is a list of prescribed burning programs that are presently being performed by the National Park Service:

NORTHEAST REGION

1. Small burning program at Pipestone National Monument aimed at restoring native, aboriginal prairie grasslands conditions.
2. National Park Service funded research project (Michigan Tech) to determine role of fire at Isle Royale National Park which will lead to a fire manage plan.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

No programs.

MIDWEST REGION

No active fire management programs or plans; mostly study proposals being reviewed at higher levels or being developed at local areas.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks have studies underway on understanding the role of fire.

WESTERN REGION

Active prescribed burning programs at Yosemite, Sequoia-Kings Canyon and Grand Canyon National Parks. Let-burn policy at Saguaro National Monument. Studying fire's role at Point Reyes National Seashore.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

Proposal to restore natural conditions at Lava Beds National Monument now being reviewed.

SOUTHEAST REGION

1. Yearly burning of 500–1,000 acres at Everglades for the perpetuation of the pine species.
2. Research at Everglades to use fire as a means of control of brush encroachment onto the grasslands. Because of brush encroachment there is a lowering of the water table and an increasing fire hazard.

Mr. REED. I am most familiar with the burning in Yosemite and Everglades. In Everglades, as you know, the eco-system burned long before man ever came there, and this can be well proven in the muck overlays. Burning 2 years ago, for instance, in my opinion and in the park superintendent's opinion, before the great drought occurred, saved literally hundreds of thousands of acres from being terribly mutilated when south Florida caught on fire 2 years ago.

At Yosemite, various people, friends of the National Park Service, urged the understory to be burned because if they ever got a big fire going, it would have destroyed the Redwood growth at Mariposa and some of the other great stands. We got some fires burning on cool days and did it simply superbly. They took some chances, but it worked very well.

We got cool evenings, got a good cold fire going. One of the things that was incredible was the return of wildflowers alone. It was incredible even to the people. Visitors to Yosemite for 25 years or more could not believe the seeds were still viable. Yet they saw hundreds of thousands of acres of wildflowers.

Mrs. HANSEN. Seeds stay in the ground for 25 years or more, I have had it happen in my own yard.

Mr. REED. Yes. Yellowstone is the key one.

STATE BURNING LAWS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have some further problems. How can you burn and satisfy the antiburning laws? In Oregon, for example, you have the problem of burning. For years and years this tool has been used by all forest managers to prevent just what you have said; to burn the slash before there is a fire that could sweep through the entire forest.

But now, all of a sudden, even burning the stubble on the fields, which is part of the grain-raising program, is prohibited. How do you get around these State laws?

Mr. REED. I do not know how we do it in Oregon at the moment, because, as you well know, that whole outdoor burning program has been called off by their environmental enforcement agency.

In Florida I allowed burning by permit under certain atmospheric conditions, as long as you did not have overcast.

Mrs. HANSEN. So does our State, but in Oregon——

Mr. REED. In Oregon you would not be able to do it until they change their law.

I feel certain after 1 more year on this they will reflect on the wisdom of passing a total ban on burning and will modify that decision. I am confident of it, because the farmers were up in arms when I was there, on the stubble in the fields, just as you mentioned. There were many days where the smoke would have gone straight up and out of the way, and there was no reason from a health standpoint to prevent the burning. On an overcast day they should not.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is right. Macon, Ga., was very interested in having a program to find the answers on burning, but unfortunately, that was one of the items that has been impounded. This is an immense part of the whole southern fire problem.

Mr. REED. Without proper firing in the South, we just simply could not grow trees.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. This is right. They had to have the answer so they could monitor and take care of the air pollution.

You are requesting no new funds for security and protection. What improvements have been made in the last year and what is being done to better deal with the mass demonstrations in national park areas?

Mr. FREEMAN. Madam Chairman, No. 1, we have in 1972 trained 150 rangers in law enforcement.

Mrs. HANSEN. Were they trained departmentwide?

Mr. FREEMAN. Throughout the United States. These are the Park Service rangers.

In addition to that, 80 of our seasonals received substantial law enforcement training last year. We intend to continue this program. In addition, each of our regional offices has a U.S. Park Police officer assigned to conduct training throughout the year, usually onsite type training, which is very beneficial to our ranger people. So the training program is continuing.

We have reduced our major crimes around 11 percent. There was an increase in minor crimes, but the major crimes have been reduced considerably.

DRUG PROBLEMS IN PARK AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. What about your drug problems?

Mr. FREEMAN. The drug problem is, I would say, less of a problem than when it started about 3 or 4 years ago.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what do you attribute that?

Mr. FREEMAN. Part of it is attributed to the increased and improved law enforcement program. We still have a problem with drugs, though, because we need legislation in order to have concurrent jurisdiction with other law enforcement agencies, because our rangers actually have very shaky law enforcement tools for drug cases.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you discussed this with the authorizing committee?

Mr. WALKER. We plan to.

Mr. FREEMAN. We are also asking for legislation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can see you getting into a legal problem someplace along the line.

Mr. WALKER. Obviously it is an area we would prefer not to be in. By virtue of our time it is something we have to do. We are doing it well, I believe.

To speak further about the drug matter for a moment, it was the experience in the last year that was significant, I think, because of the awareness on behalf of the ranger and the Park Police by virtue of the education and training programs Associate Director Freeman referred to. This has caused concern on the part of those people that would come to our national parks and those kind of things.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had another problem that was steadily increasing, the pusher who was using a park area was pushing to the very young people.

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

LAW AND ORDER COSTS

Mr. NORWOOD. A very interesting statistic on this, under the provisions of the clause you placed in our Appropriations Act, we spent $1.2 million in extra law and order costs in fiscal 1972. But up until December of fiscal 1973, we had only spent $235,000 for the same purpose. So our training is really paying off in this area. We have reduced the costs considerably.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is what I mean, an investment.

Mr. REED. That was an investment that paid off.

MAINTENANCE BACKLOG

Mrs. HANSEN. This is why I have some thoughts about temporary setbacks.

You are requesting no new funds for maintenance and rehabilitation. What is the current maintenance backlog?

Mr. NORWOOD. The total operations and maintenance backlog is about $28 million. How much of that is specifically for maintenance as opposed to underfunding for management and protection functions. I do not have the breakdown.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a list of what you consider your top priority maintenance items?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. We most assuredly do.

Mr. NORWOOD. Speaking this morning of the review of this total backlog, the criteria we have set up is to classify what is the replacement and what is rehabilitation of facilities, that, due to poor maintenance, now has to be replaced.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to warn you that there are times, you know, if you let your maintenance go, when it becomes necessary to spend a great deal more on construction. So that sometimes the shortage of maintenance money is not economical at all.

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Mr. NORWOOD. Our maintenance, I think in the past several years, has been so poor that we need to categorize these backlogs in the construction into two categories, the requirements to reconstruct or rehabilitate existing facilities that are essential to provide safe, usable facilities for the visitor and protect park values, and then the construction of totally new facilities.

In many of these situations in this category, we are going to find that some rehabilitation was not done, not because of lack of maintenance funding in the past, but because of the change of the use of the facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Change of direction?

Mr. NORWOOD. The direction and the use we are putting it to.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS WITHIN PRESCRIBED STANDARDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You say, "The service's maintenance workload involves repair and rehabilitation for approximately 7,500 miles of roads for visitor use and park excess." How many miles of roads are up to standard?

Mr. FREEMAN. Of the 7,500 miles?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. FREEMAN. I would say about 25 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about your structures and bridges?

Mr. FREEMAN. Bridges are probably in better shape. We are right now making a special survey with the Federal Highway Administration of checking all of our bridges.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to say this involves a safety factor because you have a lot of people using them.

Mr. WALKER. Absolutely.

Mr. FREEMAN. We are doing this at the present time.

Our bridges actually get priority in maintenance over the road service.

Mrs. HANSEN. They should, because this is a safety factor.

Mr. REED. Right.

ROAD SAFETY

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have some critical safety factors in your roads.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. In some areas there is a need for better marking, some implication to the tourist that he should not be going at 35 miles an hour.

Mr. REED. We do have those. We have put up a lot more. I visited the high country in the back of Yosemite at that very difficult road where they had signs down to 20 miles an hour with good warnings. Other places I have seen a number of signs added by superintendents which I think are right in line with that request of yours, one that we will be continually watching.

OPERATING FUNDS BY PARK AREA

APOSTLE ISLANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you programing this year for Apostle Islands? You estimate 188,000 visitors.

Mr. NORWOOD. All that increase represents is wage board increases for maintenance personnel.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have some of the most dedicated personnel I have ever seen in my life in that area operating those boats. You have a very minimal amount of landing space.

Mr. REED. I haven't visited Apostle Islands yet. I have visited Picture Rocks and some of the other smaller ones. I want to get there. I have looked at their master plan and a wilderness review, which hastened my anticipation of going there some day.

Mrs. HANSEN. You do have the problem of a safe boat landing.

Mr. FREEMAN. We have proposed one I think at what is called Sand Bay which is the only place you could put one.

ASSATEAGUE ISLAND

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. What does your 1974 budget include for Assateague Island?

Mr. NORWOOD. That increase is for fee enhancement.

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't collect many fees at the present time?

Mr. NORWOOD. No, we don't.

Mr. WALKER. We have been unsuccessful in collecting at all areas.

COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. That is an interesting sidelight on the users from Washington, D.C. You are requesting an increase of $15,000 for Colonial Park in Virginia. What is that going to be used for?

Mr. NORWOOD. The first item of $2,900 is for wage board pay increases, and the $12,100 is enhancement of fee collections.

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase for Delaware Water Gap.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is operation of the new facilities in the Delaware Water Gap which you just saw a few pages back.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $52,000 for George Washington's Birthplace. What is that about?

Mr. NORWOOD. We have a new facility at George Washington's Birthplace, plus wage increase, and the item for the fee enhancement.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a very small increase for Indiana Dunes. Is that wage board costs?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary and Mr. Walker, you have a difficult problem at the Indiana Dunes in regard to parking for your visitors. If you use the land for parking you are not going to have any land left for people to sit on the beach.

Mr. REED. I once heard former Director Hartzog propose the most fanciful exchange of lands with the State there that sounded like the ideal solution but I am not sure the Congress nor the State had any idea of going ahead with it. It sounded like a marvelous solution to a difficult problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. He wanted to put the parking across the road. You ought to go and see it. The beach is very narrow.

Mr. REED. We will do that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have millions of people visiting the dunes. There is some form of rapid transit going to the Indiana Dunes. It seems to me that there should be arrangements to get as many people during the daytime as is possible to use the transit.

Mr. FREEMAN. This is the commuter railroad.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right, to South Bend.

Mr. FREEMAN. We are making arrangements for a train stop particularly at the West Beach area which is the closest one toward Gary

and Chicago, for people to use the train to get to the beach. Also at that particular area the topography is such that we are giving some consideration to a parking facility rather than a large, paved parking lot. A parking garage could be designed to blend with a hill or dune and it would be aesthetically attractive and have several stories for parking. This is under consideration for the development of that beach.

Mr. NORWOOD. Nor would it get covered over by sand as the present parking lot does.

Mr. WALKER. It will cost an awful lot of money though, Madam Chairman.

TRANSPORTATION TO PARK AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why I am suggesting that you begin to sell the idea to those people who are visiting the Indiana dunes for the day to use the transit facility. It might be possible to provide new cars with special rates. It seems to me it would also prevent the exceptional overuse of that particular area.

Mr. FREEMAN. There would have to be special arrangements because the big use would be weekends and the commuter trains do not run as often.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I discovered. These are some of the things that I think the Park Service should discuss with the cities which operate these facilities. If you are going to provide better management and at a lesser cost to the Government, it would seem to me these are some of the things you should be doing.

Mr. HULETT. We are working very closely with the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation Department in California. They would use a whole series of new commuter buses during the daytime period to move people in and out of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. They have built new ferries plus hydrofoils for use in that area. They would be used in offpeak commuter hours and on the weekends. They see it as a great utilization of a large capital investment during a period when they are sitting idle.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is what I saw at the Indiana dunes.

Mr. WALKER. We should do this all across the country.

Mrs. HANSEN. It could result in full utilization of a company's facilities.

Mr. WALKER. We would appreciate any help you can give us.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you completed your work at the Statue of Liberty that you began a couple of years ago?

Dr. CONNALLY. No; there is a further work program on the Statue of Liberty.

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $424,600 for Shenandoah National Park. What does this involve?

Mr. WALKER. Fee collection.

Mr. NORWOOD. The first item is in the wage increases, and the $363,000 for Shenandoah is to open additional fee-collection stations. We are probably going to have to reroute some short pieces of road, in

order to do it, because we find that we do have long lines of cars backing up to those entrance stations.

Mr. REED. Yes, on that bad road.

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $537,200 for the Everglades National Park. What does this involve?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is the fee enhancement again.

Mrs. HANSEN. How are the fee collections at this facility?

Mr. NORWOOD. Fee collections are not doing too well. We collected $309,000.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. QUICK. Most of this is a one-time nonrecurring cost.

Mr. NORWOOD. Where these large amounts are shown for fee enhancement involves the building of a station or a facility, which is a one-time expense.

GREAT SMOKY NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $3,000 for Great Smoky National Park. What does this involve?

Mr. NORWOOD. The $1,400 is for wage board increases and the $1,600 is for a new facility.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are also requesting $292,100 for a facility?

Mr. NORWOOD. The amount of $292,100 is for construction of new entrance station facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. You seem to be having fee collection problems all over the United States.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am, we are. In this particular instance we are going to construct five new stations to collect fees.

BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, S. DAK.

Mrs. HANSEN. Badlands National Monument, increase of $608,800?

Mr. NORWOOD. Three new entrance stations and supporting facilities and furnishings including three cash registers.

NATCHEZ-TRACE PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $14,400 for the Natchez Trace Parkway.

What are the details?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is all personnel services to man the entrance stations.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Yosemite National Park, increase of $1,062,000?

Mr. NORWOOD. $1,062,000. That is an additional amount for the transportation system.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your passenger load in that transportation system? Insert the statistics in the record?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, we do have statistics on how many people we did serve.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF VISITORS SERVED BY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AT YOSEMITE

In fiscal 1972 the Yosemite transportation system accommodated over 2 million visitors.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting no increase for park support services and professional services for the Southwest Regional Office. What type of services are these?

Mr. QUICK. This is for professional services. Rather than have a professional position, engineer, landscape architect, et cetera, located in each of the small parks of the Southwest, we have the program centralized in the regional office to provide these services to the areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your regional office located in Albuquerque?

Mr. QUICK. Santa Fe.

[Discussion off the record.]

KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $800 is requested for Katmai. What is involved?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is for wage board increases for the maintenance personnel.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at this facility?

Mr. NORWOOD. 17,000.

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you ever get that walkway covered at Glacier Bay, between your main lodge and your motel rooms?

Mr. FREEMAN. I can't answer that.

Mr. NORWOOD. I understand it was finished this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you been to Glacier Bay?

Mr. REED. No, ma'am, I haven't.

Mrs. HANSEN. It rains all the time.

Mr. REED. I hear it does.

Mrs. HANSEN. You took your chances going up the ramp to get aboard. In my country I am used to boats.

Mr. NORWOOD. May we answer that.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have installed the tar paper, that I know. The lodge is very beautiful, but the walks have not been covered and if you don't carry an umbrella you must go through the rain. We recommended there be some kind of forest type covering. We heard a lot of adverse comments from the visitors at Glacier Bay, that is why I am asking the question.

Mr. FREEMAN. We would like to double check this and supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

WALKS AT GLACIER BAY

At Glacier Bay National Monument, the walks have not been covered, in large part because the existing roof lines do not lend themselves to addition of covered walks. Umbrellas are placed in racks, for use as needed. The architect of the accommodations is presently doing another design job at Glacier Bay, and he will be asked to study the problem of covering the walks.

SITKA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. $189,500 is requested for Sitka National Historical Monument. Are you working with the Forest Service to save the Totems in this area?

Mr. NORWOOD. There are three agencies working on this, the Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Forest Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you salvage all of them.

Mr. REED. Are there a lot of them?

Mrs. HANSEN. They are sitting outside in the rain. They were in imminent danger at the time I saw them. Some of them were being stolen, for one thing.

Mr. NORWOOD. The Indian Crafts Council has taken a considerable interest in that project. There are a lot of those that are never going to be saved, I am afraid.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know, it is about 10 years too late.

The next thing I want to know about is the church. What is happening on that historical Russian Church? They were trying to raise some funds to reconstruct it, because it really is very historical.

Mr. REED. It is magnificent.

Mr. FREEMAN. The Russian Mission?

Mr. HULETT. As a result of the legislation the Congress passed last year that is included within the boundaries of the Sitka National Historical Park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then funds could be provided for in the construction budget?

Mr. HULETT. Yes, ma'am. I forget the exact figure we are authorized for reconstruction and restoration activities.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have another church up there that is very interesting and it is located at Tyonek. This is a Russian Orthodox Church, but on Indian lands. It has some very interesting and beautiful things.

Mr. REED. I am sure it is being studied by the Alaskan team, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am very interested in this church because it had burned. We will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MARCH 7, 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

We will now turn to your planning and construction program, which is usually a very interesting subject.

Mr. WALKER. I think from what we heard yesterday that we have a lot of work to do in that area before coming to your committee again.

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert pages 62 through 83 of the justifications in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Planning and Construction

Appropriation, 1973	$50,696,000	
Supplemental appropriation, 1973	350,000	
Unobligated balance from prior years	58,200,993	
Total available for obligation		$109,246,993
Decreases:		
Buildings, utilities, and other facilities	96,945,567	
Park recreation and wilderness planning	93,000	
Undistributed	3,608,426	100,646,993
Subtotal		8,600,000
Increases:		
Buildings, utilities, and other facilities		50,700,000
Cooperative programs		130,500
Statutory or contractual aid for other activities		69,500
Total available for obligation		59,500,000
Less: Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1973		39,500,000
Budget Estimate 1974		20,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974			Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973	Page Ref.
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1973	Budget Estimate		
1. Buildings, utilities, and other facilities	$96,945,567	$50,700,000	$39,500,000	$11,200,000	$-46,245,567	64
2. Park, recreation, and wilderness planning ...	4,493,000	4,400,000	--	4,400,000	-93,000	66
3. Cooperative programs	3,797,000	3,927,500	--	3,927,500	+130,500	73
4. Statutory or contractual aid for other activities ..	403,000	472,500	--	472,500	+69,500	78
Subtotal	105,638,567	59,500,000	39,500,000	20,000,000	-46,138,567	
Undistributed	3,608,426	--	--	--	-3,608,426	
Total	109,246,993	59,500,000	39,500,000	20,000,000	-49,746,993	

1. Buildings, Utilities, and Other Facilities - $11,200,000

The amount of $11,200,000 is requested for the construction of buildings, utilities, and other facilities. The proposed fiscal 1974 program will permit the National Park Service to continue the planning and construction in selected areas associated with the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration and high priority general support construction projects.

American Revolution Bicentennial - $7,100,000

This amount will permit continued work on the planning and development programs necessary to provide suitable facilities to enable visitors to appreciate and understand the celebration of 200 years of United States History. The focal year of the Bicentennial Celebration will be 1976. In order to complete the proposed developments by that time, planning must be finalized and construction must continue on schedule in fiscal 1974. The proposed amount of $7,100,000 will include funds for exhibits, advance planning, project planning and construction funds as follows:

Exhibits and other interpretive facilities	$100,000
Advance Planning	112,000
Project Planning and Construction	6,888,000
Total	$7,100,000

Within the National Park System, there are 22 selected park areas and the National Capital Area associated with the Bicentennial. (See listing below.) It is estimated that approximately $140 million is needed for the remaining 2-year (Fiscal 1974-5) construction period. In fiscal 1974, the total Bicentennial development program proposed is $39.6 million, consisting of $12.6 million under Road Construction, $19.9 million under Planning, Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities account and $7.1 million in this account.

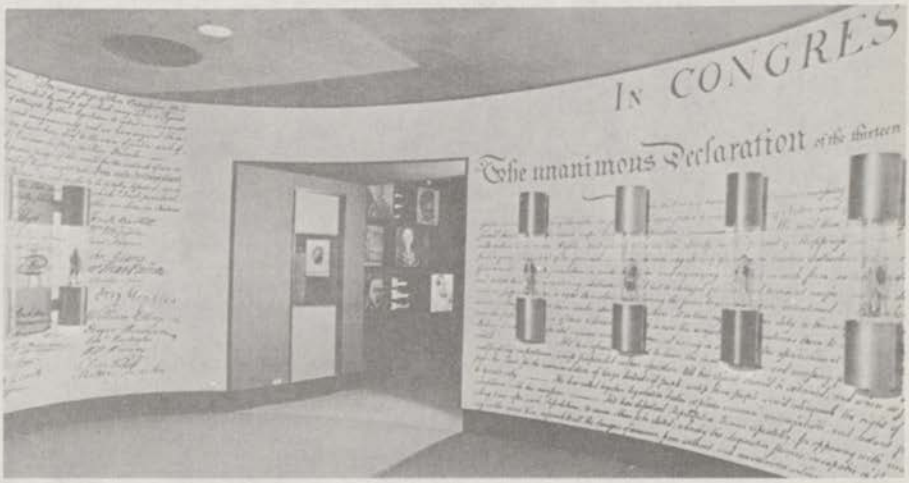
This amount will allow significant planning and construction work to be carried out in 19 of the Bicentennial areas and the National Capital Parks.

Adams NHS	Massachusetts
Colonial NHP	Virginia
Cowpens NBS	South Carolina
Federal Hall NMem	New York
Fort McHenry NM and HS	Maryland
Fort Moultrie NHS	South Carolina
Fort Necessity NB	Pennsylvania
Fort Stanwix NM	New York
George Rogers Clark NHP	Indiana
George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia
Guilford Courthouse NMP	North Carolina
Hamilton Grange NMem	New York
Hopewell Village NHS	Pennsylvania
Independence NHP (Includes Gloria Dei Church NHS)	Pennsylvania
Kings Mountain NMP	South Carolina
Minute Man NHP	Massachusetts
Moores Creek NMP	North Carolina
Morristown NHP	New Jersey
Mount Rushmore NMem	South Dakota
Salem Maritime NHS	Massachusetts
Saratoga NHP	New York
Statue of Liberty NM	New York-New Jersey
National Capital Parks	District of Columbia-Maryland - Virginia



AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

Exhibits included in the American Museum of Immigration.







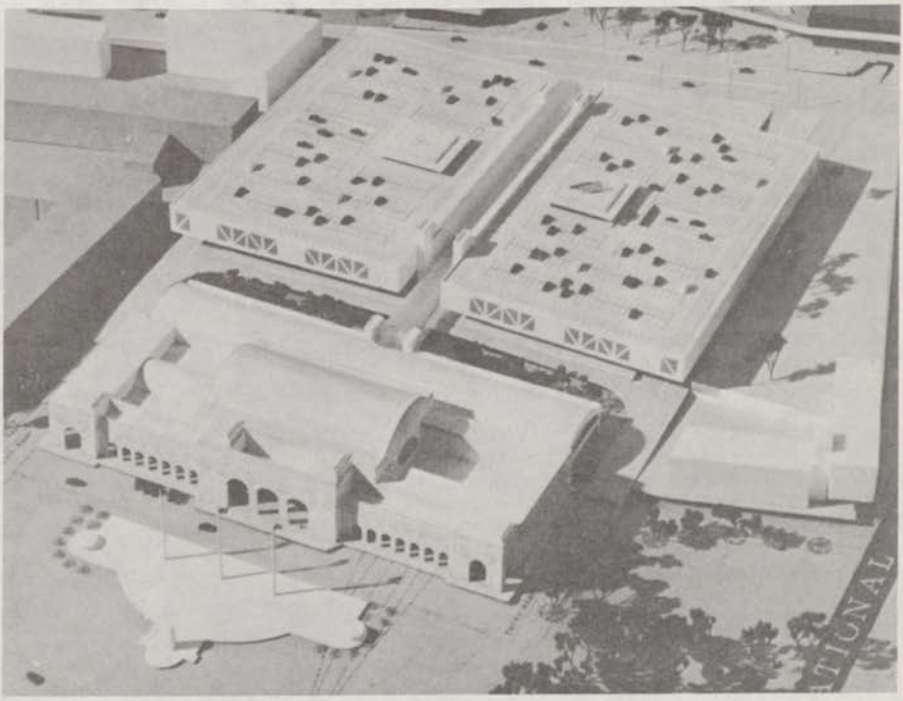
FEDERAL HALL NM
NEW YORK



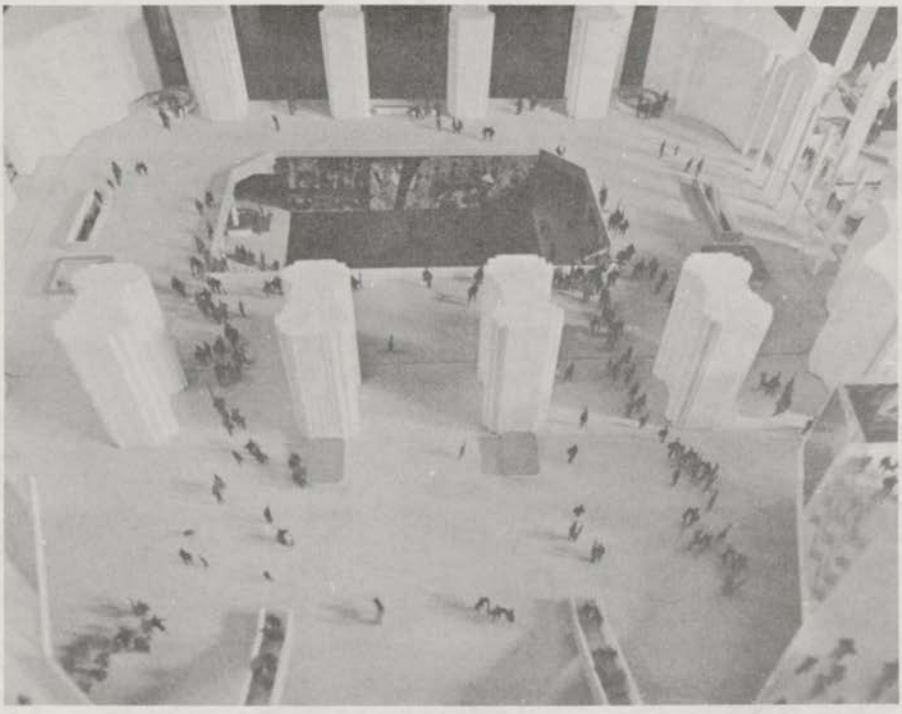
Remodelling and restoration work at Federal Hall, located in New York City.

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER

The National Visitor Center complex is planned around Union Station, at front, which will be converted into the Visitor Center. A 4,500 car parking facility adjacent to the Center is proposed.



The audiovisual center planned for the Main Hall of the National Visitor Center will provide information on significant historic sites and shrines.



General Support - $4,100,000

Funds are required annually for major alterations and improvement projects, for construction and/or replacement of exhibits and other interpretive facilities in existing park buildings, and for facilities to serve concession developments, and for advance planning. In most instances this program consists of numerous small items. The priority of specific project requirements changes throughout the year and, therefore, lump sum amounts are requested without project identification. Provision is made in this request for the following lump sum items:

a. Major alterations and improvements - $1,600,000

b. Exhibits and other interpretive facilities - $700,000
This includes an amount for construction or replacement of museum exhibits and audiovisual facilities and programs in existing buildings and along waysides.

c. Facilities to serve concessioner developments - $300,000

d. Advance Planning - $1,500,000

2. Park, Recreation and Wilderness Planning: Fiscal year 1973, $4,493,000; fiscal year 1974, $4,400,000, decrease of $93,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $-93,000	--	$715,600	17	Reduction in water resource studies program.

National Park System Plan--Natural History

Program of Work: The budget provides $166,600 for continuing this program in 1974 at the same level as in fiscal year 1973.

The present national environmental crisis further accents the importance of the National Park System Plan. The Plan plays a very special part in setting aside outstanding examples of our natural heritage for public inspiration and enjoyment. Further, it will have a great scientific value since it identifies and describes many relatively undisturbed ecosystems.

In 1970, a special study was prepared to develop the most meaningful and helpful analysis of the present National Park System and to identify gaps and inadequacies. The resulting reports, upon the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, were approved by the Secretary as valuable guidelines for further evolution of the National Park System Plan and a useful framework within which to present plans and priorities to the Office of Management and Budget and the Committees of the Congress for expansion of the National Park System.

The Natural History portion of the National Park System Plan is organized on the basis of natural history themes and natural regions which provide a logical and scientific approach for identifying the kinds of areas which best represent our natural heritage, and hence, the areas which should be evaluated for possible inclusion in the System. The Plan provides a framework within which the National Park System may be effectively organized to protect and exhibit superb elements of the Nation's natural heritage--the most significant examples of our great national landscapes, riverscapes and shores and undersea environments; the processes which form them; the life communities that grow and dwell therein.

The recent study analyzes some 33 natural history themes as they occur in one or more natural regions comprising our Nation. It is important that studies of these regions and the themes represented in them advance as rapidly as possible so that recommendations for rounding out the National Park System can be made while opportunities still exist.

Natural History Theme Studies accomplished or undertaken in the last six fiscal years will make important contributions to this goal. Ten regional studies, involving an average of 13 themes each, are programmed to start in fiscal year 1974. They reflect priorities which recognize endangered types of areas, the inroads of other resource-based uses, the continuing spread of man's work, and in some cases the question of timeliness in relation to other broad ongoing governmental studies.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: During fiscal year 1972 and the first portion of fiscal 1973, nine new natural history theme studies were started while six were completed during this same time period. The six new theme studies undertaken include the Atlantic Coastal Plain natural region (ecological sites); Gulf Coastal Plain natural region (ecological sites); the Great Basin natural region, the Wyoming Basin natural region, Hawaiian Islands natural regions, and the Pacific

Island Territories natural region, Atlantic Coastal Plain natural region (geological sites); Gulf Coastal Plain natural region (geological sites); and the Arctic Lowland natural region (geological sites).

Those theme studies completed in fiscal years 1972 and 1973 include: Island Wetlands; Oak-Hickory Forest Region; Oak-Chestnut, Mixed Mesophytic, Western Mesophytic Forest Regions; Hemlock-White Pine-Northern Hardwoods Forest Region, Southeastern Evergreen and Oak-Pine Forest Regions; and Great Plains natural region (geological sites).

Landmarks

Program of Work: The budget provides $444,400 for natural landmark evaluation studies in 1974 at the same program level as in fiscal 1973.

The Natural Landmarks Program is directed toward the identification and registration of natural landmarks that encourage the preservation of nationally significant natural areas regardless of ownership. The objectives of the program are to: Encourage the preservation of sites illustrative the geological and ecological character of the United States; strengthen cultural appreciation of natural history; enhance the educational and scientific value of sites thus preserved; and to foster a greater concern in the conservation of the Nation's natural heritage.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: During fiscal 1972, onsite natural landmark evaluations were started at 401 sites. Previous landmark evaluation studies resulted in 20 natural landmarks being added to the Registry in fiscal 1972 and 23 natural landmarks being added in fiscal 1973. An additional 26 landmarks are now awaiting approval by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the Registry.

New Area Studies

Program of Work: The budget provides $557,900 for new area studies in 1974 at the same program level as in fiscal 1973.

The Service investigates, evaluates, then makes and supports recommendations relating to proposals to add new areas to the National Park System. The proposals arise through suggestions from citizens, citizen organizations, and citizen advisory groups; through systematic natural and historical theme studies conducted by the National Park Service; and, as a result of studies required by Acts of Congress (as the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails System Act). Much of the program activity, moreover, arises in response to inquiries and requests from individual Members of Congress and Congressional Committees concerning proposed and pending legislation. The normal sequence of events progresses from the suggestion to (1) a reconnaissance study and determination of national significance; (2) a study suggesting various management and boundary alternatives; (3) the preparation of a master plan for management and development which is fully supported by maps, exhibits, and quantitative data concerning costs for acquisition, development and operation of the proposed area needed to support legislative action. Approximately 200 potential new areas are under various stages of review and consideration. This program is essential to legislative consideration of areas which could bring quality outdoor recreation opportunities within range of millions of deprived persons who might otherwise never realize this experience; it provides data needed for legislative consideration of proposals involving natural and historical resources which in the absence of adequate recognition and protection may be lost forever.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: During fiscal year 1972, the National Park Service completed 11 new area studies. Four more studies have been completed thus far in fiscal year 1973. Some 28 sets of legislative support data based on these, earlier, or still underway reports have been compiled or updated in fiscal year 1972, and two in the first part of fiscal year 1973.

Land Use Studies

Program of Work: The budget provides $488,200 in fiscal year 1974 for land use studies, the same as was available in fiscal 1973. Changing land values throughout the Country accentuate the need for accurate and up-to-date cost estimates on new areas and boundary adjustment proposals to be submitted to Congress. Under this work element, the development of land cost procedures and the actual land cost estimates are prepared. Additionally, work leading to the solution of problems relating to both normal and adverse use made of park lands, and in recommending changes in existing park boundaries is carried out.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The many land use studies recently performed resulted in the passage of legislation by the 92nd Congress, and approved by the President, to authorize 16 new areas for the National Park System and to provide for boundary adjustments or increases in the statutory ceiling for land acquisition at 24 areas previously authorized.

As a result of the accomplishment of land use studies pertaining specifically to the urgent need for additional recreational opportunities in and near large metropolitan areas as well as provide adequate protection of resources, legislation as passed by the Congress and signed into law in October by the President authorizing the establishment of two new National Recreation Areas; Gateway NRA, located in New York and New Jersey and Golden Gate NRA, located in the San Francisco Bay Area, California.

Water Resource Studies

Program of Work: The budget provides a program of $715,600 in fiscal 1974, a decrease of $93,000 compared with the amount available in fiscal 1973, for the water resource studies program and acquisition of water rights. These two interrelated programs are combined in an effort to reflect total management of water resources.

Water resource studies include the direction and coordination of the Servicewide water resources program. Water resource activities are directed towards matters dealing with water, including wastewater, its occurrence, quantity, quality, uses, disposal, reuse, conservation, and its overall protection. Planning, development and management of park areas are frequently dependent upon water.

Water resource activities involve a program of water resource studies for all park areas. These hydrologic studies inventory known water sources--streams, lakes, springs and wells--their present use and development, their physical characteristics and their potentials. The studies locate and evaluate other sources, generally through cooperative studies with other Federal agencies, principally the U.S. Geological Survey, or by contract with State agencies, universities or private consultants. A limited number of studies are carried out by Service personnel. The reports describe the geology of the area, discuss the ground and surface water potentials, the minimum yield of streams, springs and wells, water quality, and effects development of the source may have on the environment.

Paralleling the importance of the knowledge of the physical characteristics of the water resource, is a knowledge of the ownership and legal limits to which this resource may be utilized. To this end, activities relating to acquisition of water rights are directed to investigate ownership, rights and use of water for all park areas to facilitate the protection and, where appropriate, the perfection of water rights. Prelitigation studies of water resources and related water rights are made as necessary for the Solicitor's Office and/or Justice Department. Water resource data are collected to satisfy requirements of court decisions.

The water resource activity concerns itself with the examination of the water resources potential and water rights, as necessary, on lands proposed for acquisition. Lands may be inholdings, newly authorized areas or proposed areas. The

examinations and appraisers in determining the monetary value of lands to be acquired, the necessity of acquiring the lands in fee simple or the advisability of quit-claiming or excepting rights to water in the deeds. As necessary, with assistance from land acquisition personnel, the acquisition of water rights and rights-of-way on private lands in and out of park areas are consummated.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: In 1972 the program involved work in 57 parks which included 18 comprehensive geohydrological investigations of ground and surface water; the drilling and testing of 49 wells, 22 of which were successfully converted to production wells; the installation of about 22 water and tidal measuring gages; continuation of measurement of streamflows and ground-water levels at 30 park areas, the preparation and filing of 25 water right applications; and 154 chemical analysis of water quality. One water right license was received.

Work underway in fiscal year 1973 includes 34 geohydrological investigations of ground and surface water; the continuation of gaging programs begun in prior years, such as at Cape Hatteras, Capitol Reef and Everglades; continuation of research and inventory of water rights and resources; the drilling and testing of from one to three wells in each 13 parks; and the recording of claims for about 10 parks.

Wilderness Act Implementation

Program of Work: The budget provides funds in the amount of $412,600 for Wilderness Areas Studies, to continue this program in fiscal 1974 at the same operating level as in fiscal 1973.

> The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577), requires the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the National Park System which were in existence on the date of the Act. Sixty-seven areas in the National Park System fall within the purview of the Act. The review is to be followed by recommendations to the President as to the suitability or non-suitability of each such area for preservation as wilderness. The President must advise the Congress within a ten-year period on his recommendation.

A prerequisite to the actual wilderness studies is a review of the legislative history and the legislation itself that applies to the park, the status of inholdings, water rights, special use permits, reservations in deeds and other encumbrances, all of which is basic information which could influence decisions on suitability of park lands for wilderness designation. Frequently, where encumbrances exist (such as life estates or public land withdrawals), negotiations with private parties and Government agencies are necessary to determine the possibility of removing encumbrances on park lands otherwise suitable for wilderness recommendation.

In addition to the field studies, the Wilderness Act requires that public hearings be held to review the proposals developed by the Service. This requires the preparation and distribution of drawings and texts, making arrangements for hearings, and replying to a large volume of correspondence. After the hearings, comments and suggestions received must be assembled, summarized and evaluated as a part of the report. This report constitutes recommendations of the Service to the Secretary of the Interior and includes a draft of suggested legislation as well as text and drawings justifying and describing the proposal. The Secretary makes his evaluation and develops the recommendations on the proposals as to the suitability or unsuitability for wilderness designation to the President, who advises the Congress of his recommendations.

The wilderness plans are produced as detailed action plans upon the foundation of the Master Plans developed for each park. They begin to emerge while the Master Plans are underway, and both types of plans become interwoven. Solution of Master Plan problems helps to solidify wilderness proposals.

Following is the progress and anticipated progress in submitting final recommendations to the Congress:

Submitted through fiscal year 1972	19
Estimated for fiscal year 1973	23
Estimated for fiscal year 1974	14
Estimated for future years	8
Total	64

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: The 1973 fiscal year began with earlier accomplishments carried over from previous fiscal years that include designation as wilderness, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho and Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona. During the 1973 fiscal year, wilderness was designated as Lassen Volcanic National Park and Lava Beds National Monument.

During the same period, recommendations for the following areas were sent to Congress and await Congressional action:

Arches National Monument, Utah
Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Guadalupe National Park, Texas
Haleakala Natioanl Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Kings Canyon National Park, California
North Cascades Complex, Washington
Padre Island National Seashore, Texas
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Sequoia National Park, California
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
White Sands National Monument, New Mexico
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana
Yosemite National Park, California

One recommendation awaits review within the Department. Thus far in the 1973 fiscal year, six additional recommendations have been formulated and sent to the Department. These seven recommendations are for the following areas:

Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska
Joshua Tree National Monument, California

Katmai National Mounument, Alaska
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona

Seven additional recommendations are expected to be forwarded to the Department in fiscal year 1973.

Thus far, three public hearings have been held concerning preliminary wilderness proposals which are still under review in the Service.

Big Bend National Park, Texas
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado

Master Planning

Program of Work: The budget provides $1,614,700 for continuing master planning of existing areas in fiscal 1974 at the same level as for fiscal 1973.

The Master Planning Program deals with basic land utilization considerations such as access and transportation, physical facilities development, classification of lands, park uses, park capacity, and park administration. These interrelated aspects of park management are examined in the parks by a professional team along with the park superintendent and staff. The intense, comprehensive study necessary for master planning is intended to bring into focus all the various facets of management and use so that concepts can de developed which deal effectively with long-range deep-seated problems. A master plan report is prepared as a result of this study which recommends the management actions required to deal with these problems. One of the thrusts in the 1974 fiscal year is to evaluate planning and park management procedures and practices and make modifications and improvements therein as necessary to insure that master planning procedures and standards fully support the purposes of the Environmental Policy Act in applying criteria at the very earliest planning stages.

The general public is given an opportunity to review the contents of a preliminary working draft master plan and the plans are presented at public meetings for the purpose of obtaining the views and comments of those attending the meetings. Written statements are also received for the record. Following evaluation, appropriate changes are incorporated into the report before it becomes an approved master plan. A concurrent procedure in assuring full public disclosure and review is the preparation and availability of an environmental impact statement.

The most pervasive continuing problem facing almost all units of the National Park System is overcrowding resulting from increased visitation, changes in visitor use patterns, visitor attitudes, and outdated facilities. Rising visitation has created tremendous traffic problems in many of the parks. Feasible solutions to those problems including revamped circulation and development patterns stressing public transportation will be examined by the master plan teams to insure that solutions are in accord with the needs of visitors and the resources. An experimental program was implemented in 1973 fiscal year which limits the number of persons entering certain designated areas of four selected national parks. Following evaluation of this program, additional sites may be identified during the master planning process which would benefit from similar protection through management action.

Continuing efforts in master planning are made to coordinate planning in any multijurisdictional situations which occur. This includes joint planning of Federal and State areas such as done at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Kings Mountain State Park in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism; provision of technical, planning, zoning, and other assistance to local jurisdictions to stimulate interest in protecting the

93-397 O - 73 - 27

environment from the effects of uncontrolled development; and cooperation with other agencies in joint regional planning efforts either by direct participation or through provision of data.

To keep current with changing conditions, it is desirable to review and update park master plans on a five-year cycle. New land planning techniques must be evaluated and applied, where feasible, to current land planning problems. These include computer mapping, satelite mapping, computer classification systems and application of methods of determining carrying capacity. Significant new thrusts in planning and management suggested in the Conservation Foundation Symposium and Second World Conference on National Parks are being evaluated. As these are defined, adjustments in current master plans and those in preparation may be necessary.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: During 1972 fiscal year, master plans for 34 existing National Park Systems areas were completed. Additionally, in the first half of fiscal 1973, 17 master plans were completed. Also, seven special studies were conducted in fiscal 1972. Data to support 43 legislative proposals affecting existing areas was compiled or updated in fiscal year 1972 while five legislative support data proposals were prepared thus far in fiscal 1973. Bills were introduced in the 92nd Congress which would affect approximately 50 existing units of the National Park System.

3. Cooperative Programs: Fiscal year 1973, $3,797,000; fiscal year 1973, $3,927,500; increase, $130,500. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+130,500	--	$330,500	8	To provide additional technical, development and advisory assistance to Indian tribes.
+130,500				

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Six man-years of other than permanent employment, $57,000, supplies, materials and equipment, $13,500; other services including contract work, $60,000.

Need for increase: As part of its Cooperative Programs, and through its Indian Assistance program, the National Park Service provides technical assistance to the Indian tribes through the Nation. This assistance is provided on a request basis and any plans prepared would conform to the broadly expressed wishes of the tribes on how they want to manage their lands and properties.

The need for more emphasis on this program has been demonstrated by a backlog of requests for assistance from the tribes. These requests have been for conceptual and general recreation development planning, advisory services on development and operation of recreation areas and facilities, technical assistance on ruins stabilization and museum management, archeological and historic surveys and personnel training for parks and recreation management. The increase of $130,500 will allow the Service to provide additional assistance to the tribes and reduce a portion of the backlog of requests.

Cooperative Programs

This activity finances assistance provided other Federal agencies, the States, and private institutions in planning, development and operation of historical, recreational and other values on lands involved.

In fiscal 1973 the amount of $1,074,000 provided funding for the South Florida Environmental Work Program. This is a cooperative Departmentwide program funded by the National Park Service to protect the ecological environment of South Florida. This program is expected to be completed in fiscal 1973.

These funds being available in fiscal 1974 will allow the Service to continue a major portion of the acquisition of water rights program and to provide adequate funding for continuing the work of the Alaska Study Team pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, approved December 18, 1971.

An explanation of the program of work and the recent accomplishments for programs comprising the Cooperative Programs activity follows:

Federal Agency and State Assistance.

Program of Work: This program consists of Environmental Impact Statement preparation and reviews, and furnishing technical and planning assistance to other

agencies and Indian tribes in planning, development, and operation of their park and recreation areas. It includes other cooperative and interagency activities; e.g., participation in comprehensive river basin planning studies, and review of water resource project reports and applications.

Federal Agency Coordination. To help meet the park and recreation needs of the Nation, the experience of the Service in planning, development, and managing parks and recreation areas will be made available upon request to other Federal agencies. Most assistance is furnished on a reimbursable basis.

Participation will continue in the six ongoing Interagency Federal-State water and related land resources studies (Connecticut River Supplemental), Long Island Sound, Pacific Northwest Comprehensive Coordinated Joint Plan, Platte River Basin in Nebraska, Southeast New England, and Hawaii) and in the Bureau of Reclamation's Western United States Water Plan Study. The Service would participate as needed in any new water resource studies authorized for the Water Resources Council. The Service's primary responsibility in these studies is the assessment of historical, archeological, natural, and aesthetic values to insure consideration of such significant values in plan formulation. The Service will review and comment upon Bureau of Reclamation and Corps of Engineers reports, Soil Conservation District Watershed Plans, Comprehensive River Basin Reports, Federal Power Commission applications, applications to the Corps of Engineers for dredge and fill permits, and public notices of proposed highway construction. These and other similar reports and applications are reviewed for effects upon proposed or existing units of the National Park System; Registry of National Landmarks; and environmental, aesthetic and cultural values, including those protected by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Environmental Statements. In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) the Service will continue to bear a very significant work effort in the preparation of Environmental Statements upon its legislative and administrative actions as well as to review Environmental Statements prepared by other agencies as requested.

In fiscal year 1973 the Service established some 35 positions which continue to function primarily in Environmental Statement preparation and review. In addition, every field manager, resource professional, many clerical and a number of administrative incumbents in the Service became involved in varying degrees in the preparation, handling or review of Environmental Statements.

In fiscal year 1972 as a result of procedural developments, better understanding of NEPA and requirements set forth by the Council on Environmental Quality, and sharing in the Government-wide growth experience in Environmental Statement work, the Service initiated and carried to various stages of completion over 300 statements. Well over half of these Environmental Statements were carried on to completion in fiscal year 1973. With the probability that such carryover will continue yearly for the foreseeable future, along with a continued volume of Service actions (such as legislative work, and park planning and development) for which Environmental Statements are required in decisionmaking, it can be reasonably forecasted that at least 300 Environmental Statements will be prepared in fiscal year 1974.

In the review of Environmental Statements prepared by other agencies, nearly 1,400 Environmental Statements were received and processed in fiscal year 1972. A volume of 2,000 Environmental Statements is expected in fiscal year 1973. Some variance may occur due to increase in State or lower level preparation of Environment Statement documents for which review is requested, changes in other agency Environmental Statement procedures, and changes in number of actions warranting Environmental Statements. With these unknows considered, the Service anticipates reviewing at least 2,000 other agency Environmental Statements in fiscal year 1974.

State Assistance. The State Assistance Program includes participation in the Park Practice Program, the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, the Recreation Demonstration Area compliance, and review, of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (relating to Land and Water Conservation Fund), as well as other liaison and cooperative programs which range from exchanges of information and personnel to technical publications in such areas as park planning, interpretation, environmental education, historic preservation, maintenance operations, and personnel training. Close working relationships with the States through personal contacts in providing information and reviewing plans assure recognition of Federal programs and a proper concern for significant natural and cultural values as well as utilization of recreational resources.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

Federal Agency Coordination. As a continuing matter, the Service is accomplishing Federal assistance by way of such ongoing interagency water and related studies as: Long Island Sound, Southeastern New England (both in cooperation with the New England River Basin Commission); Platte River Basin (Nebraska); and specifically with the Bureau of Reclamation on the Western U.S. Water Plan. The Service has also participated as needed in new water resource studies authorized for the Water Resources Council. The Service's primary responsibility has been in the assessment of historical, archeological, natural and aesthetic values to insure their consideration where such values are significant in plan formulation.

The following are completed projects of Service undertakings of general Federal agency assistance: A landscape Evaluation of the Coos Bay Estuarine Area, Oregon, with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; a site development and grading plan and other supportive drawings for a strip-mined land restoration project in Pennsylvania with the Bureau of Mines. With the Bureau of Reclamation the Service has provided general development plans for Starvation Reservior (Utah) as part of a recreation re-evaluation; recreational development plans for Lake Berryessa (California) and for the Agency Valley Project (Oregon); and programming, planning, and construction supervision for recreation facilities at Heron Reservoir (New Mexico).

Environmental Statements. The Service has completed 65 draft environmental statements and two environmental statements approved by the Department. Currently, there are 298 draft statements and 42 Departmental approved statements in various stages of preparation. Reviews of 1,293 other agency environmental statements have been completed, and there are 260 such reviews in process for a total of 1,553. Each of the other agency statements are accompanied by a report, study or application. It should be noted that at this stage of statement evolution the review of a National Park Service environmental statement may take three to four times as many man-hours as the review of another agency's statement, and that the Service has been receiving 35-40 other agency statements with their accompanying documents each week.

State and Private Assistance. The first Regional Folk Festival was held during a 3-day period in June 1972 in Seattle drawing 140,000 people with over 200 participating performers. The Festival was a product of joint cooperation among the National Park Service, the National Folk Festival Association, Seattle Center, Seattle Senior Citizens group, Seattle Folklore Society and private individuals and groups.

As a result of signed agreement between the Service and Artists for Environments, Inc., and the American Crafts Council, a full-time prototype program of artists and craftsmen in residence is in operation at Peters Valley, Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Assistance in development programs to stimulate use of the City Park System was provided the city of Patterson, New Jersey.

Training sessions in environmental interpretation and education were developed and conducted for State and local personnel in the Pacific Northwest Region. Another training session was held for the Wyoming Recreation Commission in park operations.

National Park Service also proposed detailed planning studies for recreation and site plans in Cimmarron Canyon to the New Mexico State Game and Fish Department. The North Carolina State Reed Gold Mine Study was prepared as well as the South Carolina Kings Mountain master plan study.

During the first half of fiscal year 1973, 10 additional issues of the Park Practice technical publications were made available to State, local, and private organizations.

Indian Assistance Program.

Program of Work: Assistance to the Indian tribes for developing the recreational and cultural resources of their lands will be continued by the Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other Federal agencies. Assistahce is furnished upon request from the tribes and consists primarily of technical assistance and training. Indian tribes desiring assistance make their needs known through the Tribal Councils. The Service working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs consults with the tribes to further identify their needs and arrange for needed studies and other assistance. The Service carries out this assistance under existing NPS-BIA Agreement.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: In order to assist Indians in achieving the benefits of recreational and cultural resources of their lands, the Service has provided technical help and training through the following accomplishments: campground and other recreational development plans, including the layout and utility drawings prepared for the Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa, the Kaibab-Paiute Band (Arizona). the Wind River, Tule River, Los Coyotes, Messa Grande and Chemehuevi Reservations; and construction drawings for structures at Hoopa and Fort Independence Reservations. Current efforts include planning and construction activities with several tribal groups which are expected to extend to more than 30 such activities in California alone. Feasibility studies and preliminary planning assistance has been given to the Navajo Tribe in their tourism and recreational developments at Four Corners. Cultural program work has continued with Indians near Coulee Dam NRA, Nez Perce NHP, Olympic NP, and Sitka NHP. Training and work opportunities have been provided as follows: Training of the Ute Mountain Tribe in ruin stabilization and visitor guidance with two of this tribe completing a basic training course at the Service's Albright Training Center (Arizona); and some 40 Indians representing 16 tribes attended an "All Indian Campground Management Institute" conducted at Albright Training Center.

Alaska Study Team.

Program of Work: Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, and in accordance with section 17(d)(2)(A) of the Act, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to withdraw up to 80 million acres of unreserved public lands in Alaska deemed suitable for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife, Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. Additionally, the Secretary also withdrew 45 million acres under section 17(d)(1) for further study to determine their public values and proper classification.

The National Park Service has initiated comprehensive studies of those areas in Alaska which are of particular interest to it. To carry out this study program, the Service has established an Alaska Task Force in Anchorage, Alaska.

The National Park Service is conducting detailed studies of some 10 to 15 large natural areas and 10 to 15 historic and prehistoric sites in Alaska. Studies of

the natural areas will help determine the resource values present in each area, including its overall ecology, which is basic to the planning process. Also, historical and archeological studies will be made of all significant sites known in Alaska.

The study teams will prepare conceptual master plans, legislative support data and environmental impact statements for each area which the Service decides to recommend as a proposed addition to the National Park System. Recommended legislation must be submitted to Congress prior to December 18, 1973. In addition, negotiations will be undertaken with certain Native Villages regarding ways and means of preserving archeological sites located adjacent to their villages. Also, the National Park Service will study a significant portion of the lands included in the 45 million acre withdrawal (under Section 17(d)(1)) to identify desirable lands uses to protect park and wildlife resources and to recommend how these lands should be managed.

In addition to using its own personnel to conduct studies and prepare reports, the National Park Service plans to let contracts with universities, research firms, conservation organizations, foundations, or individual consultants, to obtain expert knowledge needed to formulate sound judgments.

4. Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973
(a) Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.....	$125,000	$150,000	$167,500	$ +17,500
(b) Hampton National Historic Site	23,000	35,000	35,000	--
(c) Fort Scott Historic Area	--	218,000	--	-218,000
(d) Ice Age National Scientific Reserve .	--	--	270,000	+270,000
Total	148,000	403,000	472,500	+69,500

4. Statutory or contractual aid for other activities: Fiscal year 1973, $403,000; fiscal year 1974, $472,500; increase, $69,500. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+17,500	--	$167,500	--	Additional funds to meet the U.S. share of operating Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.
(2) $-218,000	--		--	No 1974 funding provided--development ceiling has been reached with Fiscal 1973 funding.
(3) $+270,000	--	$270,000	--	To provide Service's share of operating and development costs of Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.
$+69,500				

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Grants, subsidies and contributions, $17,500.

(3) Grants, subsidies and contributions, $270,000.

Program of Work: This program provides financial or other assistance in the planning, development or operation of natural, historical or recreation areas not operated by the National Park Service. This assistance is provided to the following sites as authorized by law or pursuant to agreements between the National Park Service and other Federal agencies, States or private institutions.

(a) Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission: Fiscal year 1973, $150,000; fiscal year 1974, $167,500; increase, $17,500.

Need for increase and Program of Work: An increase of $17,500 is necessary to provide for expansion of wildlands, pay raises and some expansion of the park. The Roosevelt Campobello International Park authorized by Public Law 88-363, approved July 7, 1964, commemorates the childhood home of Franklin D. Roosevelt on Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. This International Park, administered by a joint United States-Canadian Commission, has a small staff of permanent employees responsible for year-round administrative, maintenance, custodial and related work at the park. When the park is open to the public, the staff is supplemented by temporary guards, guides and laborers as needed. The amount requested is the United States' share (50%) of cost of operation and development for fiscal 1974.

(b) Hampton National Historic Site: Fiscal year 1973, $35,000; fiscal year 1974, $35,000; no change.

Program of Work: Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland, designated a national historical site in 1948, is administered by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Under memorandum of agreement between the Department of the Interior and the Society, the National Park Service provides assistance to the Society for services performed in preserving, protecting and maintaining Hampton National Historic Site, located just outside Baltimore, Maryland. Hampton is one of the great post-Revolution mansions of America. It was built between 1783 and 1790 and exemplifies the late-Georgian style of architecture. The amount of $35,000 for fiscal year 1974 is required to assist the Society in necessary maintenance of the mansion, outbuildings and grounds.

(c) Fort Scott Historic Area: Fiscal year 1973, $218,000; fiscal year 1974, $-0-.

Program of Work: Under authority of Public Law 89-155, approved August 31, 1965, the National Park Service acting for the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to promote the preservation of Fort Scott as a national historic area by providing technical and financial assistance. By cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the City of Fort Scott, the Service also engages in historical research and planning necessary to the preservation of the site. The City of Fort Scott is responsible for operating and maintaining the area and the properties associated with it as a public historic site. No funding is provided for this project in fiscal 1974 as the statutory ceiling has been reached.

(d) Ice Age National Scientific Reserve: Fiscal year 1973, -0-; fiscal year 1974, $270,000; increase, $270,000.

Need for increase and Program of Work: An amount of $270,000 is needed to meet the Federal portion (50%) of the operating costs of the reserve for the first time in fiscal 1974. Under Public Laws 88-655 and 91-483, directing the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the State of Wisconsin in administering the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, the National Park Service and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources have entered into a cooperative agreement for purposes of acquisition, development, operating and financing of the scientific reserve. The Service will prepare a detailed master plan and an interpretive prospectus and provide expertise and information necessary to carry out interpretive programs. Further, the Service and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will assist the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation in a study of the proposed Ice Age Trail in Wisconsin.

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Total number of permanent positions.....	489	476	476
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	90	120	90
Average Paid employment.....	557	572	542
Average GS grade.....	8.7	8.7	8.7
Average GS salary.....	$12,861	$13,088	$13,088
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	$ 9,506	$ 9,877	$10,282
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	30	31	--
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	7	8	--
Average paid employment.....	29	38	--
Average GS grade.....	9.1	9.1	--
Average GS salary.....	$10,867	$11,168	--

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations	$28,234,304	$69,746,993	$45,000,000	$-24,746,993
Unobligated balance available, start of year	-5,206,297	-58,200,993	-39,500,000	+18,700,993
Unobligated balance available, end of year	58,200,993	39,500,000	14,500,000	-25,000,000
Appropriation	81,229,000	51,046,000	20,000,000	-31,046,000
Obligations by Objects:				
11 Personnel compensation	$8,223,642	$8,556,000	$7,866,000	$-690,000
12 Personnel benefits	858,026	851,000	787,000	-64,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	37,913	--	--	--
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,065,189	1,440,000	2,037,000	+597,000
22 Transportation of things	654,288	933,000	1,352,000	+419,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	940,386	1,263,000	1,560,000	+297,000
24 Printing and reproduction	98,119	270,000	342,000	+72,000
25 Other services	7,609,593	14,753,993	6,573,000	-8,180,993
26 Supplies and materials	384,551	1,841,000	3,164,000	+1,323,000
31 Equipment	35,478	1,197,000	1,918,000	+721,000
32 Lands and structures	8,194,916	38,276,000	19,216,000	-19,060,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	147,774	403,000	185,000	-218,000

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Obligations by Objects: cont.				
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	14,429	--	--	--
94 Change in selected resources	-30,000	-37,000	--	+37,000
Total obligations	28,234,304	69,746,993	45,000,000	-24,746,993

REDUCTION IN PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the $49,746,993 decrease for this appropriation.

Mr. NORWOOD. This appropriation starts from a zero base every year. We just simply have that much less money.

Mrs. HANSEN. Explain to the committee why that occurred.

Mr. NORWOOD. This is a no-year fund. These are construction projects and seldom do we ever get one of them finished in the year in which the money is appropriated. It's a long-term project generally.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. NORWOOD. We start with a zero base on this appropriation. Then you compare what was appropriated last year with what is asked for this year and that is where the difference comes. You take out all of the projects that were appropriated last year and start with the projects for this year and it just happens to be that much less in this request than there was in last year's appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a minus $46,245,567 for buildings utilities, and other facilities; a decrease of $93,000 for park, recreation, and wilderness planning; an increase of $130,500 for cooperative programs; and increase of $69,500 for statutory or contractual aid for other activities.

BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS

How do you justify allocating $7.1 million of your $11.2 million buildings program to Bicentennial projects when there are such great backlogs elsewhere?

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, if I may lead off on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please.

Mr. REED. We have to make the investment now for the Bicentennial or we are not going to be ready in 1976. I recognize this is not fair to some of the other authorized projects in the sense that you are giving Bicentennial projects a greater priority than other authorized projects. It was decided that the Bicentennial projects should have a definite priority in preparing for the celebration of our Nation's history and that our funding should go in that direction.

Mrs. HANSEN. These sites are of historic importance to the American Revolution?

Mr. REED. Yes; these are projects planned.

Mr. NORWOOD. Most of what is in the 1974 budget is planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. How can you spend that much for planning? What do you propose to do?

Mr. NORWOOD. To answer your question specifically, this is not a completion of all of the projects in the Bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know it's not a completion of the projects. I didn't anticipate that. I want a breakdown between planning and construction.

Mr. NORWOOD. The project listings that we have will show what part of it is planning by project and what part of it is actual construction money.

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice you allocated only $266,000 for the Pacific Northwest. The National Capital Park allocation is $21,150,000. Part of it is the National Visitor Center. Isn't this correct?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes. The National Capital Parks region is in the priorities of the Bicentennial celebration.

Mrs. HANSEN. In your priorities?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will discuss the committee's priorities later in the hearing.

Is that your complete justification for allocating $7,100,000 out of your $11.2 million for bicentennial projects?

Mr. NORWOOD. The other parts of the construction program for the Bicentennial areas are in the other accounts. This is $7.1 million of the total $39.6 million for the Bicentennial areas.

BUDGET RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the balance of the no-year funds which you have impounded or frozen?

Mr. NORWOOD. We have $44,103,000 of the no-year funds that are placed in the budget reserve which we went over yesterday, project by project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they impoundments?

Mr. NORWOOD. They are now impounded.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are not intended to be spent?

Mr. NORWOOD. They cannot be obligated between now and June 30.

Mrs. HANSEN. By you?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee could shift some of those funds to other projects. The Forest Service anticipated the transfer of all the funds added last year to reforestation and all the congressional add-ons to pay for their fire costs. There is no reason the committee couldn't transfer all your unplanned sewer money to construction, is there?

Mr. NORWOOD. Madam Chairman, all of these projects that are now in budget reserve are needed projects that are ongoing projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand that. Some of them, as you testified yesterday, are low priority. The committee might decide to shift those projects to other programs.

Mr. NORWOOD. That will have to be at your wisdom.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it could be done very easily.

Mr. NORWOOD. It would be difficult on the Service to do that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why?

Mr. NORWOOD. Many of these projects, though they are low priority in our own construction program, for the simple reason that we had to move projects with a higher priority within the level that we could obligate in 1973. This does not mean these projects are not needed. It simply meant that we have a lot of other projects which are more important or more essential for the immediate future.

Mrs. HANSEN. The point I am making is, in the wisdom of Congress, if they so choose, there is no reason considering the $35 million of projects which are not planned or are of low priority—that they couldn't be used for other obligation purposes in 1974.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. This would give OMB the exercise of going through and impounding those funds again if they want to impound them.

Mr. NORWOOD. We expect to obligate that money in fiscal 1974 under present conditions.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do we know?

Mr. NORWOOD. Those projects for which the planning was not quite complete for the June 30 obligation program this year will be ready in fiscal 1974.

PROJECTS NOT PLANNED FOR OBLIGATION IN FISCAL YEAR 1973

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a careful summation project by project of your low priority items which are not planned for obligation in fiscal year 1973.

Mr. NORWOOD. I would be glad to do that.

[The information follows:]

CURRENT 1973 FUNDS NOT APPORTIONED FOR USE

Appropriated funds currently not apportioned for use in fiscal 1973 for National Park Service programs amount to $39.5 million under Construction (14X1035) and $4.6 million under Parkway and Road Construction (14X1037). The specific projects which are not apportioned are listed below by appropriation.

The decision on which projects would be placed in reserve was based on the status of planning plus priority considerations. The total program was first reviewed to forecast whether or not plans could be completed in time to permit a contract award before the end of the fiscal year. It should be noted that a delay was created on planning for some pollution abatement projects because the plans had to be revised to meet new standards established by the States involved. Then a review was made of projects for which planning could be completed. Information supplied by superintendents and directors of the regions was reviewed, and the Washington office determined national priorities based on criteria such as facilities needed to protect life and health or park values, make projects usable for which partial funding has been provided previously.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service
Bureau or Office

1973 FUNDS CURRENTLY NOT APPORTIONED FOR USE

Parkway and Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)
Appropriation

Project, Activity or Program — Roads and Trails	AMOUNT
While a total of $50,948,618 in Parkway and Road Construction funds is currently in reserve, only $4,602,995 represents funds being held for projects under program authority approved by Congress for obligation. The projects currently not apportioned are as follows:	
Bighorn Canyon NRA (Wyoming-Montana)	
Transpark Road, Devil's Canyon	
Overlook Turnoff to Barry's Landing (Portion) (73)	$ 1,853,995
Environmental Impact Statement not completed	
Delaware Water Gap NRA (Pennsylvania-New Jersey)	
Pennsylvania	
Park Road - Slateford Creek to Mount Minsi (Portion) (72)	687,000
Environmental Impact Statement not completed.	
Great Smoky Mountains NP (North Carolina-Tennessee)	
North Carolina	
Bryson-Monteith Road Terminus of 9A3 to Forney Creek (Portion) (72)	200,000
Cataloochee Access Road (Outside Portion) (Portion) (72)	1,471,000
Environmental Impact Statement not completed.	
National Capital Parks	
Glen Echo (Maryland)	
Pedestrian Bridges and Overpass (73)	191,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Yosemite NP (California)	
Sewage System Access Roads, Wawona (2nd Suppl.) (72)	200,000
The prerequisite planning for this project's B&U counterpart (Sewage Disposal System) could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Total	4,602,995

93-397 O - 73 - 28

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service
Bureau or Office

1973 FUNDS CURRENTLY NOT APPORTIONED FOR USE

Construction - Buildings, Utilities, and Other Facilities
Appropriation

Project, Activity or Program	AMOUNT
Acadia NP (Maine)	
Sewage Disposal Facilities, Seawall Campground (72)	$ 130,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Castle Clinton NM (New York)	
Completion of Restoration (72)	812,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Delaware Water Gap NRA (Penna-New Jersey)	
Buildings Improvements, Peters Valley Craft Village Flatbrook Peninsula (73)	31,000
Millbrook Village Hotel Restoration (73)	25,000
Crater Lake Day Use Swimming Beach and Picnic Sites (73)	13,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Edison NHS (New Jersey)	
Incinerator, Glenmont (72)	13,000
Pollution problem to be solved by means other than incineration; probably contract with nearby city.	
Fort Necessity NB (Pennsylvania)	
Water Storage Reservoir (73)	26,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Incinerator (72)	13,000
Pollution problem to be solved by means other than incineration; probably contract with nearby city.	
George Washington Birthplace NM (Virginia)	
Picnic Area and Log House (73)	46,000
Fire Protection, Water System, and Wayside Exhibits (73)	280,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Sewerage System Renovation, Visitor Center (73)	46,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
NORTHEAST REGION (Continued)	
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church NHS (Pennsylvania)	
Landscaping and Site Development (73)	$ 113,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Hopewell Village NHS (Pennsylvania)	
Water Syst. Expansion (73)	35,000
Underground Electrical Service Line (73)	11,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Morristown NHP (New Jersey)	
Stabilize Hut Sites, New Jersey Brigade Site (73)	11,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Pipestone NM (Minnesota)	
Sewerage System Connections (73)	55,000
Sewerage System Connections (72)	66,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Salem Maritime NHS (Mass)	
Restoration of Narbonne House (73)	71,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Saratoga NHP (New York)	
Expansion of Visitor Center	132,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Shenandoah NP (Virginia)	
Incinerators (5) (73)	300,000
Sewage Disposal Plant, Big Meadow (73)	175,000
Sewage Disposal System, Skyland (73)	225,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Subtotal, Northeast Region	2,629,000

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
SOUTHEAST REGION	
Blue Ridge Parkway (NC-Va)	
North Carolina	
Sewer System, Doughton Park (73)	$ 40,000
Project delayed pending completion of Concessioner's plans and approval of Environmental Impact Statement.	
Virginia	
Sewer System, Peaks of Otter (72)	240,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Cape Hatteras NS (North Carolina)	
Storm Damage Repairs, 2nd Suppl (72) (Portion only)	647,000
Decisions pending on how best to utilize this portion of emergency reconstruction funding.	
Dockside Sanitary Pumping Station, Bodie Island (72)	38,000
Dockside Sanitary Pumping Station, Ocracoke (72)	49,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Everglades NP (Florida)	
Acquisition Concession Bldg. for Conversion to Visitor Center (70)	200,000
Negotiations with concessioner have not been successful to date.	
Incinerator, Pine Island (73)	26,000
Incinerator, Tamiami (73)	10,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Foothills Parkway (Tennessee)	
Look Rock	
Campground Sewer System (73)	135,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Great Smoky Mountains NP (NC-Tenn)	
Sewage Disposal System Improvement, Forney Ridge (72-73)	206,000
Utility System Improvement, Headquarters (73)	62,000
Sewage System, Twin Creeks (Tenn) (72)	29,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Virgin Islands NP (Virgin Islands)	
Shoreline Protection, Cinnamon Bay Campground (72)	57,000
Project delayed pending completion of studies on shoreline erosion.	
Subtotal, Southeast Region	1,739,000

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Chaco Canyon NM (New Mexico)	
Water System with Treatment Facilities (73)	$ 97,000
Sewage Disposal System (72)	168,000
Solid Waste Facility (72)	15,000
Environmental Impact Statement not completed.	
Hubbell Trading Post NHS (Arizona)	
Upgrade Sewage System (72)	36,000
Upgrade Sewage System (73)	17,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Big Bend NP (Texas)	
Sewage Treatment Facility, Chisos Basin (73)	255,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
Subtotal, Southwest	588,000

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION	AMOUNT
Death Valley NM (California)	
Cow Creek	
Sewage Lagoon Addition, Park Village (72)	$16,000
Sewage Lagoon Addition, Park Village, 2nd Suppl. (72)	14,000
Reconst. Leach Field, Trailer Vill (72)	14,000
Reconst. Leach Field, Trailer Vill, 2nd Suppl. (72)	16,000
Plans are incomplete.	
Sanitary Land Fill, 2nd Suppl. (72)	46,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Scotty's Castle	
Sewage Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	124,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Grand Canyon NP (Arizona)	
Indian Gardens	
Reconst. Sewage Disposal (72)	193,000
Reconst. Sewage Disposal (Compl.) (73)	532,993
North Rim	
Sewage Treatment Plant (72)	380,000
Sewage Treatment Plant (Compl.) (73)	510,000
Phantom Ranch	
Sewage Syst. and Treatment Plant (Compl.) (73)	607,000
South Rim	
Sewerage System Completion (73)	1,891,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Solid Waste Disposal (Compl.) (73)	139,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lake Mead NRA (Arizona - Nev.)	
Portable Comfort Station, Park Gen. (73)	28,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION (Continued)	AMOUNT
Lake Mead NRA (Continued)	
Eldorado Canyon	
Sewage Syst. (72)	$ 105,000
Sewage Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	16,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Lassen Volcanic NP (California)	
Manzanita Lake	
Const. Sewage Disposal Syst. (72)	154,000
Const. Sewage Disposal Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	216,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Muir Woods NM (California)	
Sewage Fac., Park General, 2nd Suppl. (72)	392,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Organ Pipe Cactus NM (Arizona)	
Sewage Disposal Syst., Headquarters (73)	153,000
Plans are incomplete.	
Petrified Forest NP (Arizona)	
Solid Waste Disposal (Incinerator), Painted Desert, Forest (Rainbow) (72)	96,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Pinnacles NM (California)	
East Side Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	21,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs (California)	
Park General	
Solid Waste Disposal Systems, 2nd Suppl. (72)	315,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION (Continued)	AMOUNT
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs (Continued)	
Ash Mountain	
Sewage Fac., 2nd Suppl. (72)	$ 308,000
Cedar Grove	
Sanitary Disposal (72)	22,000
Dorst Creek	
Sanitary Disposal (72)	11,000
Potwisha	
Sanitary Disposal (72)	11,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Grant Grove	
Sewer System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	750,000
Lodgepole	
Sewer Line and Lift Stat. (Compl.) (72)	556,000
Sewer Line and Lift Stat., 2nd Suppl. (72)	15,000
Giant Forest	
Sewage Fac., 2nd Suppl. (72)	1,032,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Yosemite NP (California)	
Park General	
Backcountry Sewage Disposal Units, 2nd Suppl. (72)	188,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Badger Pass	
Reconst. Sewage Disposal Syst. (72)	112,000
Reconst. Sewage Disposal Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	1,099,000
El Portal	
Modify Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	709,000
Sewage Syst., Residences, 2nd Suppl. (72)	5,683,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Glacier Point	
Reconst. Sewage Syst. (71)	155,000
Reconst. Sewage Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	133,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	

Construction
Appropriation

WESTERN REGION (Continued)	AMOUNT
Yosemite NP (Continued)	
Tenaya Lake	
Holding Tanks for Restrooms (3) (72)	$ 18,000
Holding Tanks for Restrooms (3), 2nd Suppl. (72)	30,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Wawona	
Sewage Disposal Syst., 2nd Suppl. (72)	2,045,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Subtotal, Western Region	18,855,993

Construction
Appropriation

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION	AMOUNT
Crater Lake NP (Oregon)	
Incinerators (73)	$ 215,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lava Beds NM (California)	
Incinerator (72) (2nd Suppl.)	48,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Mount Rainier NP (Washington)	
Ohanapecosh	
Sewage Treatment Plant, 2nd Suppl. (72) (Incl Commercial Power)	250,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Paradise	
Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	58,000
Sunrise	
Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	130,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
North Cascades NP (Washington)	
Stehekin Landing Marine Dump Station, Water and Sewer , 2nd Suppl. (72)	401,000
Stehekin Valley Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	120,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Colonial Creek Campground Expansion, Power (73)	120,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Olympic NP (Washington)	
Heart O' the Hills	
Sewage System Extension, 2nd Suppl. (72)	111,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Kalaloch	
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	40,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lake Crescent	
Rehabilitate Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	320,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION (Continued)	
Olympic NP (Continued)	
LaPush	
Sewage System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	$ 111,000
Ozette Lake	
Sewage Treatment Facilities, 2nd Suppl. (72)	60,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Oregon Caves NM (Oregon)	
Sewage Treatment Facilities (73)	81,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Subtotal, Pacific Northwest Region	2,065,000

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION	
Big Hole NB (Montana)	
Rehabilitate and Enlarge Sewage System (73)	$ 15,000
Plans are incomplete.	
Bryce Canyon NP (Utah)	
Headquarters - Sewage Lagoon Dike (72)	17,000
North Campground - Enlarge Sewer Line to Lagoon (72)	55,000
Rainbow Point - Septic Tank and Leach Field (72)	21,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Canyonlands NP (Utah)	
French Springs (Maze District) Utility System, Residences, Trailer Rehabilitation, and Maintenance and Operating Facilities (73)	209,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Colorado NM (Colorado)	
Headquarters	
Reconstruct Sewer System and Water Treatment Plant (72)	20,000
Reconstruct Sewer System and Water Treatment Plant (73)	72,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Fort Larned NHS (Kansas)	
Exterior Restoration of Buildings (Portion) (73)	229,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Glacier NP (Montana)	
Apgar (Fish Creek)	
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	128,000
Headquarters	
Sanitary Landfill (72)	26,000
Replace Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	271,000
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	972,000
Lake McDonald	
Sewage System Addition, 2nd Suppl. (72)	330,000
Many Glacier	
Rehabilitate Sewage Collection and Disposal System (73)	724,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION (Continued)	
Glacier NP (Montana) (Continued)	
Rising Sun	
Sewage Disposal System, 2nd Suppl. (72)	$ 502,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
St. Mary	
Sanitary Landfill (72)	26,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Replace Incinerator, 2nd Suppl. (72)	389,000
Sewage System, 2nd Suppl (72)	389,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
Golden Spike NHS (Utah)	
Two Locomotive Replicas (72)	355,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Grand Teton NP (Wyoming)	
Jackson Hole Aiport	
Extend Runway, Suppl. (72)	2,000,000
Questions involving community protests, land acquisition, and project scope must be resolved. In addition, approval of the Enironmental Impact Statement is required.	
Jackson Lake	
Sanitary Landfill (72)	200,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Sewage System (73)	492,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Moose	
Solid Waste Compactor Station (73)	60,000
Modify Sewage Treatment Plant (72)	79,000
Modify Sewage Treatment Plant (73)	41,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION (Continued)	
Jefferson NEM NHS (Missouri)	
Site Development and Utilities (73)	$ 305,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Mesa Verde NP (Colorado)	
Chapin Mesa - Sewage Disposal System (73)	193,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Ozark NSR (Missouri)	
Park General	
Solid Waste Disposal Facility (73)	208,000
Owls Bend	
Sewage System (73)	155,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30. In addition, approval of the Environmental Impact Statement is required.	
Rocky Mountain NP (Colorado)	
Modify Sewage Disposal Plant (Headquarters) (72)	147,000
Aspenglen - Modify Sewage Disposal Facility (73)	75,000
Fall River - Sewage Treatment Plant (73)	532,000
Glacier Basin - Sewage Lagoon (72)	75,000
Hidden Valley - Modify Sewage Disposal Facilities (73)	150,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Shadow Mountain NRA (Colorado)	
Rehabilitate and Extend Sewage System (73)	200,000
Stillwater Campground - Sanitary Facilities (72)	64,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract awards before June 30.	
Theodore Roosevelt NMemP (North Dakota)	
Sewage Lagoon Cell, Headquarters (72)	24,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	

Construction Appropriation	AMOUNT
MIDWEST REGION (Continued)	
Yellowstone NP (Wyoming)	
Grant Village - West Thumb	
Sewage System (72)	$ 389,000
Sewage System (73)	50,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Lake - Fishing Bridge - Bridge Bay	
Solid Waste Compactor (72)	188,000
Solid Waste Compactor (73)	112,000
Prerequisite planning could not completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Fishing Bridge - Reconstruct Sewage Treatment Plant (72)	349,000
Fishing Bridge - Reconstruct Sewage Treatment Plant (73)	741,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Madison Junction	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	68,000
Reconstruct Sewer System (73)	152,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Mammoth	
Incinerator and Disposal Improvements (72)	31,000
Incinerator and Disposal Improvements (73)	269,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Norris Junction	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	51,000
Reconstruct Sewer System (73)	64,000
Tower Falls-Roosevelt	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	508,000
West Entrance	
Reconstruct Sewer System (72)	68,000
Projects placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Old Faithful	
Solid Waste Compactor Station (73)	277,000
Prerequisite planning could not be completed in time for the contract award before June 30.	
Park General - Quarters for Sewage Plant Operators (73)	126,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Subtotal, Midwest Region	13,193,000

Construction
Appropriation

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS	AMOUNT
Piscataway Boat Dock (73)	$ 30,000
Project placed in reserve due to lower priority relative to more critical projects retained in obligational program.	
Subtotal, National Capital Parks	30,000
Planning, Office Building, Denver, Colorado	400,000
An alternate program has been developed whereby GSA will acquire space for NPS in either federally-owned facilities or privately-owned leased space.	
GRAND TOTAL	$39,499,993

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is in the difficult position of trying to find funds. There is no reason why we can't use impoundments. I think that is a splendid way for the President to prepare a reserve for us. It can work both ways, you know. We were very cautious last year in approving those "unplanned low priority projects" based upon your own departmental testimony. So if the committee wants to establish some other activities that are of higher priority, you have provided a fund for us.

Mr. NORWOOD. I would be happy to supply you with this list.

Mrs. HANSEN. You might tell the OMB that that is exactly what we intend to do.

FUNDING FOR BICENTENNIAL DEVELOPMENT

You estimate that $140 million will be needed for 1974–75 for bicentennial construction. The total for all construction accounts for these areas for 1974 is only about $40 million. Can you reasonably expect to be able to get the remaining $100 million in 1975? Why couldn't the bicentennial construction program be funded out of your impoundments?

Mr. REED. We wouldn't have much of a celebration then.

Mr. NORWOOD. You can't, if we are going to complete these projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can't?

Mr. REED. Yes, Madam Chairman. You can, but we won't have much of a celebration, I think, which you are in favor of.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am. But you have some low priority items, for example the teagarden. The committee can shift to other projects. This is flexibility on the committee's part.

Mr. WYATT. Is that the Oriental teagarden?

Mr. REED. This is going to be a splendid garden called Constitution Gardens. You will be proud of it when you go and help Madam Chairman dedicate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it would be very applicable in this fund-shifting for us to take your low priorities and measure them against your top priorities and provide some of this top priority money out of low priority funds. It's the most effective way to do business with OMB. Since they have already started it, they have set the pattern. You don't even have to comment.

Mr. REED. You are a very fiscally responsible committee.

REMAINING COSTS OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you reasonably expect to get the remaining $100 million?

Mr. REED. Obviously we can't commit ourselves for 1975, Madam Chairman, but we are well down the road in our planning.

We want to have a superb celebration. We know what it's going to cost. This figure has been debated in all areas. Everybody knows what the figure is and what it's going to cost to have this celebration. If we want to do it the best possible way, which is, I think, what the Congress and the Executive Office want to do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congress hasn't decided what it wants to do in regard to the Bicentennial Commission.

Mr. REED. With the present problems at the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission it's hard to know exactly what Congress

wants to do, or anybody wants to do. From our standpoint, we want to do the best possible job through the National Park Service. I think the people do, too. We recognize we can't commit ourselves for 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee may decide to do some financial shifting of our own. The OMB has just established a fund for the committee.

Mr. WALKER. As the new Director, I would be very hopeful that your committee would look favorably upon these impoundments.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let the committee worry about the impoundment priorities.

Mr. WALKER. Still there is a great deal of work to be done in the National Park System.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are going to act on your own testimony in regard to your low priority projects.

Mr. WALKER. I have a hard time understanding how money can be appropriated for projects when planning for them is not done.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is one reason why the committee may decide to transfer funds to your bicentennial projects.

Mr. NORWOOD. Madam Chairman, may I point out that only the actual construction money is in reserve and the planning portion is now under way so we can obligate these projects early in fiscal 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Norwood, the committee has quite a scope of activities, you let us wrestle with the problem of what we are going to do. I have no difficulty whatsoever in adjusting budgets, having spent some 36 years in public office. There is more than one way to resolve a problem.

PARK RECREATION, AND WILDERNESS PLANNING

In your park recreation, and wilderness planning, what are some of the major planning activities which you hope to carry out in 1974? What is the basis for the $93,000 reduction in the water resource studies program? Is the Park Service up to date in fulfilling its responsibilities under the Wilderness Act?

WILDERNESS STUDIES

Mr. WALKER. There has been a great deal done in the last 6 months. I would like to call on Mr. Hulett who could bring us up to date on where we stand on the wilderness studies.

Mr. HULETT. Madam Chairman, we have essentially completed our wilderness studies. We anticipate by the September 1974 date we will have completed all of the studies under the mandate of the 1964 Wilderness Act. There were some 55 that we were responsible for under that act.

We now have sent 33 proposals to the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you summarize the essence of these proposals as far as land management is concerned? I think this is a subject that is very near and dear to a great many conservationists.

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, if I can reflect on that for a moment. We have had our problems on that, which you are well aware of, as to how to manage wilderness areas. I think all groups agree that wilderness, like any other resource, must be wisely managed or it won't remain as wilderness.

Mrs. HANSEN. You would have been interested in the discussion the other day of our public forest panel. Dean Bethel of the University

of Washington and several others in this field felt that wilderness should be managed more carefully than other lands.

Mr. REED. Exactly, more carefully than the high use lands. We have gone through a long process. We have had some disagreements which we resolved last summer. Since that time, I think the Park Service not only has accelerated their activities but it has been a very joyful coming together of all different parties. We don't always have perfect unanimity on a specific plan, but we are following a set of guidelines that we think we can implement.

We now have a great deal of legislation before the Congress from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the National Park Service. So much of it is here it will probably take an omnibus bill to pass it because there are so many waiting to be heard on wilderness.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many acres of land were in the overall bill you sent to Congress?

Mr. NORWOOD. 11 million acres.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you are like the other agencies, you have done the easiest wilderness studies first.

Mr. REED. That is true.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the costly ones ahead?

Mr. REED. I am not so sure the costly ones are ahead. We have some pragmatic hard ones, but the Park Service has had a good balance all along. We have had some tough struggles.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Forest Service has a lot of difficult studies remaining.

Mr. REED. Yes, they do.

Mr. HULETT. We have submitted those for Yosemite and Grand Canyon, which were the most costly and difficult studies we had to make.

Mrs. HANSEN. Congratulations.

Mr. HULETT. Thank you.

REDUCTION IN WATER RESOURCES

Mrs. HANSEN. How can you afford to cut $93,000?

Mr. NORWOOD. We have combined the water resources studies program with the acquisition of water rights program. We hope to do both programs with less money.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have only eight wilderness areas left to complete?

Mr. HULETT. We have eight areas that we will be reporting on in future years after the September 1974 deadline.

Mr. REED. We have some areas in Alaska that I don't think would be worth reporting on the original time schedule because additions are going to be made to those entities I hope by the Congress in their wisdom after we report on the Alaska Native Claims Act. In addition, Madam Chairman, there are areas that were added to the National Park System after the creation of the Wilderness Act on which we have specified periods of time in which to make these studies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are the majority of your 5 million acres going to be roadless?

Mr. HULETT. Yes, Ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of management do you envision? Is it fire protection? Is it marking trails?

Mr. WALKER. We are very hopeful that future wilderness management will enhance the natural environments of our parks as we undertake a permit system for use of back-country wilderness areas. We would like to have marked trails where the superintendent can direct people to certain areas of natural beauty and give them this experience that is not available at this point in time.

With this 11 million acres I think the superintendents have an outstanding opportunity to provide a meaningful park experience through an interpretation program as well as a permit system for people using the back country.

MASTER PLANNING

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice your master planning program is at the same level of funding as last year. Is your master planning up to date?

Mr. WALKER. We are in relative good shape on our master planning. As we indicated yesterday, we are reviewing all the master plans, but we are behind on some.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not going to catch up.

Mr. REED. Master plans had a little slippage, but the Service is doing a much better job in their restudying effort.

Mrs. HANSEN. So it entails a real rethinking?

Mr. REED. Yes. That is an awfully good exercise for the younger superintendent as well as the other park personnel involved.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had 17 master plans completed in the first half of fiscal 1973 with seven special studies conducted in fiscal 1972. What were these?

Mr. FREEMAN. The special studies are preliminary work that is done between a master plan and, before we go into what we call developed, area concept plans. This includes surveys of various kinds. We call upon the Geological Survey to do some of the land studies. We ask the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife to do special biological studies for us, which needs to be done before you take the next step in the projects.

Mr. REED. I will give you an example. They had been concerned with magnificent Yellowstone cutthroat trout. They have been concerned over the trout fish in Yellowstone Lake. The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife had biologists studying the rate of population on spawning beds, et cetera. That is the type of special study that has been finally completed to give the superintendent the information he needs to make sure that fish remains well stocked. That is a 2- or 3-year study.

INDIAN ASSISTANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the $130,500 increase for cooperative programs for your Indian programs which the committee has been very deeply interested in.

As I recall, the committee added funds in the budget last year for the Indian assistance program. That is one item that wasn't impounded; is that correct?

Mr. WILES. I don't believe so.

Mrs. HANSEN. How did that escape?

Mr. REED. I think Frank Wiles went over and made a personal appeal.

Mr. WILES. Madam Chairman, you added on $200,000 to the Indian assistance program. That is apportioned, it was not impounded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Very good.

Mr. NORWOOD. This is to take care of more requests from the Indian tribes for technical assistance on their own campgrounds and other facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. In their recreation planning?

Mr. NORWOOD. On their own land.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that some of the Indian lands offer a great potential for recreational use?

Mr. NORWOOD. They certainly do. They will take a lot of pressure off the National Park System when the Indian recreation opportunities are fully developed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also, it will provide them with some revenue.

Mr. NORWOOD. It certainly will.

Mrs. HANSEN. Unless the public doesn't pay the entrance fees as in some of your facilities.

Mr. NORWOOD. It will provide them with a great deal of revenue that is not now available to them. There are many Indian lands in this country that are suitable for outdoor recreation, as you are well aware.

Mr. FREEMAN. May I add a little different angle to this? The other programs that are going on with the Indians at their request are training programs. We conducted two training programs for the Indian people on how to manage campgrounds in their areas after they are built. Some of this money is used for that kind of a program as well. In addition, we give them training in interpretation of their areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you working with the BOR in this field? Is there any overlap or duplication, or is this an integrated program?

Mr. REED. I think really the Park Service has had the lead of all the Federal agencies in this assistance.

Mrs. HANSEN. I didn't notice any funds in the BOR budget for this program.

Mr. REED. Neither did I. The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife has some on continuing wildlife management on reservation land, but the Park Service traditionally has been the leader in this field.

Mr. WALKER. I have a number of pictures that were put together for me, Madam Chairman. I would like to share them with the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. We would be delighted.

Mr. WALKER. There are a number of beautiful things which have been done by the Indians themselves.

COST OF PREPARING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your average costs per environmental statement?

Mr. FREEMAN. Madam Chairman, this varies considerably.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give me an example of one that is costly and one of minimal cost?

Mr. FREEMAN. For instance, the environmental statement for the Jackson Hole Airport is a costly one because, in addition to the time of our people working on it, we did hire consultants for very technical basic information. These are people who know the airport construction business and they also know the airplane business. So this increased the cost of this particular statement.

Other statements are done completely in-house. In many cases you can say this represents from 0.5 to 1 man-year of labor, which on a full man-year would probably be somewhere around $28,000.

STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have an interchange of information between the State parks programs and the national?

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes, ma'am. We do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you ever loan personnel or advisers?

Mr. FREEMAN. We have at the present time exchange personnel with the State of California Park Agency, where one of their people works in Yosemite National Park and one of our men is working with the State park agency. We are doing this with other States as well.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Mr. MCDADE. Will you yield at this point? On the environmental impact statements, are you still required to file them on virtually everything you do? Suppose, for example, you want to put an addition on a visitors' center. Do you have to file an environmental impact statement on it?

Mr. FREEMAN. We analyze it and normally in a case like that you file a negative statement.

Mr. MCDADE. There has been some relief?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. On your ongoing program you indicate there will be no negative statement?

Mr. REED. I think some of them are practically adding to the paperwork almost intentionally where a judgment factor is definitely called for.

Mr. MCDADE. That is good news. I think that you are to be commended for that.

Mr. FREEMAN. Primarily we file the negative statement to make sure we stay within the law and not get in a procedural legal problem where we could be taken to court.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many court suits do you have pending in the Park Service?

Mr. FREEMAN. We have two that are pending, in New York and Arkansas. We have also had one past case on the C. & O. Canal.

Mr. MCDADE. Is there any way you can estimate what the new procedure saves the Park Service in terms of dollars in being able to use this judgment factor? Is there any way you can estimate the saving in dollars?

Mr. REED. It's very hard, Mr. McDade, to make a determination on cost. I do know this, I think that everybody in the Department, after

getting over the period of frustration, has come to know the Park Service is taking care of our irreplaceable national treasures. The process has been one that has been extremely worthwhile. It makes you think before you act. A lot of people haven't been used to that.

Mr. VEYSEY. On this point, is the only hazard the possibility that someone will take you to court if your judgment doesn't coincide with theirs?

Mr. REED. Absolutely. But the record in court was not one that if we had done a good job we shouldn't be scared of going to court at all. The big backlog in the court cases is where agencies have not done a proper job. I don't know how to say this nicely, but every time a successful suit is made against a Federal agency, I think two people failed. A Federal agency involved in the project failed in taking the proper action. I think also some of the blame has to go to the Council on Environmental Quality for allowing the project to go out without a sufficient statement.

Mr. VEYSEY. Could you give us the number of situations in which you have been in court on environmental impact statement, and the outcome?

Mr. REED. From the National Park Service or across the board in Government?

Mr. VEYSEY. Just the Park Service.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, we can furnish that information.

Mr. FREEMAN. It's two, sir. And one past case.

Mr. VEYSEY. I understood that to be two pending. I was seeking your lifetime record.

Mr. WALKER. We had one that was settled in our favor.

Mr. REED. The Park Service is in very good shape. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has been stopped a couple of times. It would be most of the big diggers or dammers who found the most fault.

Mr. WALKER. Superintendents of these parks are very honorable men and they are protecting them and are totally dedicated to this. They have done a very fine job.

Mr. NORWOOD. We have $2.1 million in our budget for this. I heard some other figures quoted from Madam Chairman yesterday that would indicate some other agencies are spending a great deal more money on this. That is what Secretary Reed was talking about on using judgment.

Mr. MCDADE. I commend you for it. We have heard about so many full-blown impact statements that were filed on normal procedures, such as the expansion of a visitors center. It just seemed as though we had gone completely haywire on it, and there was no judgment. So compliments to you for introducing judgment into it and commonsense and recognizing the distinction between the type of action that would require a detailed impact statement.

ICE AGE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESERVE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $270,000 for the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. This is in Wisconsin, as I understand.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it in northern Wisconsin?

Mr. WALKER. Southern Wisconsin.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you acquiring land?

Dr. CONNALLY. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administers the area and we are required by law to provide financial assistance on a matching basis for operations and development.

Mr. WALKER. And also scientific research.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. You show a $19,372,514 reduction for road construction. Is this a result of the impoundments?

Mr. NORWOOD. No, ma'am. That is not the impoundments. This is a reduction in the cash availability in 1974 when compared with the amount available to us in 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. To liquidate your contracts?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is right. You will recall we asked you in 1973 for $20 million. You gave us $5,416,000 cash. All of that cash will be spent. As a matter of fact, it's all spent now.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you are out of cash?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes. We are in pretty desperate straits as far as cash is concerned.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade?

Mr. MCDADE. Do I gather this right, that this $19 million less road money is not really less road money?

Mr. NORWOOD. No; it is not. This is one of the tabulations that shows the source of liquidating cash. We had total available $19,372,000 cash in 1973 which is $5.4 million new appropriation and $13.9 million carryover. All of that cash will be spent in 1973, so we will start 1974 with a zero balance in the cash account.

Mr. MCDADE. What are they asking for this year?

Mr. NORWOOD. The $35 million in 1974, is our estimate of cash that will be needed to liquidate the obligations against the road funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point in the record we will insert justification pages 84 through 89.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Road Construction (Liquidation of Contract Authority)

Unexpended, start of 1973	$13,956,514	
Appropriation, 1973	5,416,000	$ 5,416,000
Total available fiscal year 1973	19,372,514	
Less Road Construction (Estimated expenditures F.Y. 1973)	-19,372,514	
Unexpended balance start of 1974	--	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1974	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total available fiscal year 1974	35,000,000	
Less Road Construction (Estimated expenditures F.Y. 1974)	-29,508,000	
Unexpended balance, start of 1975	5,492,000	
Increase in cash requested		+29,584,000

Analysis of Cash by Fiscal Year

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increases or Decreases
Total expenditures, Road Construction	$25,096,689	$19,372,514	$29,508,000	$+10,135,486
Unexpended balance, start of year	-14,865,203	-13,956,514	--	+13,956,514
Unexpended balance, end of year	13,956,514	--	5,492,000	+5,492,000
Appropriation to Liquidate Contract Authority	24,188,000	5,416,000	35,000,000	+29,584,000

CONTRACT AUTHORITY AND LIQUIDATION PROGRAM

	Contract Authorization Available	Obligations	Unliquidated Obligations Prior Years	Total Obligations	Unliquidated Obligations Carried Forward	Expenditures
			FISCAL YEAR 1972			
Roads, trails, and parkways	$111,000,000	$20,551,382	$19,511,946	$40,063,328	$14,966,638 1/	$25,096,690
			FISCAL YEAR 1973			
Roads, trails and parkways	90,448,617	39,500,000	14,966,638	54,466,638	35,094,638	19,372,000
			FISCAL YEAR 1974			
Roads, trails and parkways	59,948,617	20,000,000	35,094,638	55,094,638	25,586,638	29,508,000

1/ Available cash for liquidation was $13,956,514

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Program and Financing

	Actual 1972	Available 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Total obligations	$20,551,382	$39,500,000	$20,000,000	$-19,500,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year:				
Appropriation	--	--	--	--
Contract authority	-74,990,711	-90,448,617	-50,948,617	+39,500,000
Unobligated balance available, end of year:				
Appropriation	--	--	--	--
Contract authority	90,448,617	50,948,617	39,948,617	-11,000,000
Contract authority lapsing	13,990,712	--	--	--
Unfunded balance, start of year	79,637,454	91,458,742	86,042,742	-5,416,000
Unfunded balance, end of year	-91,458,742	-86,042,742	-60,042,742	+26,000,000
Unfunded balance lapsing (Contract authority)	-13,990,712	--	--	--
Appropriation to liquidate contract authority	24,188,000	5,416,000	35,000,000	+29,584,000

ROAD CONSTRUCTION
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Needs for funds (liquidating cash): The amount of $35 million is requested in this appropriation to make payments as requirements accrue for the liquidation of obligations incurred under the contract authority for construction of roads, trails and parkways. This amount is based on the level of the obligational program in fiscal 1974 and prior years for which contractor earnings will accrue.

Obligational program. The fiscal 1974 obligational program of $20 million is requested in order for the Service to continue needed development in those park areas relating to the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration in 1976. The program also includes some high priority projects in other areas of the System.

Contract authority. Contract authority for the Service's roads, trails and parkways construction program is provided in the biennial Federal-Aid Highway Act. The current authorities are provided in Sections 105 (a) (9) and 105 (a) (10) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-605), approved December 31, 1970, and in the proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972, now pending before the Congress. This bill, upon enactment, will provide contract authority for the Service's roads, trails and parkways programs of $9 million in fiscal 1974.

The Fiscal 1974 Program

The program consists of:

Roads, trails and parkways

Bicentennial area advance planning	$ 353,000
Bicentennial area project planning and construction	12,259,000
Non-Bicentennial area advance planning	2,400,000
Non-Bicentennial area project planning and construction	4,988,000
Total obligational program	$20,000,000

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Total number of permanent positions	125	125	125
Full-time equivalent of other positions	120	110	110
Average paid employment	252	235	235
Average GS grade	8.7	8.7	8.7
Average GS salary	$12,861	$13,088	$13,088
Average salary of ungraded positions	$ 9,506	$ 9,877	$10,282
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions	108	83	83
Full-time equivalent of other positions	12	12	12
Average paid employment	89	93	93
Average GS grade	7.8	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary	$12,121	$11,611	$11,765

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY)

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Obligations by objects:				
11 Personnel compensation	$4,006,500	$4,008,000	$4,077,000	$+69,000
12 Personnel benefits	435,285	401,000	408,000	+7,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons	309,725	361,000	363,000	+2,000
22 Transportation of things	80,558	171,000	170,000	-1,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	363,786	565,000	557,000	-8,000
24 Printing and reproduction	8,368	99,000	71,000	-28,000
25 Other services	2,711,060	3,757,000	3,940,000	+183,000
26 Supplies and materials	1,862,815	2,939,000	2,915,000	-24,000
31 Equipment	591,810	1,313,000	996,000	-317,000
32 Lands and structures	10,181,475	25,886,000	6,503,000	-19,383,000
Total obligations	20,551,382	39,500,000	20,000,000	-19,500,000

BICENTENNIAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Most of your new obligations for 1974 are related to bicentennial areas. In what specific areas will this work be concentrated?

Mr. WALKER. Dr. Connally, would you like to speak to that, please?

Dr. CONNALLY. Mr. Dickenson, I believe, would be better prepared than I to answer questions about the District of Columbia.

Mr. DICKENSON. There are some roads projects in this proposal year, Madam Chairman, related to the bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the projects?

Mr. DICKENSON. It will be somewhat easier for me to give you a logical explanation how we came to each individual one.

Mrs. HANSEN. In looking at your fiscal 1974 program, you list $353,000 for Bicentennial area advanced planning. What projects does this involve?

Mr. QUICK. That portion of the program is undesignated at this point. The advanced planning program is to cover projects that are in the initial stages of planning that would come up in 1974. There is a listing before you of all of the line item projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are programing $12,259,000 for Bicentennial area project planning and construction; $2,400,000 for non-Bicentennial area advance planning; and $4.988 million for non-Bicentennial area project planning and construction. This means in effect that you have approximately $12,500,000 out of a total of $20 million for the Bicentennial projects rather than in the on-going programs.

Mr. NORWOOD. That is right. That is the $20 million obligational program. We spoke of the $35 million cash in this appropriation.

Mrs. HANSEN. The additional $15 million, so to speak, will be to liquidate prior-year obligations?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert justification pages 90 through 104 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Preservation of Historic Properties

Appropriation, 1973		$11,559,000
Unobligated balance from prior years		653,509
Total available for obligation		12,212,509
Decreases:		
Grants-in-Aid	$ 644,883	
Maintenance of the national register	8,626	653,509
Subtotal		11,559,000
Increases:		
Special Bicentennial grants-in-aid to States		8,000,000
Total available for obligation		19,559,000
Less: Unobligated balance from F.Y. 1973		--
Budget Estimate, 1974		19,559,000

Preservation of Historic Properties

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimated Total Available	Fiscal Year 1974 Unobligated Balance from 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Budget Estimate	Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973	Page ref.
1. Historic preservation and special studies	$12,212,509	$19,559,000	--	$19,559,000	$7,346,491	92

Preservation of Historic Properties

1. Historic preservation and special studies

Analysis by Subactivities

Subactivity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974			Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973
		Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1973	Budget Estimate	
(a) Grants-in-aid	$8,149,883	$7,505,000	--	$7,505,000	$-644,883
(b) Special Bicentennial grants-in-aid	--	8,000,000	--	8,000,000	+8,000,000
(c) Maintenance of the national register	682,726	674,100	--	674,100	-8,626
(d) Advisory council on historic preservation support	479,000	479,000	--	479,000	--
(e) Historic sites survey	545,200	545,200	--	545,200	--
(f) Historic American buildings survey	400,200	400,200	--	400,200	--
(g) Historic American engineering record	209,600	209,600	--	209,600	--
(h) Archeological investigations and salvage	1,745,900	1,745,900	--	1,745,900	--
Total	12,212,509	19,559,000	--	19,559,000	+7,346,491

(a) Grants-in-aid: Fiscal year 1973, $7,505,000; fiscal year 1974, $7,505,000; no change.

Program of Work: The grants-in-aid program is conducted under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, which authorized grants-in-aid in Fiscal Years 1971, 1972, and 1973. Legislation for authority to extend the grants-in-aid program is now under review by Office of Management and Budget. The record of the program under current authority follows:

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Matching Requests	$20,020,000	$22,727,000	$40,147,000 (est)	$45,000,000 (est)
Authorization	7,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000 (prop)
Appropriation	5,980,000	5,980,000	7,505,000	7,505,000 (est)

The grant program assists the States in their historic preservation planning and development programs covering both public and private sectors. Its growing support of private preservation activities is shown by the following table:

	1973 Requests	1974 Estimate
Number of private properties for which funds were requested from the States	237	270
Total of matching funds requested	$8,375,000	$8,500,000

Activities under the grant program include assistance to the States for the following purposes: (1) formulation of Statewide historic preservation plans; and (2) the acquisition and development of properties on the National Register. Costs of the administration of the grant program amount to $400,000, and include the processing, review and evaluation, and approval of State historic preservation plans. The State historic preservation plan is a public document that provides for the planned preservation of a State's historic heritage. It supplies the data that are the basis for the annual apportionment of the program's appropriation. It schedules the acquisition and development of historic properties.

The need for and importance of State historic preservation planning is demonstrated by estimates that show New York with over 30,000 historic properties; South Carolina--over 6,000; Michigan--over 3,000; California--over 5,000; Virginia--over 5,000; Washington--over 1,500; Nevada--over 700; and Pennsylvania--over 9,000.

Another program element is the processing of applications from the States to assist State historical survey and planning and to support preservation projects that are in accordance with approved preservation plans. This procedure includes evaluating applications for legal compliance and conformance with program policies and procedures, preparation of new grants, and maintenance of records for approximately 700 grants. This function requires daily consultation with the States.

The grant program also makes matching allocations to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to assist its preservation work in the private sector. Applications for its technical and educational program, acquisition of properties, and maintenance of historic resources must also be processed. Grants must be prepared and administered for these activities.

To encourage State and local governments and private participants in historic preservation, the annual appropriation for grants-in-aid is apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior, whose determination is final. The apportionment formula is as follows:

- Thirty percent shall be apportioned equally among the 55 States as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966;
- Forty-five percent shall be apportioned among individual States which have approved Statewide historic preservation plans on the basis of need as revealed in the annual supplement to the plan;
- Seventeen and one-half percent, not to exceed $1,750,000 under the current appropriation, shall be apportioned to the National Trust for Historic Preservation;
- Seven and one-half percent shall be reserved for emergencies and administrative expenses; and
- The combined apportionment (1 and 2 above) available to any one State shall not exceed five percent of the current appropriation.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

Grants Administration: On September 14, 1972, the Secretary of the Interior announced the fiscal year 1973 apportionment of $6,696,509 to 47 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The total matching request was $40,147,000 to fund 750 projects. New apportionment procedures enabled the Secretary to announce the apportionment two months earlier than last year.

State Plans: A total of 47 States, the District of Columbia and American Samoa have had their historic preservation plans approved. This is an increase of three over fiscal year 1972.

The historic preservation planning procedure places emphasis on planning as a process and enables the National Park Service and States to engage in ongoing consultation in order to achieve continuing improvement in State preservation planning. The Annual Preservation Program component of each State Historic Preservation Plan is submitted by June 30 for review and approval by the National Park Service.

(b) Special Bicentennial Grants-in-aid: Fiscal year 1973, $0; fiscal year 1974, $8,000,000; increase, $8,000,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Total	Total	
Amount	Positions	Program	Positions	Explanation
(1) $+8,000,000	--	$8,000,000	--	To initiate a program of special Bicentennial Grants-in-aid.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Grants-in-aid to States, $8,000,000.

Need for increase: Special consideration and separate budget identification in the grants-in-aid program is needed for historic preservation projects that will contribute special meaning in the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. With the near approach of the Bicentennial, a growing need is evident for special attention to Bicentennial historic preservation projects. The need is especially urgent in cities that played an important role in the movement that led to American independence and that may be expected to host large numbers of visitors during the Bicentennial era. State historic preservation plans reveal a need for at least $8.0 million per year over the next three years to be applied to special Bicentennial projects.

Program of Work: The special Bicentennial grant fund would not be apportioned under the existing grants-in-aid apportionment formula but rather apportioned by the Secretary according to special criteria. These criteria would favor cities that played a significant role in the movement that led to independence and that have developed viable projects with high potential for exemplifying the ideals that shaped the American heritage.

(c) Maintenance of the National Register: Fiscal year 1973, $674,100; fiscal year 1974, $674,100; no change.

Program of Work: The expansion of the National Register of Historic Places, maintained under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, is authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Accelerated expansion is called for by Executive Order 11593.

As the official schedule and protective inventory of our Nation's historic and cultural structural heritage, the Register contains properties of local, State and national significance. Every State has entries in the National Register.

The expansion of the Register takes place steadily. The number of additions reviewed, evaluated and registered annually now approximates 2,000 most of which are nominations by the States. New accessions to the National Register are published monthly in the Federal Register and a complete listing appears therein annually. A descriptive reference volume, "The National Register of Historic Places," is published biennially.

Executive Order 11593, signed by the President on May 13, 1971, directs the Heads of Federal Agencies to locate, inventory and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior, no later than July 1, 1973, all properties under their control that appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary is directed to develop criteria and procedures for nominations of federally owned properties and, in so doing, actively to seek the cooperation of State Liaison Officers for historic preservation.

These responsibilities require a high level of professional expertise, particularly in historic architecture and archeology. It is estimated that the National Park Service will receive approximately 300 major requests per year for professional and technical advice and assistance. The program will permit Federal agencies to have the required specialized assistance.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

Expansion of the National Register: The National Register Program has expanded from 102 State nominations and 964 National Historic Landmarks and National Park Service areas as of 1969, to a cumulative total of 4,685 as of 1972, of which 4,439 (95%) of the entries have been State nominations.

Fifty States and three territories are now actively nominating properties.

Executive Order 11593: At the request of the Secretary of the Interior, 49 agencies have designated Federal Representatives responsible for implementing the order. Agencies have begun to make nominations and during the coming year are expected to add significantly to the volume of nominations processed by the National Register staff.

Advice and assistance in meeting the requirements of the Executive Order have been provided to affected agencies. Examples are guidance and advice to the Bureau of the Mint in saving the Old San Francisco Mint from demolition and in restoring it for a numismatic center, and assistance to the General Services Administration in the transfer of the Old Federal Courts Building in St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Old Post Office in Battle Creek, Michigan, to local authority for adoptive utilitarian purposes.

National Register Publications: The second edition of the National Register hardbound publication, which contains descriptions of more than 3,000 properties entered in the National Register, will soon be published. Descriptions of all entries since June 30, 1971, are continually being prepared for the third edition.

Monthly additions to the National Register are printed in the Federal Register the first Tuesday of each month, and a revised cumulative listing will be published in February 1973.

(d) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Support: Fiscal year 1973, $479,000; fiscal year 1974, $479,000; no change.

Program of Work: The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an advisory and coordinating body whose members are: the Secretaries of the Interior, Commerce, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Agriculture, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and 10 citizen members appointed by the President. The National Park Service is charged by law to provide administrative assistance to the Council.

Under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), amended in 1970, the Advisory Council is charged with the following responsibilities (1) commenting on Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings having an effect on historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places; (2) initiating studies of special preservation problems; (3) recommending changes in existing laws and procedures pertaining to historic properties; (4) recommending new regulations and legislation concerning historic preservation; (5) coordinating efforts of Federal, State, and local agencies; (6) advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters; and (7) coordinating United States membership in the International Centre for the Study and Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre).

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, the Advisory Council is a major consulting agency for Federal agencies considering major undertakings affecting historic sites. In accordance with the Guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality, these agencies must consult with those such as the Council having expertise in historic preservation and the Advisory Council is obligated to comment upon draft Environmental Impact Statements.

Under Executive Order 11593, the Advisory Council is required to (1) consult with agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government as these agencies institute procedures to contribute to the preservation of non-federally owned historic properties; (2) comment upon Federal Agency proposals to transfer, sell, demolish or substantially alter Federal property either listed or qualified to be listed on the National Register; and (3) review and comment upon Federal Agency procedures to provide for the maintenance through preservation, rehabilitation or restoration of federally owned and registered sites.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

The foremost activity of the Advisory Council continues to be its advice to Federal agencies on their undertakings in accordance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and, since May 11, 1971, section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593. Following up on matters previously before it, the Council took an active role in the development and enactment of the Surplus Property Amendment, which allows the Federal Government to transfer historic buildings to local governments for revenue-producing uses. This legislation, of great importance to historic preservation, was a direct result of the Council's recommendations to the General Services Administration on the proposed demolition of the St. Louis Post Office. Similarly, the restoration of the San Francisco Mint, which was saved from demolition on the advice of the Advisory Council, commenced in the past year in accordance with the Council's recommendations.

New matters brought before the Council under section 106 included proposed developments in the Honokohau Settlement National Historic Landmark in Hawaii. Pursuant to the advice of the Council, the undertaking was halted and a study of the feasibility of Federal ownership of the Landmark was authorized by Congress. Other section 106 proceedings formally considered by the Council were the construction of a high-rise office building adjacent to Faneuil Hall in Boston and the construction of an observation tower adjacent to the Gettysburg National Military Park. The comments of the Council were received by the Federal agencies involved and, although final dispositions have not been reached in either of those cases, the undertakings were held in abeyance pending the careful evaluation of historic preservation considerations.

The Advisory Council gave major consideration to two undertakings pursuant to its new authority under Executive Order 11593. The proposed demolition of historic buildings at Fort Meade, South Dakota, by the Veterans Administration was halted and steps were undertaken to ensure the preservation of the significant buildings on the post. The second matter involved the United States Customs House in Wilmington, Delaware, where as a result of the Council's comments concerted efforts have been to preserve the building.

Under the authority of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, the Council has commented formally and informally on 81 proposals since June 1972. These related to programs of seven Federal Departments, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Services Administration, and the Veterans Administration. The increased number of cases occurring at approximately twice the rate of past years, can be traced to the additional jurisdiction conferred by Executive Order 11593 and to more effective enforcing of section 106 responsibilities through additional staff.

In the past year, the Council began to carry out its statutory charge to recommend guidelines for State historic preservation legislation under section 202(a)(4) of the 1966 Act. After extensive study, the Council published a comprehensive document recommending legislation at the State level to complement the Federal preservation effort. The guidelines were adopted by the Council of State Governments as suggested legislation and have been widely disseminated at the State and local level.

(e) Historic Sites Survey: Fiscal year 1973, $545,200; fiscal year 1974, $545,200; no change.

Program of Work: The Historic Sites Survey, conducted under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666), is the program which identifies prime historic properties important to all Americans. These properties are eligible for the honorary distinction of National Historic Landmark.

A national historic landmark is a district, site, building, structure or object that possesses national significance in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture. To date there are 937 registered landmarks situated in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone. Properties eligible for landmark status are designated by the Secretary of the Interior on recommendation of his Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. Owners of eligible properties, on their application, are awarded a certificate and bronze plaque attesting to their importance in illustrating our national development. These owners agree to cooperate with the National Park Service to insure preservation of the site. The properties are also enrolled directly on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Historic Sites Survey identifies and evaluates sites through thematic studies of American history from prehistoric times to the present. Major projects for fiscal year 1974 are "Architecture," "Political and Military Affairs from 1865-1917," "Political and Military Affairs from 1828-1861," and "The War for Independence." The identification of further sites associated with the American Revolution is being undertaken in anticipation of the Bicentennial of American Independence. Finally, a special study to identify sites and buildings recalling the contributions of Black people to American history and culture is continuing.

Publications in a hard-cover series record and disseminate the findings of the Historic Sites Survey to meet the wide and growing interest in historic sites. In fiscal year 1974 publications processing will continue on Signers of the Declaration of Independence and Lewis and Clark, which are being printed by the Government Printing Office. Final editorial work will be accomplished on: The Presidents, Signers of the Constitution, Political and Military Affairs, 1828-1861, Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1917, and Educators and Teachers.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

The Historic Sites Survey identified 115 historical properties that the Advisory Board judged to possess national significance. These thus became eligible national historic landmarks and increased the total number to 1052.

Field studies associated with the War for Independence continued with the final Southern section scheduled for completion in February.

The long-term study of the development of American architecture continued. Basic source studies for eight Southern States neared completion. Field investigations began in these States in December.

The Survey completed a portion of the subtheme "Political and Military Affairs, 1865-1917" in October. Work on this subtheme and the earlier period, "Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860," progressed with field investigations in eight additional States started in November.

On August 17, 1972, a contract was signed with the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation to undertake a study of sites associated with Black history. A panel of distinguished Black historians will give a preliminary evaluation to the ABC's field studies. A working list has been submitted and field studies are in progress.

Sales of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings series of hard-cover volumes continue to show major rise. Total sales figures as of November 22, 1972, are as follows:

Title	Publication Date	Price	Copies Sold
Colonials and Patriots (GPO) Vol. VI	1/65	$2.75	37,751
Prospector, Cowhand, and Sodbuster (GPO) Vol. XI	7/67	$3.00	37,674
Founders and Frontiersmen (GPO) Vol. VII	2/68	$3.00	23,798
Explorers and Settlers (GPO) Vol. V	6/68	$3.50	26,185
Soldier and Brave (New Edition) (GPO) Vol. XII	3/72	$4.00	8,403
		TOTAL	133,811

In September the manuscript for The Signers of the Declaration was delivered to the Government Printing Office. Finalizing of the manuscripts for Lewis and Clark, The Presidents, and Sectionalists and Nationalist volumes continue.

Signing of a contract in September with the American Association for State and Local History, for the complete preparation of two volumes, Educators and Teachers and the Civil War will greatly accelerate the publication program. In November the association began its research on two volumes.

(f) Historic American Buildings Survey: Fiscal year 1973, $400,200; fiscal year 1974, $400,200; no change.

Program of Work: Under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666), the HABS program is conducted by the National Park Service through formal agreement with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress. With the duty of documenting the Nation's architectural heritage, HABS continues to stimulate and respond to the growth of the preservation movement. Cooperation with historical and preservation groups, State and local governments and interested foundations has significantly broadened the effectiveness of the Survey.

The program objectives are: (a) To identify and document the national experience in the design and construction of buildings and; (b) to encourage public interest and action in appreciation and preservation of the historic environment. New documentation in the form of measured drawings, photographs and descriptive and historic data is added regularly to the archive which is permanently maintained at the Library of Congress. Publication of catalogs and selections and the preparation of traveling exhibits brings the material before the public. When recording eligible structures, HABS prepares nominations for their inclusion in the National Register.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

Transmittals of Records: Since the beginning of the 1972 fiscal year, 689 drawings, 1111 photographs, and 749 pages of written data comprising records for a total of 194 buildings have been transmitted to the Survey's permanent archives in the Library of Congress. The increases double last year's figures in nearly every category, indicating a successful effort at reducing the backlog. While the HABS collection accounts for less than one-half of one percent of the 23 million items in the Library of Congress' Division of Prints and Photographs, it is in such heavy public use that requests for duplication of HABS records are often twice those for all other collections combined.

Comprehensive Surveys: Fourteen comprehensive surveys have been made since the beginning of fiscal year 1972 in the States of New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Flordia, Puerto Rico, Indiana, Tennessee, Texas, North Dakota, and California. In the current fiscal year nine of these projects have produced 360 measured drawings, 60 of which are on a new format doubling what has been the standard sheet size for 39 years. An additional photogrammetric project will result in drawings of pueblos in Arizona and New Mexico before the end of fiscal 1973.

Documentary Projects: Photo-data documentation projects added records in Nevada, Oregon, Missouri, Indiana, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Alabama, and Florida. The prestige of the HABS collection continues to attract donations of records from schools, historical agencies and architects; one such current project is underway in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the HABS staff providing advisory support.

Publication and Exhibits: Since the beginning of the 1972 fiscal year two documentary reports have been published and a third is in progress. A catalog for Indiana has been issued in preliminary form and catalogs for Maine and New Jersey have been edited for publication. A bilingual HABS exhibition on Spanish influences in American architecture is circulating nationally after its opening in February 1972.

(g) Historic American Engineering Record: Fiscal year 1973, $209,600; fiscal year 1974, $209,600; no change.

Program of Work: The program of the Historic American Engineering Record is conducted under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666) in partnership with the Library of Congress and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Its objective is to identify and document the engineering and industrial heritage of the Nation and to develop a permanent record of the role technological achievement played in creating the present American environment. The resulting archives are permanently maintained in the Library of Congress. Structures possessing the needed criteria are recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Projects are conducted in cooperation with interested public and private groups, and their cooperation includes the donation of funds, services and records. The increase in public awareness and support of HAER is readily apparent. During fiscal year 1972, $34,869 was donated in money, records, and services, a significant increase over fiscal year 1971.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

Comprehensive Surveys: Since the beginning of fiscal 1972, comprehensive State surveys were undertaken in Utah, Indiana, and West Virginia. A survey of the Erie Railway, in New York and Pennsylvania, and a survey of Water Resources sites in the Southwest, including Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and

Utah were completed. A comprehensive survey of engineering and industrial works in the six Southwestern States of California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas is under contract. Included in the surveys were the preparation of measured engineering and architectural drawings; photographs and maps; and written documentation for approximately 200 structures. Examples of coke ovens, oil rigs, breweries, grist mills, mining equipment, automobile manufacturing, railroad structures, dams and canals were included.

Documentary Projects: Since the beginning of fiscal 1972, documentary projects were conducted in New Jersey, Vermont, Wyoming, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Indiana, West Virginia, and Virginia, with a total of approximately 40 structures recorded by measured drawings, photographs, and documentation.

Inventories: During fiscal 1972, a comprehensive inventory of significant early engineering structures in the State of Pennsylvania was completed. Three major inventories were begun in fiscal 1973: an inventory of the six New England States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; an inventory of the six Southwestern States of California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Texas; and an inventory of the State of Florida.

Exhibitions: The HAER prepared five exhibits during the period, consisting of copies of measured drawings, photography, and short explanations, for various meetings of professional organizations including the Society for Industrial Archeology Annual Meeting, New York City; the American Society for Civil Engineers' Structural Engineering Conference, Cleveland, Ohio; and the American Society of Civil Engineers' Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas.

Publications and Reports: Two publications are expected to be available by the end of fiscal 1973: the report on the Mohawk-Hudson Area Survey, published by the Smithsonian Institution, and the Southwest Water Resources Project report, published by the American Society of Civil Engineers. An interim catalog of all sites documented by the HAER through April 1972 was published and distributed.

(h) Archeological Investigation and Salvage: Fiscal year 1973, $1,745,900; fiscal year 1974, $1,745,900; no change.

Program of Work: Under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Federal Government assumed a responsibility for the preservation of antiquities and for the recovery of scientific data where destruction is threatened by Federal construction activity. The Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 requires that the Secretary of the Interior perform archeological survey and salvage ahead of reservoir construction as expeditiously as possible. Additionally, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that the Secretary of the Interior provide archeological expertise to other Federal agencies with respect to any environmental impact involved in public works projects: Compliance with Executive Order 11593 adds further responsibilities with respect to archeological matters.

Additional requirements of the program are: (1) Archeological advice and assistance to other Federal agencies and State organizations as requested; (2) liaison with Indian tribes for carrying out archeological salvage on reservations; (3) liaison with the Soil Conservation Service for carrying out archeological surveys and salvage in watershed and land-leveling projects; (4) development of an underwater archeology capability for scientific

investigation of submerged lands which are under jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; (5) liaison work between the Federal Power Commission, private power development licenses and research institutions capable of salvaging archeological values threatened by power projects; (6) salvage and processing of archeolgical material important to scientific knowledge which would otherwise be lost through reservoir flooding by projects of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers; by urban renewal projects or other activities; and (7) making available to State and local museums representative collections of artifacts and objects recovered.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

During fiscal year 1972, the National Park Service carried out an extensive field program in salvage archeological research. The Service contracted for sixty-two (62) individual archeological investigations with thirty-nine (39) qualified educational and scientific institutions, representing twenty-four (24) States.

In the Upper Oahe Reservoir of North-Central South Dakota the Helb site, a large fortified earth lodge village, was the focus of archeological investigations. Approximately 75 percent of this site has been destroyed by bank erosion. Much data concerning previously unknown aspects of Mandan material culture, architecture, and subsistence patterns has emerged. A quantity of information regarding localized ecological systems during the 15th and 16th centuries A.D. has also come to light. These data have necessitated a reassessment of the published taxonomies and chronologies of this Middle Missouri subarea. Field investigations at the Walth Bay site 30 miles south of the Helb site, have confirmed human occupation of the area by at least 6000 B.C., and this site continues to yield data elucidating post-Pleistocene adaptation of the area.

The Pima Indian Archeological Survey Team completed its second year of operation at the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona. The team has surveyed over 55,000 acres and the number of recorded sites has tripled in this period.

Close interagency cooperation preserved a large significant Mogollon site at El Paso, Texas. No other site of its kind is known. The predicted destruction of the North Gate site by the Corps of Engineers' Range Dam, a flood protection at Fort Bliss, required consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. As a result of this consultation and through the close cooperation of several Federal and State agencies, the project was redesigned to minimize destruction.

Excavation at Ozette Village continues on a year-round basis. Washington State University archeologists have unearthed several thousand artifacts to date; including many perishables of basketry, wood, vegetable fiber, and fabric. A complete plank house buried during a mud slide in prehistoric times is currently the focal point of archeological interest. The site situated on Cape Alava continues to bequeath a body of data of national and international significance.

Personnel Summary

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
Total number of permanent positions	102	139	139
Full-time equivalent of other positions	25	40	40
Average paid employment	115	171	171
Average GS grade	8.7	8.7	8.7
Average GS salary	$12,861	$13,088	$13,088
Average salary of ungraded positions	$9,506	$9,877	$10,282

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations	$8,043,684	$12,212,509	$19,559,000	$+7,346,491
Unobligated balance available, start of year	-328,193	-653,509	--	+653,509
Unobligated balance available, end of year	653,509	--	--	--
Appropriation	8,369,000	11,559,000	19,559,000	+8,000,000
Obligations by objects:				
11 Personnel compensation	$1,444,306	$2,193,000	$2,202,000	$+9,000
12 Personnel benefits	137,102	219,000	220,000	+1,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons	128,157	200,000	200,000	--
22 Transportation of things	16,507	25,000	20,000	-5,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	21,139	43,000	60,000	+17,000
24 Printing and reproduction	87,115	474,000	473,000	-1,000
25 Other services	655,590	879,000	700,000	-179,000
26 Supplies and materials	91,669	142,000	169,000	+27,000
31 Equipment	25,157	39,000	10,000	-29,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	5,436,942	7,998,509	15,505,000	+7,506,491
Total obligations	8,043,684	12,212,509	19,559,000	+7,346,491

GRANTS-IN-AID

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $8 million for a special bicentennial grant-in-aid program. You state that these funds will not be appropriated under existing formula. Does the Secretary have the legislative authority to use a different formula?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am. This program will be added onto the existing mechanism under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you need new authorization?

Dr. CONNALLY. We need authorization for the entire $15.5 million grants program. The legislative proposal has been transmitted to the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want you to understand that if it is not enacted before markup the committee will pass over this item due to the fact that a point of order can be raised on the floor.

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, madam, we understand that.

Mr. NORWOOD. Our present legislation expires on June 30.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain your grants-in-aid program.

Dr. CONNALLY. The requested grants-in-aid program for fiscal year 1974, Madam Chairman, totals $15,505,000. That provides $7,505,000 for the States and the National Trust, the same as for this year. Of those grants, as you know, a small portion is made available to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM

In this budget we are requesting $8 million for special grants for Bicentennial programs. We are not having to take it out of the regular sums that would be available to the States. They are intended for urban areas that played a significant role in events that led to independence.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as New York, Philadelphia, Boston?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am. There would be some others that would qualify, some lesser places, such as Charlestown and Annapolis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you calling Charlestown a "lesser place?"

Dr. CONNALLY. When I said lesser, I was thinking of population.

EFFECTS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Connally, you would have been interested in one of our public witnesses last year from Mobile, who testified that the historic preservation in Mobile had enabled the inner city to again become viable. They saved many old houses. The businesses and homes were revitalized in that section of the city. I think you might want to read that testimony. I am afraid the Park Service doesn't always read what public witnesses say. I have had a long-standing suspicion that most agencies don't. It's a very interesting piece of testimony and one of the best pieces of information supporting your entire program.

The same thing has been true in other areas. In many instances cities have been saved. Also valuable housing was saved.

Dr. CONNALLY. We are frequently in touch with the people in Mobile, Madam Chairman. It's interesting to observe how this program has influenced the other agencies, too. All Federal agencies, of course,

are under mandate by Executive order and by statute to take proper care of the historic resources under their administration and that are affected by their programs.

In Savannah, for example, the whole urban renewal has been recast for rehabilitation of that historic district on the principle of retention and use rather than clearing and rebuilding, which have been so characteristic before. This is the kind of thing we are trying to foster and it really is becoming meaningful now.

Mr. REED. I was in Louisville, Madam Chairman, and the job being done there of saving the downtown area with such pretty buildings is just outstanding.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is a very important part of the whole urban renewal effort. This type of project creates pride for the Nation, and changes the whole outlook of an area.

Mr. MCKAY. How much money do you anticipate will be Utah's share of historic preservation moneys?

Mr. WALKER. Utah's request for matching grants-in-aid will not be known until the State submits its annual preservation program in June. However, the advance estimate in the annual preservation program for fiscal year 1973 indicated the State would need $792,000 in matching Federal funds in fiscal year 1974. Our experience in fiscal year 1973 showed that eligible requests exceeded the availability of Federal funds to the extent that only 22 percent of the need was met. At the level of funding proposed in this budget a similar situation can be expected in fiscal year 1974. The apportionment is made by the Secretary of the Interior, after submission of the annual preservation programs and the enactment of the appropriations bill, according to the following formula.

[The formula follows:]

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR HISTORIC PRESENTATION APPORTIONMENT FORMULA

To encourage State and local governments and private participants in historic preservation, the annual appropriation for grants-in-aid shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior, whose determination shall be final, in accordance with the following:

(*a*) Thirty percent shall be apportioned equally among the 55 States as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

(*b*) Forty-five percent shall be apportioned among individual States which have approved statewide historic preservation plans on the basis of need as revealed in the annual supplement to the plan.

(*c*) Seventeen and one-half percent, not to exceed $1,750,000 under the current appropriation, shall be apportioned to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(*d*) Seven and one-half percent shall be reserved for emergencies and administrative expenses.

(*e*) The combined apportionment ((*a*) and (*b*) above) available to any one State shall not exceed 5 percent of the current appropriation.

An allocation to a State or the National Trust shall be available for the fiscal year of the apportionment and the 2 fiscal years thereafter.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert justification pages 105 through 109 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Supplemental appropriation, 1973	$2,000,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

	Increase 1974
Increased operating costs	$400,000
Budget Estimate, 1974	2,400,000

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Analysis by Activity

Activity	Fiscal Year 1972 Amount Available	Fiscal Year 1973 Total Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1973 Transfers	Fiscal Year 1973 Amount Available
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	--	$2,000,000	--	$2,000,000

Activity	F.Y. 1972 Amount Available	F.Y. 1973 Amount Available	F.Y. 1974 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1974 compared with 1973	Page Reference
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	--	$2,000,000	$2,400,000	$+400,000	107

1. John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: Fiscal year 1973, $2,000,000; fiscal year 1974, $2,400,000; increase, $400,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+400,000	--	$2,400,000	82	To provide for increased cost of operating and maintaining the John F. Kennedy Center.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) Annualization of salary costs in fiscal 1974, $196,000; and increased cost of contract maintenance of mechanical equipment, $164,000; supplies, materials and equipment, $40,000.

Need for increase: An increase of $400,000 is required to cover full-year salary cost and contract work for maintenance of mechanical equipment. In fiscal year 1973, personnel costs were only provided for an eight-month period beginning November 1, 1972.

The Service must undertake a more comprehensive day-to-day preventative maintenance program. The extremely sophisticated nature of the mechanical equipment will require certain maintenance work to be contracted. This contract work would include complete teardown and rebuilding of much of the mechanical equipment such as the elevators, air-conditioning units, fans and electrical motors; and painting contracts for large public areas that cannot be accomplished by day labor.

A preventative maintenance program becomes increasingly more important considering the heavy use the equipment receives and the fact that it is no longer under warranty.

Since the building became operational, maintenance work undertaken through November 1972 consisted only of emergency repair of malfunctioning equipment due to the lack of funds. During the remainder of fiscal 1973 minimal day-to-day preventative maintenance is being provided.

Program of Work: Beginning in fiscal 1973, the National Park Service undertook a program to provide maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The Center is estimated to be valued at over $70 million, while visitation to the Center is estimated to surpass 2,000,000 in fiscal 1973. This estimate is exclusive of visitation solely connected with the performing arts functions. Taking into account this visitation and those periods of peak visitation which have reached 15,000 to 20,000 per day, the Service is committed to providing a quality interpretive program worthy of a national memorial to a former President. The Service is also engaged in providing maintenance, security, information, janitorial and other services required to protect and preserve this national memorial.

This program of work is predicated upon the extension of the authorization as provided for in fiscal 1973 by Public Law 92-313, approved June 16, 1972.

93-397 O - 73 - 31

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	--	82	82
Average paid employment	--	55	74
Average GS grade	--	8.7	8.7
Average GS salary	--	$13,088	$13,088
Average salary of ungraded positions	--	$ 9,877	$10,282

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations (appropriation)	--	$2,000,000	$2,400,000	$+400,000
Obligations by objects:				
11 Personnel compensation	--	$516,000	$694,000	$+178,000
12 Personnel benefits	--	51,000	69,000	+18,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons	--	3,000	4,000	+1,000
23 Rent communications, and utilities	--	424,000	485,000	+61,000
24 Printing and reproduction	--	7,000	9,000	+2,000
25 Other services	--	740,000	845,000	+105,000
26 Supplies and materials	--	235,000	268,000	+33,000
31 Equipment	--	24,000	26,000	+2,000
Total obligations	--	2,000,000	2,400,000	+400,000

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $400,000 for the Kennedy Center. As you are well aware, this is one of the more controversial items that the committee considers. Please give us a detailed breakdown of these costs.

Also discuss the visitations and indicate what your share is in the cost of replacement of furnishings.

Mr. DICKENSON. Let me say first that, you recall that last year we did not receive the full annual operating costs which was estimated at $2.4 million. We received only $2 million because the fiscal year was underway before the hearing could be held.

Mrs. HANSEN. We did it on the basis of the months involved.

Mr. DICKENSON. Approximately $500,000 is reimbursable from the performing arts portion of the Kennedy Center, making a total of $2.9 million needed. So $2.4 million is the actual estimated operating expense out of appropriated funds. We only received $2 million this year because of the prorated share. What we are asking for is $400,000 to annualize the full year cost. The increased cost of contract maintenance for mechanical equipment is $164,000. Many of the warranties are now expiring on the expensive air conditioning, heating and other types of mechanical equipment.

Mrs. HANSEN. And you are going to have to meet the replacement costs if a piece of equipment breaks down?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; we are, from every practical standpoint.

Mr. DICKENSON. We are going to have to build into the estimate enough to cover expected breakdowns which will occur in some of that expensive equipment.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had trouble with the roof last year, if I recall correctly. Was that repaired?

Mr. WALKER. We still have the pans there.

Mr. DICKENSON. I understand one of my good associates who testified at that time introduced the word "panning" to the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also had some very expensive trees.

Mr. WALKER. The trees have been removed.

Mr. DICKENSON. Our request for increase does not include the trees.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the cost per year on servicing those trees?

Mr. REED. $15,000 or $20,000.

Mr. DICKENSON. The trees that are now in the lower floor, which are near the balcony, were donated trees.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. DICKENSON. I can report they are doing well.

Mrs. HANSEN. Donations sometimes are costly.

Mr. DICKENSON. Those trees which were in the atrium, which could not get sunlight and were an impossible environmental situation, have been removed. It is not intended that they will be replaced.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to put in the atrium?

Mr. DICKENSON. There will be other types of interior decoration appropriate to the area. But it should not be plants.

Mrs. HANSEN. I read an article the other day that the Center has received many gifts. You might suggest in the future that the gifts be something that would be appropriate for this area.

Mr. REED. I would rather they give us cash. I think we are going to need it.

Mrs. HANSEN. As your warranties expire on equipment, you have to either provide the repair cost, which could increase as the age of the Kennedy Center increases, or in the event of a complete breakdown, be faced with the cost of replacement of equipment; is this correct?

Mr. DICKENSON. That is absolutely correct.

VANDALISM AT JFK CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. There has been some rather expensive vandalism at the Center. Souvenir collectors cut off pieces of draperies, for example, and took such things as electric light globes. What has your replacement experience been?

What has been the cost?

Mr. DICKENSON. The cost I will have to furnish for the record.

[The information follows:]

The cost of replacing furnishings lost to vandals at the John F. Kennedy Center is estimated at $58,351.

Mr. DICKENSON. The tapestries disappeared very shortly after we assumed responsibility. U.S. Park Police have been pursuing a number of apparently worthwhile leads since that time.

Mrs. HANSEN. How could they get the tapestries out without being seen?

Mr. DICKENSON. Can I go off the record for a moment?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. You have about 2 million visitors per year at the Kennedy Center.

Mr. DICKENSON. Two million visitors a year. The wear and tear on rugs is considerable. Those are being replaced. The theft and vandalism of expensive donated chandeliers in elevators and other places has diminished considerably since the U.S. Park Police assumed security responsibilities.

In many cases what we are doing now is replacing those objects that have been so severely vandalized with those which cannot be vandalized. We are putting in more modern vandal-proof type of light fixtures, for example, in elevators. Where the gold-plated faucets are disappearing from the comfort facilities, they are being replaced with a less expensive standard type of spigot.

Mrs. HANSEN. So it will no longer be a status symbol to have a faucet in a home.

Mr. REED. You can see it is a problem for us.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are completely aware of the problems. I think the record should show that this is going to bear ever-increasing costs for the maintenance. Is this not correct?

Mr. DICKENSON. This is correct, Madam Chairman.

VISITATION AT JFK CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Your 2 million visitors; are these just visitors or does this include people attending the theaters?

Mr. DICKENSON. This is exclusive of the users.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the total number of theater users?

Mr. DICKENSON. I do not have that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you insert in the record the attendance figures at all of their various theaters.

[The information follows:]

Attendance at the following theaters at the John F. Kennedy Center for the period July 1, 1972 to Mar. 10, 1973

Opera house	380, 810
Eisenhower theater	223, 427
Concert hall	470, 816

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

OPERATIONS OF THE JFK CENTER

Mr. MCDADE. What payments to management and protection do the restaurants make?

Mr. DICKENSON. They make no payment to the National Park Service. All of the proceeds of the parking and food service concessions go to the Kennedy Center itself.

Mrs. HANSEN. To the Board of Trustees?

Mr. DICKENSON. The Board of Trustees.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please place in the record at this point a list of the Board of Trustees.

[The information follows:]

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Roger L. Stevens, Chairman

Adler, Richard
19 E. 72nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10021
Tel: Code 212, 988-9728

Becker, Ralph E.
1819 H St., N.W.
Suite 950
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: Code 202, 254-3796

Bradshaw, Mrs. Donna S.
Suite 510
111 East Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Tel: Code 312, 565-1100

Brown, J. Carter
Chairman
Commission of Fine Arts
National Gallery of Art
6th & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560
Tel: Code 202, RE 7-4215

Cox, Mrs. Edward F.
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
Tel: Code 202, 456-1414

Ellison, Ralph W.
730 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10031
Tel: Code 212, WA 6-6804

Folger, Mrs. J. Clifford
2991 Woodland Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Tel: Code 202, NO 7-2991

Fortas, Hon. Abe
1054 - 31st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel: Code 202, 337-5700

Frelinghuysen, Hon. Peter H.B.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
Tel: Code 202, 225-7300

Fulbright, Sen. J. William
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
Tel: Code 202, 225-4843

Garrett, Mrs. George A.
2030 - 24th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Tel: Code 202, DU 7-5408

Goldenson, Leonard H.
President, Amn. Broadcasting Co.
1330 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019
Tel: Code 212, LT 1-7777

Haldeman, H. R.
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
Tel: Code 202, 456-1414

Harkness, Mrs. Rebekah
c/o Harkness Ballet
4 East 75th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021
Tel: Code 212, 249-3500

Hatch, Mrs. Paul H.
1818 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: Code 202, FE 8-1143

Ikard, Frank N.
President, Amn. Petroleum Inst.
1801 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: Code 202, 833-5600

February 1, 1973

Kennedy, Sen. Edward M.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
Tel: Code 202, 225-4543

Kuchel, Thomas H.
Law Offices of Wyman, Bautzer,
Rothman & Kuchel
1211 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: Code 202, 466-2222

Levy, Gustave L.
Goldman Sachs & Company
55 Broad Street
New York, New York 10004
Tel: Code 212, 676-8120

Mansfield, Mrs. Michael J.
4500 Dexter Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel: Code 202, FE 8-1124

Marland, Dr. Sydney P.,Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Educ.
Dept. of Health, Education
and Welfare
400 Maryland Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202
Tel: Code 202, 962-7975

Marriott, Mrs. J. Willard
4500 Garfield Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
Tel: Code 202, WO 6-5370

McPherson, Harry C., Jr.
Law Firm of Verner, Lifford,
Bernhard & McPherson
1660 L St.,N.W. 11th Fl.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: Code 202, 296-6515

Meany, George
815 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: Code 202, 293-5000

Millonzi, Robert I.
Diebold & Millonzi
15 Court Street
Buffalo, New York 14202
Tel: Code 716, TL 6-8500

*Moody, Jarvis
American Security & Trust Co.
15th & Pa. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20013
Tel: Code 202, 624-4000

Mumford, Hon. L. Quincy
Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Tel: Code 202, 426-5205

*Onassis, Mrs. Aristotle
1040 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10028

Percy, Sen. Charles R.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
Tel: Code 202, 225-2152

Richardson, John Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
for Educational & Cultural
Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520
Tel: Code 202, 632-2464

Ripley, S. Dillon II
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560
Tel: Code 202, 381-5005

Roncalio, Hon. Teno
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
Tel: Code 202, 225-2311

Schlesinger, Arthur, Jr.
Professor of Humanities
The City University of New York
33 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036
Tel: Code 212, 947-9669

Shouse, Mrs. Jouett
1916 F. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
or (summer months)
1635 Trap Road, Vienna,Va. 22180
Tel: Code 202, 347-2292 (Wash)
Code 703, 532-7279 (Wolf Trap)

* Not a Trustee

Smith, Mrs. Stephen E.
1030 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10028
Tel: Code 212, RE 7-9946

Stevens, Roger L.
John F. Kennedy Center
for the Performing Arts
Washington, D.C. 20566
Tel: Code 202, 872-0466

Strong, Henry
Suite 409 Cafritz Building
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: Code 202, ME 8-4619

Thomas, William Hammond
Chairman
District of Columbia Recreation
Advisory Board
2001 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Tel: Code 202, 265-1955

Thompson, Hon. Frank, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
Tel: Code 202, 225-3765

Trustman, Benjamin Arthur
Nutter, McClennen and Fish
75 Federal Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
Tel: Code 617, 423-7011

Tunney, Sen. John V.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
Tel: Code 202, 225-3841

Valenti, Jack
President
Motion Picture Assn. of America
1600 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: Code 202, 293-1966

Walker, Ronald H.
Director
National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
Tel: Code 202, 343-4621

Washington, Hon. Walter E.
Commissioner of the District
of Columbia
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Room 520
Washington, D.C. 20004
Tel: Code 202, 629-4555

Wasserman, Lew R.
Music Corporation of America, Inc.
Universal City Studios
Universal City, California 91608
Tel: Code 213, 985-4321
or
MCA Corporation
445 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Weinberger, Caspar W.
Secretary of Health, Education
and Welfare
330 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Tel: Code 202, 962-2351

Wrather, Mrs. Jack
172 Delfern Drive
Los Angeles, California 90024
Tel: Code 213, CR 8-8521

John F. Kennedy Center
Board of Trustees

HONORARY CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Richard Nixon
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
Johnson City, Texas 78636

Mrs. Aristotle Onassis
1040 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10028

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Gettysburg, Pa. 17325

1973
OFFICERS

Roger L. Stevens, Chairman

Harry C. McPherson Vice Chairman	Ralph E. Becker General Counsel	Jarvis Moody Treasurer
Charles H. Percy Vice Chairman	Frank N. Ikard Secretary	James F. Rogers Asst. Treasurer
Henry Strong Vice Chairman, Asst. Treasurer	Charlotte Woolard Assistant Secretary	L. Parker Harrell,Jr. Asst. Treasurer
		John L. Bryant Asst. Treasurer

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FRIENDS OF THE KENNEDY CENTER:

Mrs. George A. Garrett Hon. Abe Fortas Henry Strong

Mr. McDade. Did that include the underground parking area?
Mrs. Hansen. Yes.
Mr. McKay. They get all the revenue.
[Discussion off the record.]
Mr. Wyatt. Would you yield at this point?
Mrs. Hansen. Yes.

PRODUCTIONS AT CENTER

Mr. Wyatt. Could I ask someone here if any members of the Board of Trustees has any interest in the productions that are offered at the Kennedy Center?
Mr. Walker. Sir, I am an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees.
Mr. Wyatt. As Director of the Park Service?
Mr. Walker. Right, sir.
I have attended only one meeting. There was a very good turnout. They seemed to be very interested, but there is very little programing for the three theaters coming from the Board of Trustees.
There is a subcommittee of the Board of Trustees and the staff of the John F. Kennedy Center which is——
Mr. Wyatt. Employed by the Board of Trustees?
Mr. Walker. That is correct.
Mrs. Hansen. And they determine all the productions?
Mr. Walker. Roger Stevens and the committee determine that.
Mr. Wyatt. Will you put in the record at this point the names of the members of that subcommittee.
Mr. Walker. Yes, sir.
Mr. Wyatt. I would pursue the question a little further on the record; that is whether or not there are any members of the Board of Trustees that have an active interest in the performances that are put on at the Kennedy Center.
Mr. Walker. I will be happy to get that information for you.
Mr. Reed. I wonder if that could be more properly directed to the Director of the Kennedy Center, sir.
Mr. Wyatt. I withdraw the request.
Mrs. Hansen. I think the Smithsonian should be notified that, when they appear before the committee they should be prepared to bring knowledgeable witnesses on the Kennedy Center.
Mr. Wyatt. I will withdraw my question of the Park Service, but I want the record to show that I am interested in knowing for the record whether any member of the Board of Trustees has a financial interest in the performances.
Mrs. Hansen. We will ask those questions of the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees directly.
Mr. Hulett. The subject of legislative oversight has come up. We will be going before both the House and Senate Public Works Committees to get a reauthorization for our expenditures.
As you know, the authority expires at the end of the current fiscal year.
Mrs. Hansen. 1973?
Mr. Hulett. Yes, ma'am.
Mr. Reed. Could I go off the record?
Mrs. Hansen. Yes, you may.
[Discussion off the record.]

GAO REPORT ON JFK CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. I am quoting from a GAO report on the JFK Center.

The act, as amended, authorized the Board of Trustees to issue revenue bonds totaling $20.4 million to the Treasury Department to finance necessary parking facilities for the Center. Between July 1, 1968, and April 30, 1970, the Board issued the maximum amount of revenue bonds to the Treasury; the funds derived from the bonds were expended in fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

That is their statement.

As of March 31, 1972, the unpaid construction costs amounted to about $4.5 million. Center officials informed us (GAO) that they did not know how the funds would be obtained to pay these costs. The cost element, construction costs $2.4 million, delayed damage claims, GSA estimates $1.4 million; costs related to construction, architect's fees, legal expenses, insurance bonds and other, $.8 million.

The Center has received delayed damage claims from the general contractor and 24 subcontractors. According to available information, the claims originated because of various acts by the Government which hindered the construction contractor in the performance of his contract and which resulted in a substantial delay in the completion of construction.

Under the contract, completion of construction was required by January 19, 1969; however, the Center was not accepted as complete until October 19, 1971. We did not determine the reasonableness of the individual delay damage claims.

I think you will recall that certain changes had to be made in the design of the building.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN [reading]:

The claims amounted to about $6.2 million which, through negotiation by GSA, was reduced to $4.9 million.

The Center paid $2.4 million of this amount to the general contractors and three subcontractors. The remaining $2.5 million should be settled, according to GSA officials, for about $1.4 million. . . .

There are several unfinished areas of the Center which originally had been intended for administrative space or for rehearsal areas.

This has not been completed, apparently.

The food and beverage concessions are also reviewed in this report.

RESTAURANT USE

How do you separate those people going to the cafeterias, restaurants, and the lounge, from the other visitors to determine your share of the maintenance cost? The people who are attending the theater and using the restaurants are using the rugs which you are maintaining. There is no pick-up in operating cost by the Center of that proportion of traffic use.

So actually you are assuming responsibility for what, in any other restaurant, would be a built-in portion of their operating costs?

Mr. REED. The depreciation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Their overhead.

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. And the Kennedy Center trustees literally receive——

Mr. WALKER. All of the revenue from it.

Mrs. HANSEN. They receive the revenue. So you are subsidizing them to the extent of—what would you estimate?

Are you able to secure from them the number of persons using those restaurants per year?

Mr. DICKENSON. I am sure we can get that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the committee should have the complete picture. I am sure the authorizing committee would like to have this information. The maintenance costs are related to the operations of the theater and all the affiliated performing arts facilities.

Also the traffic to the restaurants is related to theater operations but the costs are borne by the Park Service.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

[The information follows:]

Number of persons using restaurant facilities at the John F. Kennedy Center

September 1 to December 3, 1971	96,000
January 1 to December 31, 1972	282,600
January 1 to February 28, 1973	36,400
Total	415,000

Mrs. HANSEN. The legitimate Park Service responsibility should literally be restricted to those visitations relating to the Center as a Presidential memorial.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE J. F. K. CENTER

Mr. LONG. Would the Chairlady yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. I would be glad to yield.

Mr. LONG. What did the Kennedy family put into the Kennedy Center?

Mr. REED. I am sure they made a contribution. I have no idea what it was.

Mr. LONG. I heard something like $10 million. Is it correct to say that for $10 million, the Kennedy family got us into something that cost the taxpayers $70 million?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Stevens should be asked these questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Since the J. F. K. Center is under the broad umbrella of the Smithsonian I think our questions should be directed to them.

I think you can obtain a list of all the contributions made to the Kennedy Center from the Board of Trustees.

Mr. LONG. Did you say you could furnish that?

Mrs. HANSEN. No. I think the Smithsonian is the proper agency. The Kennedy Center is under the broad umbrella of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. LONG. I would be interested. I have been to the Kennedy Center a number of times. It intrigues me as do these stadiums. We are told that some private money will be adequate to fund it, that it will pay for itself. Then, once the camel gets his nose into the tent, the first thing you know you are in for a vast expenditure. We are doing that all over the country with our sports stadiums.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this committee in the beginning faced the realities. Years ago we assumed because this was to be a Presidential memorial in Washington that we would be required in some manner to eventually be responsible for the costs which relate to the memorial aspect of the Center. This just happens to be a particularly difficult

kind of memorial to manage. It is not in the same context as the Washington Monument, Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, or the Theodore Roosevelt Home.

Mr. WALKER. We have nothing like it in the system. It is unique in its own right.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. It is a very difficult facility to manage.

Ford's Theater involves historic preservation and restoration. The JFK Center is a combination of an ongoing theatrical operation, which is a part of the cultural life of Washington, D.C., and at the same time, a memorial.

Mr. MCKAY. Will you yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. I will.

Mr. MCKAY. The expenses that you incur, supplies, materials, printing, reproduction, does that apply just to your brochures as a memorial?

It does not apply to the production costs or any of those types of things.

Mr. DICKENSON. That is correct.

Mr. MCKAY. They handle that themselves?

Mr. DICKENSON. They handle the programs.

FRIENDS OF THE KENNEDY CENTER

Mr. DICKENSON. If I may make one quick comment about one of the bright spots in the operation and that is the interpretative program and our relationship with the Friends of the Kennedy Center. That was a source of concern during earlier hearings.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes, it was.

Mr. DICKENSON. That has proven to be a very fine relationship. Mrs. Guest, her staff and people have been extremely helpful.

The volunteers ordinarily number about 350 to 400. Our people are providing supervision, leadership and the training, and the quality of the interpretive efforts is something all can take pride in.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is your guided tours?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. And your publications which describe the purpose of the Kennedy Center.

Mr. WALKER. As a memorial.

Mrs. HANSEN. As a memorial.

Mr. WALKER. After the fashion of the Park Service which has always been exemplary.

REMAINING CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Mr. YATES. Do you know what the outstanding costs for construction remain?

Mr. WALKER. No.

Mr. REED. They would have that.

Mr. YATES. Who is they?

Mr. REED. The Smithsonian.

Mr. YATES. The last testimony was by GSA.

Mr. DICKENSON. They were the construction agency.

Mr. YATES. They probably are handling the entire construction. They probably would have the costs.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes.

Mr. HULETT. Those figures are all included in the GAO statement that Madam Chairman was quoting from a few moments ago.

Mr. YATES. The outstanding indebtedness?

Mr. HULETT. Yes.

Mr. YATES. The hearings last year show outstanding claims for construction of $1.9 million, approximately.

Mr. DICKENSON. That figure is still valid, I understand.

Mr. YATES. You mean nothing has been done toward payment of those claims.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are still in controversy, if I am correct. These are negotiable items between the contractors, subcontractors, and the trustees.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. I cannot remember all the details but they needed argued that this was not their responsibility. Isn't this correct?

Mr. DICKENSON. That is my understanding.

Mrs. HANSEN. Part of this involved increased public safety and a wide variety of things. But the subcontractor and the contractors, argued is that this was not their responsibility. Isn't this correct?

Mr. WILES. That is right. Many times a change order will modify a construction project: For example, a contract to construct a building may call for pilings 25 feet deep. If the contractor has to do down 50 feet, a change order is appropriate for the additional cost.

Mrs. HANSEN. The same type of thing occurs in road construction. Say you agree to put on 10 inches of ballast and suddenly discovered the terrain needs 12 inches of ballast and yet the contract has been let for 10. The contractor is usually paid for providing the extra inches of ballast to conform to specifications.

Mr. WILES. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. As I recall, the major problem was on the steel beams.

Mr. NORWOOD. This, incidentally, is why sometimes we need to replan some of these projects.

Mr. MCKAY. Along with that, how many planners do we have on board in the Parks Department—or do you know?

SERVICE CENTER STAFFING

Mr. WALKER. It is a question I have already asked of the people in the National Park Service, sir, and I do not have an answer now. But we have a lot.

Mr. MCKAY. I would gather that.

Mr. NORWOOD. There are 360 positions in the Denver Service Center. Now, that includes a number of different kinds of positions.

Mr. MCKAY. Just in that one center?

Mr. NORWOOD. Just that one.

Mr. WALKER. That services the entire National Park System.

Mr. MCKAY. That takes care of all the national park planning?

Mr. WALKER. Yes.

Mr. FREEMAN. More than that, planning and construction design.

Mr. MCKAY. You have 300 for the whole Nation?

Mr. WALKER. 360.

Mr. QUICK. Also contract supervision, land acquisition studies, master plan studies, project estimating, and so on.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think on planning perhaps some of your misadventures have taught you the wisdom of having adequate and accurate plans.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not believe that good planning is bad.

Mr. MCKAY. No, I think good planning is good, Madam Chairman.

Mr. QUICK. A lot of the replanning is due to change in air and water pollution standards by the States.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

There was a great haste on the part of the Government to show their good faith to keep the President's order.

Mr. QUICK. The first year is for advance planning, the second year extensive project planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. QUICK. This is a case where it was all planned for the same year.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. But you had your tongues in your cheeks. You are not the only ones.

Mr. QUICK. We were anxious to rid the parks of pollution, also.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you were. But you wanted to show the world that the Government was going to clean up its own environment in spite of what you could accomplish or could not accomplish. This was in spite of the fact that some State regulations and plans for sewage treatment plants were not completed.

Mr. QUICK. Madam Chairman, may I say we had our fingers crossed instead of that other phrase in hopes that we could accomplish these in the same year.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can call it finger crossing if you want, but I call it providing a pot of money that could not be used.

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

At this point in the record we will insert pages 110 through 116 of the justifications.

[The pages follow:]

93-397 O - 73 - 32

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Planning, Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

Appropriation, 1973	$ -0-
Increases:	
Recreation facilities	32,925,000
Budget estimate, 1974	32,925,000

Planning, Development, and Operation of Recreation Facilities

Analysis by Activities

Activity	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1973	Budget Estimate	Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973	Page ref.
1. Recreation facilities	--	$32,925,000	--	$32,925,000	$32,925,000	112

1. Recreation Facilities: Fiscal year 1973, $-0-; fiscal year 1974, $32,925,000; increase, $32,925,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$+6,000,000	+125	$6,000,000	125	To provide funding for enhancement of fee collection systems.
(2)	+2,400,000	+5	2,400,000	5	To provide funding for operation of transportation systems.
(3)	+22,525,000	--	22,525,000	--	To provide additional funding for construction of recreational facilities primarily in those areas associated with the Bicentennial.
(4)	+2,000,000	--	2,000,000	--	To provide for additional studies for alternate transportation systems.
	+32,925,000	+130			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

(1) One hundred twenty-five permanent full-time positions at an average annual rate of $10,000; $1,250,000; two hundred fifty man-years of other than permanent employment, $1,875,000; supplies, materials and equipment, $428,000; other services, including contract work, $687,000; lands and structures, $1,760,000.

(2) Five permanent full-time positions at an average annual salary of $11,500, $57,500; supplies and materials, $142,500; equipment, $500,000; and other services including contract work, $1,700,000.

(3) Other services primarily A and E contracts, $4,525,000; lands and structures, $18,000,000.

(4) Other services, primarily A and E contracts, $2,000,000.

Need for Increase and Program of Work: An amount of $32,925,000 is proposed for the planning, development and operation of recreational facilities, and for enhancement of the fee collection system. Authority for this program originates from Public Law 92-347, approved July 11, 1972, whereby fees collected by the National Park Service for admission to designated units of the System or for special recreation-use facilities are earmarked for appropriation for its own use.

The amount of $32,925,000 represents the fees collected during the last half of fiscal 1972 and those fees estimated to be collected during fiscal years 1973 and 1974 and accordingly are requested to carry out the following programs.

Operation of Recreation Facilities

An amount of $6,000,000 is requested for overall improvement of fee collection systems. The main objective of this program will be to provide for fee collection areas adequately staffed and sufficient in number to provide equal assessment of fees, to eliminate congestion at entrance areas and adjacent areas, to promote efficient collection of fees, and to avoid undue delays of the visitors' park outing.

Public Law 92-347 authorizes an amount of not to exceed forty percent of the amount credited in each fiscal year, for the five years following enactment of the act, to be used to enhance fee collection systems.

This program was established to provide the Service and other collecting agencies improved methods for both promoting the fee program so that the visiting public will understand where and why fees are collected and how the proceeds are being used; and enforcing the program to assure that equitable assessment of fees are made through adequate administration of the program.

This program will also serve as a stimulus for studying and instituting a reservation system, on a contract basis, to insure visitors a quality park experience on an equitable basis as well as prevent overcrowding of certain parks where irreplaceable resources are threatened.

This funding will also permit designation of additional fee areas where additional collection facilities will be required. The net result of this effort will be more equitable assessment of fees.

Previously, visitors were entering potential fee areas without charge due to the lack of funding needed for construction of entrance station facilities and personnel required to operate the stations.

It is anticipated that the proposed $6,000,000 will substantially improve the fee collection systems and its operations will approach prescribed standards.

Operation of Transportation Systems

Originally initiated as pilot programs, transportation systems at Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Mount McKinley and Everglades (Shark Valley) National Parks have met with widespread acceptance by both park managers and the visiting public. Traffic congestion within the parks has been virtually eliminated while adverse impact on the resources has considerably lessened.

Alternate transportation systems have proved to be a viable means of providing a quality park experience for an ever-increasing visiting public. Accordingly, the amount of $2,400,000 is requested to expand, improve and refine operations of these systems. It is intended that additional interpretive services will be provided while the visitors are in transit and an increased number of buses with improved scheduling will be provided.

Allocations by park area for fee collection and transportation systems appears on the Distribution by Park Area table on pages 27 to 57 of this budget.

Development of Recreation Facilities

An amount of $22,525,000 is requested to provide for additional construction or reconstruction of recreational facilities primarily in those areas associated with the Bicentennial Celebration. The Service is anticipating heavy increase in visitor use in those selected bicentennial areas during the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration in 1976. The provisions of Public Law 92-347 permit the Service to use these funds, upon appropriation, for any authorized outdoor recreation purposes. The proposed amount will enable the Service to ready recreation facilities to serve the visitor influx during the bicentennial years.

Additional Studies for Alternate Transportation Systems

An amount of $2,000,000 is requested to undertake additional studies for alternate transportation systems. The National Park Service has initiated a transportation program to improve natural resource preservation and provide an improved visitor experience for more people. Thorough planning can result in determining ways to reduce or eliminate the need for the use of private vehicles in certain National Park areas. This transporation planning will be coordinated with State, local, and private interests serving the region to provide for total transportation service. Present traffic patterns indicate a need for study of alternate means of transportation systems at the following areas:

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas
Fire Island National Seashore, New York
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota
Gateway National Recreation Area, New York and New Jersey
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California
North Cascades National Park, Washington
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming
Glacier National Park, Montana
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina
Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina
Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, California
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Everglades National Park, Florida
Yosemite National Park, California
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming

Personnel Summary

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions.....	--	--	130
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	--	--	250
Average paid employment.....	--	--	365
Average GS grade.....	--	--	8.7
Average GS salary.....	--	--	$13,088

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Itemization of Estimate

	Actual 1972	Estimate 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Program and Financing:				
Total obligations (appropriation)	--	--	$32,925,000	$+32,925,000
Obligations by objects:				
11 Personnel compensation	--	--	$2,936,000	$+2,936,000
12 Personnel benefits	--	--	296,000	+296,000
21 Travel and transportation of persons	--	--	353,000	+353,000
22 Transportation of things	--	--	105,000	+105,000
23 Rents, communications, and utilities	--	--	896,000	+896,000
24 Printing and reproduction	--	--	14,000	+14,000
25 Other services	--	--	6,678,000	+6,678,000
26 Supplies and materials	--	--	1,332,000	+1,332,000
31 Equipment	--	--	468,000	+468,000
32 Lands and structures	--	--	19,847,000	+19,847,000
Total obligations	--	--	32,925,000	+32,925,000

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will adjourn until 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This is a new account made up of receipts from user fees with 130 additional new positions requested. Please explain for the committee how this program works. On what basis did you decide what should be funded out of this account rather than the operations or construction accounts.

Mr. NORWOOD. This represents the receipts from the sale of Golden Eagle passports, daily entrance fees, and special user fees as authorized under the July 11, 1972, act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this an Executive order or a law?

Mr. NORWOOD. Public Law 92–347, which made this income from fee collection available for the use of the agencies upon appropriation by the Congress. This is normally called an available receipt account.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the source of all these fees?

Mr. NORWOOD. This represents the fees that were collected for the last half of fiscal year 1972 and estimated to be collected in fiscal years 1973 and 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are the entrance fees?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this include concessionaires' fees?

Mr. NORWOOD. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. No other fees, except entrance fees?

Mr. NORWOOD. These are the fees from the sale of the Golden Eagle passport, daily entrance fees, and special user fees.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AVAILABLE

Mrs. HANSEN. What base of experience do you have that would allow you any amount of appropriated funds? You don't know exactly what your visitations will be for this year.

Mr. NORWOOD. Based upon the experience of the last half of fiscal 1972 and a portion of fiscal 1973, we were able to compute what we expect to collect in all of fiscal 1973 and 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Plus some optimism.

Mr. NORWOOD. Plus some optimism?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. NORWOOD. Actually, our proposal calls for $6 million for the enhancement of fee collections. We think our fee collections are going to increase as a result of these activities. As a matter of fact, that is one reason why this law was passed.

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't think then that reservations will curtail attendance to an extent to have any reflection on the figures?

Mr. REED. We do not.

USE OF FEE RECEIPTS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. On what basis did you decide what should be funded out of this account rather than the operations or construction accounts?

Mr. NORWOOD. In checking with our lawyers, we are advised that it is available under the language of the act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a copy of that act?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am. It says for use in any authorized outdoor recreation purpose. Most of the things in the National Park Service are related to outdoor recreation in one way or another. I can think of one example that is not, and that is the Ford's Theater downtown. That is not in this category.

Mrs. HANSEN. Neither would the Kennedy Center?

Mr. NORWOOD. The Kennedy Center is not, of course. There are no fees collected for entrance into the Kennedy Center.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then you feel that under this act there should be fees collected at the entrance?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean you are going to charge to see the tea garden?

Mr. NORWOOD. No, ma'am.

The law limits the use of these funds not to exceed 40 percent of the amount credited in each fiscal year, for the 5 years following enactment of the law, for the enhancement of the fee collection process.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you are not going to collect fees at the gardens, what kind of recreation are you going to provide?

Mr. REED. Walking, perhaps boating.

Mr. NORWOOD. Walking, bicycling, and a number of other things are going to go on out there that are outdoor activities, even ice skating in the winter, any number of things that are outdoor recreation.

We decided to put some of this money into the construction program because it is a high priority item.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you included those items in this account that you felt you were going to have a difficult time justifying in the regular account.

Mr. NORWOOD. No, that wasn't what we based our decision on. Since this fund is available, or hopefully available, to the Park Service, it certainly was used in the overall consideration in formulating this budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't see funds requested for Fort Vancouver in this account.

Mr. NORWOOD. Most of the construction projects in this account are related to the bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. The users of Mount Rainier are going to pay for the tea garden.

Mr. REED. They are going to pay for some of our bicentennial areas, yes, Madam Chairman, but this would follow almost anywhere where we were spending money from this account in other parks.

ESTIMATING RECEIPTS TO BE AVAILABLE

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens if you don't receive the receipts you anticipate?

Mr. QUICK. Our first-year estimates were rather conservative.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee had estimates on your pollution abatement program also. So I am not very prone to take your estimate very seriously.

Mr. NORWOOD. Our estimate was a very conservative estimate of the amount of money that will be available through fiscal 1974 from fee collection.

Mr. WILES. The same thing would happen here.

Mrs. HANSEN. What were your total receipts last year for admission and user fees?

Mr. WILES. I don't have that figure. I can get it for you. You mean over the whole Department?

Mr. REED. It was $13 million.

Mr. WILES. You mean just the Park Service alone?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WILES. $13 million in 1972 fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN What were they in 1971?

Mr. QUICK. $12.1 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. So they are consistently in this range?

Mr. NORWOOD. They are consistently going up.

Mrs. HANSEN. They should go up even more if you have your additional fee collection stations.

Mr. NORWOOD. We are adding some new fee collection areas in the 1974 budget. There will be 24 additional fee collection areas in the system in 1974 as a result of the proposed $6 million for enhancement of the fee collection system. That is, it will permit us to designate those fee collection areas which should have been fee areas but we couldn't afford to fund them prior to this provision.

You mentioned the employment. This is a transfer of positions from the ONPS fund.

Mrs. HANSEN These are still under the personnel ceiling?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you do have an anticipated budget of $32,925,000. That is a sizable amount.

Mr. QUICK. Madam Chairman, these are the collections for 2½ years. After fiscal year 1974 or beginning in fiscal year 1975, the amount available will be only the amount anticipated for collection in that year, which would approximate $15 million. We have $3.9 million of collections in the last half of fiscal 1972; $14 million in fiscal 1973; and an estimated $15 million in 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Unless somebody impounds them.

Mr. QUICK. There are no impoundments in this area.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you know?

Mr. REED. Because we have been told. Unless you decide to impound them, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens if you don't receive your estimated amount of receipts?

Mr. WILES. My understanding is this will work the same as the land and water conservation fund. If you recall, before we were getting receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf, there was a possibility that the Congress could authorize an appropriation of $300 million, but from the Golden Eagle and gasoline taxes probably you could only raise $100 million that would go into the receipt account. The Treasury Department will warrant only the receipts that go in. This would be true here, too. The Park Service collects these funds and deposits them in this receipt account and the Treasury authorizes moneys from this receipt account to an expenditure account. I understand this will work

the same way. If the money wasn't there, the Treasury couldn't issue warrants for it from the receipt account to the expenditure account. If we would collect $40 million, they would still only warrant $32.9 million. If you would only collect $29 million, all they would authorize is $29 million. That is my understanding of it. I could get a clarification of it.

Mr. NORWOOD. It's somewhat similar to the Indians proceeds from labor account that is available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is "available receipts" only to the extent of deposits to the Treasury.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a statement on what happens if your receipts are lower than your estimate and what happens if you have a surplus?

Mr. WILES. Yes, Madam Chairman.

[The information follows:]

APPROPRIATION OF ADMISSION AND SPECIAL RECREATIONAL USE RECEIPTS FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FOR THE 1974 FISCAL YEAR

The new items in the 1974 budget for the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, which proposes to appropriate special receipts for recreational planning, development and operation of recreation facilities, specify specific amounts for each bureau—$165,000 for BLM, and $32,925,000 for NPS.

The receipts are derived from certain annual admission fees, and special recreational use fees. Under the appropriation language as proposed in the 1974 budget, it is our interpretation that the amounts to be appropriated in each case would be limited to the special recreational receipts available, not to exceed the amounts specified in the Appropriation Act language. If there were receipts available in excess of the specific limitation, they would remain available for future appropriation in the regular budgetary process.

USE OF RECEIPTS FOR A NONRECURRING PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You still haven't told me your reasons for including items in this account rather than the regular construction account.

Mr. NORWOOD. Simply because it worked under the ceiling or under the planning constraints that we had. Madam Chairman, the reason we put some construction program in this account is that anything over $15 million, which we think will be the normal annual receipts, we figured we should use it for a nonrecurring item rather than build a continuing program for the entire $32 million availability.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you took the bicentennial items.

Mr. NORWOOD. And put them under this account.

Mrs. HANSEN. The construction at Fort Vancouver is a nonrecurring item, but it isn't in this account.

Mr. REED. Our planning money is in another account.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am anxious to have that construction proceed.

Mr. REED. But we proved to you yesterday we can't construct anything unless we get our planning done properly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Get the planning completed.

Mr. REED. I agree with you, Madam Chairman.

TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. NORWOOD. Before we leave this item and while we are speaking of the transfer of these positions so that we can maintain the fee program, I would like to clarify a part of yesterday's testimony and the

hearings on the supplemental a couple weeks ago when we were discussing our training programs.

You will recall some of the pay increase cost was absorbed by reducing the training program. What we did was cut some of the requested money out of the training program. We enlarged that training program in 1973 to take 125 new park rangers into the intake training program. They are now going through the training.

To answer your question about what are we going to do in the new areas, those employees that will be coming out of this training program will be placed in some of the older parks so they will have closer supervision. We will then move some of the trained, experienced rangers, into these new park areas.

The Department also made some adjustments in the employment ceiling in 1973 which made it possible for us to get those trainees into this program. This really enhanced our ranger strength considerably.

ENHANCEMENT OF FEE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Mrs. HANSEN. $6 million is requested for enhancement of the fee collection system. What types of projects will be carried out with this money?

Mr. NORWOOD. There will be entrance stations built, some road adjustment approaching the entrance stations were to provide additional access to facilitate collections. It will put more personnel on the gates to shorten the waiting time for visitors. We will put additional personnel on for a longer period of entrance station operation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then you might get into Jamestown at 6 o'clock.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes; you might.

Mr. QUICK. You will now have to pay to get into Jamestown.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was glad to pay, but they closed the gate at 1 minute to 6.

Mr. NORWOOD. We will also collect campground fees.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you place in the record a list of where your fee collection stations will be located.

Mr. NORWOOD. I would be happy to.

[The information follows:]

The construction, reconstruction, or relocating of entrance stations, including utilities, is required at the following locations: Badlands National Monument, S. Dak.; Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah; Cabrillo National Monument Calif.; Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.; Chalmette National Historical Park, La.; Everglades National Park, Fla.; Fort Frederica National Monument, Ga., Golden Spike National Historic Site, Utah; Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.; Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Ga.; Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.; Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah; Olympic National Park, Wash.; Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.; Shenandoah National Park, Va.; Wupatki-Sunset Crater National Monument, Ariz.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would this high priority be given to studying the fee collection system if these receipt moneys were not available for this purpose?

Mr. NORWOOD. No, ma'am; it would not.

Mrs. HANSEN. A few years ago, one of the problems we discovered was that your Golden Eagle passports were not selling because people didn't know where they could buy them. Also, some people were

parking their cars on the road along a national park and then going through the woods to evade the entrance fee.

Mr. NORWOOD. Let me qualify that reply. In fiscal year 1974 we would not spend $6 millon to do this if the receipts were not available, for the simple reason, again, the priorities are where you must put short dollars.

Mrs. HANSEN. Was this one of the factors that led to the authorizing committee developing this legislation?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes ma'am, and I think what also led them into this authorization is, as you were discussing before, that all people were not being treated equally with respect to the charging of fees. I think principally that was the reason why it really began to stir some interest in the committee.

When I speak of having rangers go down the line and collect it, I use it in its generic terms.

Mrs. HANSEN. Park Service employees will be used for that purpose?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, and the Park Service rangers will be doing more ranger work.

Mrs. HANSEN. I interpreted it to mean personnel suitable for the job?

Mr. NORWOOD. Our experienced rangers will not be the ones who will be on these collection stations, I want to assure you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I presume they will be women, the lowest paid category you can find.

Mr. NORWOOD. No, ma'am.

OPERATIONS OF ALTERNATE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $2.4 million under this same account for operation of the transportation system. What improvements or changes are contemplated?

Mr. WALKER. We have a number of plans. We are trying to enhance and improve our ongoing transportation facilities. We have a number of parks where we feel we can accelerate the movement of people into the parks and keep the automobile outside.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about your national monuments in the District of Columbia? Is there a fee collected on these buses?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am, there is.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does it manage to pay the full cost?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, it does. The Tourmobile has proven to be a very successful operation. During the last year they carried a total of 1.1 million visitors; approximately 400,000 on the Mall and 700,000 within Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you are making a profit from your transportation?

Mr. DICKENSON. This returned a profit for the first time this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of a profit?

Mr. DICKENSON. The gross was $1.3 million and the net, after taxes, I would estimate at about $250,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. After taxes?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What taxes are you paying?

Mr. DICKENSON. This is a concession operation and they pay the normal business taxes.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the return to the Park Service?

Mr. NORWOOD. The franchise fee paid last year was $39,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you well know, there has been some controversy on whether you were operating for a profit.

Dr. CONNALLY. We initiated pilot programs to study alternate means of transportation.

In Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Mount McKinley, and the Everglades. What we want to do is try to build on that experience and to improve it.

Our experience shows that it's most efficient to concentrate on the use of existing technologies—that is primarily buses and boats, which don't require expensive track construction. Buses, for example, can increase the capacity of existing roads by seven times without further construction and scars on the landscape. On a passenger-mile basis, they only require about one-fifth as much energy and only cause one-sixth as much air pollution as private automobiles carrying the same number of people. So it's on that basis that we want to build.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you ever been stopped between two D.C. buses on a warm afternoon in the middle of traffic? I wish somebody would measure that air pollution.

Mr. REED. But that is correctable. There are devices for doing it.

Mrs. HANSEN. But they haven't corrected it.

Mr. REED. I know. That is the problem.

Dr. CONNALLY. Would you like anything further on that?

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you place in the record a summary of the transportation systems in the individual parks.

Mr. REED. Yes, we will.

[The information follows:]

OPERATION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Everglades National Park, Florida

This system, started in 1972, operates on the 14-mile round trip from the Tamiami Trail to an observation tower in Shark Valley. There are three vehicles, consisting of modified pickup trucks towing long trailers with bench seats for 60 passengers. It is National Park Service owned and operated; there is no charge.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, Texas

At the present time visitors can drive along the river past the LBJ birthplace, the boyhood school, and the Johnson cemetery. The LBJ Ranch has been closed to the public. Arrangements have been made to operate shuttles from the adjacent LBJ State Park, past the above attractions, by the Ranch House, the hangar, out into the ranch, back onto the airstrip, and back to the State Park via a historic homestead.

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

Beginning this summer (1973) a shuttle bus service utilizing multi-unit vehicles will operate in Grand Canyon Village. In 1974 the Grand Canyon system will be expanded to include a tour service between the Bright Angel complex and Hermit's Rest that will replace the use of private vehicles.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska

The 85-mile gravel road from Park Headquarters to Wonder Lake is closed to private automobiles to reduce ecological damage caused by excessive dust, seriously affecting the vegetation and forcing wildlife to abandon the area along the road. Leased school buses and other bus equipment provide free service to approximately 20,000 visitors annually. The concessioner also offers a similar paid tour using better equipment than that leased for the free NPS tour. The concessioner tour, which cost $15.00, takes about two hours longer than the free NPS tour and includes a box lunch.

Yosemite National Park, California

Two routes were started in 1971. A free village shuttle using multi-unit vehicles operates between the Yosemite Lodge and Ahwahnee Hotel. A free tour using double-deck buses operates from the village to Mirror Lake. Trailer trams are operated by a concessioner on the Mariposa Grove route.

DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $22,525,000 is requested for development of recreation facilities. $14,294,000 of this total is for the National Capital Parks. This includes many items. Justify your request of $1.3 million for the C. & O. Canal.

C. & O. CANAL

Mr. DICKENSON. This portion of the canal is included as a bicentennial project. It is for repair work at the lower end in the Georgetown section.

Mrs. HANSEN. The mud puddle.

Mr. DICKENSON. We want to get this back into public use by the time of the bicentennial.

Mrs. HANSEN. You told the committee yesterday that it was going to be operated this summer.

Mr. DICKENSON. No, ma'am. There is work underway in which we hope to have the towpath continuity back in the low section by the end of summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. From where to where?

Mr. DICKENSON. It will be rewatered and reconstructed to preflood condition from Georgetown to Brookmont. It will reestablish the towpath continuity to Great Falls from Georgetown with the exception of a few breaks which will be bypassed.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have acquisition of land, if I recall.

Mr. DICKENSON. That would be for the land acquisition in the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park.

Mrs. HANSEN. None of this $1.3 million is contingent on land acquisition?

Mr. DICKENSON. That is correct, none of it. Also, a portion of that $1.3 million will be used to explore the underpinnings of the aqueducts and there are 12 of those up and down the canal, many of which were damaged during Agnes so we need to know their condition.

RENOVATION OF LOCK HOUSES

Mrs. HANSEN. I saw the other day where the lock houses were proposed to be renovated. Is any part of the $1.3 million request related to this?

Mr. DICKENSON. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that a special project?

Mr. DICKENSON. The lock houses simply have to be deferred until a later time. They are great historical treasures, no question about that. But the damage to the canal itself and the damage to the locks themselves and the public-use features related to the towpath, priority-wise, are much more important, we need to do those first. Then we will come back at a later time for money for the lock houses.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you doing sufficent maintenance to prevent the lock houses from deteriorating any further?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am. We are taking care of the most urgent stabilization needs. We are just trying to hold them.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not want to see them disappear.

Mr. DICKENSON. No, ma'am. There is a considerable amount of volunteer assistance helping in this. Not only the canal and its structures but the interpretation of these to the public.

You may have noticed in the Washington Post recently, tours leading visitors through lock houses in the Georgetown section. The Carousel page of the Washington Post does a fine job of distributing information about public events.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know, but I can see where you might have more difficulties because of the number of visitors.

Mr. DICKENSON. The number of people has not been overwhelming, but for the people who have shown interest we have been able to take care of.

Mrs. HANSEN. Fine. You know, this is the kind of restoration that, given guidance, could employ some of the poverty level people who need employment.

Mr. DICKENSON. We participate quite heavily in the Youth Conservation Corps program.

Mrs. HANSEN. No; not the Youth Conservation Corps. The Youth Conservation Corps is not limited to the poverty level people, but the Job Corps is.

Mr. DICKENSON. I understand.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are the kind of programs in which you might be able to use Job Corps people.

Mr. DICKENSON. We have both Job Corps and YCC.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you ever thought of this on your historical preservation work?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, however, the routine hand labor is ideal for this type of program and we are using that; yes, ma'am.

Within the District of Columbia, there are a number of programs aimed at inner city residents and we fully participate.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR ANACOSTIA PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $400,000 for Anacostia Park. What does this entail?

Mr. DICKENSON. The project at Anacostia has to do with two community parks. I will hold this map up for general reference if I may.

There are two existing community parks already there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these near the Smithsonian's facility?

Mr. DICKENSON. No, ma'am, they are not. This is near the Aquatic Gardens close to the District boundary line. That is underway, proving to be quite useful. It is a typical type of community park: community center, play fields, lighted courts.

SUMMER IN THE PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. This involves your Summer-in-the-Parks activities for young people.

Mr. DICKENSON. That is the primary focal point of our presence and our activities there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your Summer-in-the-Parks budget under your operations account?

Mr. DICKENSON. It is under park management, the current level is approximately $900,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does that include only the District of Columbia program?

Mr. DICKENSON. I am speaking only in National Capital parks when I say $900,000.

Mr. NORWOOD. The programs are being carried on in other parks.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the total amount for all of your Summer-in-the-Parks programs.

[The information follows:]

SUMMER-IN-THE-PARKS

Approximately $1,090,000 was spent in fiscal 1972 for this program, with the major portion, $900,000, in the District of Columbia and the balance in other cities adjacent to National Park Service areas.

Mr. DICKENSON. The former Kenilworth Sanitary Landfill area is a prototype of what can be done in the modern urban world. We now have comfort facilities, picnic areas, play fields, tennis courts there. This type of facility will now be repeated under this $400,000 in two additional locations.

CONSTITUTION GARDENS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $3.2 million for the tea garden.

Mr. DICKENSON. That is the Constitution Gardens. I first hope to dispel any notion that this is a tea garden.

Mrs. HANSEN. You heard the reason for the tea garden approach?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am; but I give you my personal professional assurance it will not be a tea garden or any other——

Mrs. HANSEN. It was known as Japanese Tivoli.

Mr. DICKENSON. It is not even oriental.

Being very responsive to your criticism——

Mrs. HANSEN. It was not criticism; we just asked questions.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee had difficulties in approving this project last year because so many projects were impounded and so many projects were curtailed.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am, I understand.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the gentlest way to say it.

Mr. DICKENSON. The National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission on Fine Arts, and other agencies thought that the former plan, which is this one, was too cluttered.

Mrs. HANSEN. Without the teahouse?

Mr. DICKENSON. Not enough open space, too much water, and was just simply poorly organized.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a good thing the committee did not approve the funding last year.

Mr. DICKENSON. The figure was $22 million on this former plan, if you recall.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. DICKENSON. During the interim period we have scaled down considerably and reorganized, and so now the current basic proposal here has four primary elements: No. 1 is a visitor information and public service center located just off of 17th Street.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of construction will that be?

Mr. DICKENSON. It is anticipated to be a two-story building which would house the public information and visitor facilities, comfort facilities, et cetera.

93-397 O - 73 - 33

Mrs. HANSEN. What is it going to look like?

Mr. DICKENSON. I do not know that yet.

Mr. REED. Drawings have not been made.

Mr. DICKENSON. It will be a tasteful, attractive structure.

Mr. REED. Mr. Childs will be drawing that and we will have to keep on it to see what it looks like.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. DICKENSON. One of the reasons why we believe this is so important, Madam Chairman, is that for many years an auxiliary visitor center was planned near 15th Street to serve the Washington Monument area. With this facility on 17th Street, we will not need the 15th Street building.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't you glad the committee did not waste this money?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, indeed. I think it works out well.

Mr. MCKAY. Maybe we will wait another 2 years and it will even get better.

Mr. DICKENSON. This also serves the western end of the Mall, the Lincoln Memorial area. We believe it is a prime area to serve the visitor.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are sure the plan doesn't include a provision for another Smithsonian building?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes; we are sure.

Mr. WALKER. I will give you my assurance.

Mr. REED. Absolutely, we are all together on that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The previous Constitution Avenue proposal was too much rock and brick and not enough trees. It would have resulted in nothing but heat compacted in a hot setting in the middle of the summer.

Mr. REED. I think that is a fair criticism of that original plan.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is what might result on the Mall as more buildings are constructed. I think you have to be awfully careful.

Mr. DICKENSON. Surely. One of the existing flaws in our service to the people not only is the inability to contact them and provide for their creature comforts, but the food service at the temporary kiosks and elsewhere are totally inadequate. This proposal will overcome inadequacies in the present service.

We are not only talking about the bicentennial but meeting the needs of future years.

The second primary feature is that we have provided open space tastefully landscaped and this open space is to be used for Summer-in-the-Parks and folk festival activities.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the green areas on the map?

Mr. DICKENSON. The landscaping and the trees. Part of this plan visualizes the planting of sufficiently large trees to have an esthetic impact by 1976. We can provide trees that will provide some shade by 1976.

The third feature is the water.

I believe this lake is very tasteful and esthetic; reduced greatly from the former plan. This building is conceived as a restaurant facility seating up to 300 people, and this is a small boating facility, similiar to that operating on the Tidal Basin.

Mrs. HANSEN. Private concessionaire?

Mr. DICKENSON. Private concessionaire. We would also have walkways to serve the special events and folk festival types of operation.

Finally, the fourth——

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. DICKENSON. Speaking now just of visitors and looking forward to the bicentennial, this project has a total national orientation, in the sense that for the bicentennial we expect 34 million visitors, and 29 million of those will be out-of-town visitors coming to the Washington area. So you have to be able to handle them at some facility like this.

PARKING FACILITIES AT CONSTITUTION GARDENS

Underground, associated with the Visitors Center here, we propose an underground bus parking facility. Let me talk about parking if I may for a moment.

Mrs. HANSEN. In what account are those estimates included?

Mr. DICKENSON. It is a part of the $17 million, which is the current total estimate for the Constitution Gardens project. The bus parking is estimated at $6.2 million.

If I may, I will talk about parking and traffic management for a second, because it is the No. 1 management problem in preparing for the bicentennial.

Looking into the future, it will get worse until all agencies really get together. The current posture is that a study is under way by Council of Governments, financed by the Department of Transportation, to see how we will handle particularly the automobile traffic. The present thinking is to intercept the automobile at the outskirts of the city at several fringe parking areas and transport visitors downtown by a shuttle bus system. This means we will not be building large underground parking areas for cars, but for buses as they pose a particular problem, one that we now face each year. It does not make a lot of sense to intercept a bus at a fringe parking area, unload the people and then transport those same people on another bus downtown. That is why we believe we need an interchange area for unloading and pickup, for parking, an area also connecting with the tourmobile.

So the underground area will not only be for parking, but a place where buses can discharge and pick up visitors. All buses expected will obviously not be able to park at this location in that year. Space for park maintenance and for the U.S. Park Police is also required in that underground portion.

Mrs. HANSEN. What about the Union Station Visitors Center?

Mr. DICKENSON. May we discuss that later?

Mrs. HANSEN. What about their parking?

Mr. DICKENSON. Originally envisioned to be 4,400 spaces, due to escalation of costs and other factors it is now down to 2,200 spaces for cars. I hope I can give you enough information on that later. If I may continue on the Constitution Gardens as this project is one of the vital elements of the bicentennial program here, if we are going to be able to serve the visitor adequately. It is not a Tivoli Garden, it is not a tea garden; it is geared entirely to serving the needs of visitors to this great city.

Mrs. HANSEN. You must have been listening to the Congress.

Mr. WALKER. Madam Chairman, I listened to you the first time I had a chance to visit with you and then I immediately went back and talked with Russ.

Mrs. HANSEN. We did have difficulties.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. I was assured at that time that the tea garden atmosphere had long since passed and Russ was moving in a very dignified fashion.

I would like to speak to that for one moment. The area that the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial are in is probably one of the most intensely used areas in Washington, as you very well know.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee was not unsympathetic to the betterment and beautification of Washington. But I must say, confronted in a tight budget year, we had some severe thoughts on spending a great deal of money on this project, particularly when you face a great many demands the length and breadth of this country. This was the problem.

Mr. WALKER. I think it is an important consideration looking toward the bicentennial. But I think what this facility is going to do for the Nation's Capital, not just for the next 4 years, but for the next 25 years. This is going to be a facility that I am absolutely convinced is going to be utilized by the visitors of the District and the surrounding areas in addition to those visitors that come in to see us.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am glad the committee did not provide the funds because we now have a better design. Does not the committee agree?

Mr. WYATT. It is a different design.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it is a better design. It looks better on paper anyway.

Mr. DICKENSON. We tried to be entirely responsive to the national visitor, people from Iowa, the State of Washington and elsewhere.

Mrs. HANSEN. The original planning emphasized water and ignored the need for a good open space for special events, such as a folk festival. The current design blends together the different elements of the area.

In the context of the dignity of the national setting, the White House, Capitol and the monuments, this looks a lot better than it did with the tea gardens.

Mr. WALKER. Those buildings will be enhancing that area.

DEVELOPMENT IN DOWNTOWN PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. $800,000 is requested for Downtown Parks.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am. These are regular downtown——

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they of top priority this year?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, they are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Could they not wait until next year?

Mr. DICKENSON. We need to really get started, because a number of these improvements have to do with sprinkler systems and lighting and other improvements which, if we do not do now, the time element will be against us.

Mrs. HANSEN. $250,000 is requested for the Elipse.

Mr. DICKENSON. That is for a sidewalk.

Mrs. HANSEN It is not a bicycle path.

Mr. DICKENSON. No, ma'am; it is not a bicycle path.

FORT CIRCLE PARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the details on what you propose to do at Fort Circle Parks.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am.

[The information follows:]

Fort Circle Parks comprises those units in National Capital Parks in which are located the remains of 14 Civil War fortifications and land areas connecting these units. It is an almost continuous 23-mile green belt of public park land surrounding the inner city of Washington, D.C.

The visitor will be exposed to opportunities for active and passive recreation as well as historical and natural history interpretation. The thread that will tie the circle of forts together will be a continuous bikeway and foot trail, inviting the local resident and out of town visitors to use the facilities.

Previously 5.2 miles of trails have been completed and 9.7 miles are under construction. To compliment the trail, construction funds requested for the 1974 fiscal year will provide a community center at Fort Totten, nature center, 4 day camps (five units each, accommodations for 50 children each unit, for a total of 1,000 children), two 3- to 5-acre lakes for fishing and boating and utilities for skating facility to be constructed by a concessioner in Dupont Park.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting funds for "use facilities." I assume these are restrooms?

Mr. DICKENSON. That is correct. Two locations are involved; Fort Totten is a community center, and over at Fort Dupont a nature center, and other types of day camp uses.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is not of necessity related to the bicentennial.

Mr. DICKENSON. I think——

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this not largely used by the people of the District of Columbia?

Mr. DICKENSON. The District has a most important role to play, particularly the black population of the District of Columbia in the Nation's bicentennial celebration. These people are looking forward to having their part of the action here.

We just have to follow through, I believe, and make sure that the Nation's parks and Nation's capital are adequate for the bicentennial. The only way we can do this in this part of the city literally, is on the Fort Circle areas. We have recently transferred a good bit of land to the District for local park and recreation and other city uses. But the Fort Circle parks are not just a local recreational system and we need to get them up to par.

GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to do to the old stonehouse? The Georgetown waterfront does not need another highway, I may say, at this point in time.

Mr. REED. We agree with you.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes. The craft center was originally envisioned as a separate structure. The Georgetown Citizens Association and others objected strenuously and vigorously to this. We believe that the living history approach which we were trying to do can be carried out within the house itself if it is done in a sensitive way. This would be cabinet-making and other things appropriate to the period. That is what this money will do. This will provide for an appropriate area on the lower floor where people enter so you can have a living history demonstration.

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan to have the visitor area underneath the building?

Mr. DICKENSON. Underneath, where the basement part is, not a separate structure which the people objected to.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this just involve planning?

Mr. DICKENSON. This particular one is development.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are your plans completed?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am.

JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Now $300,000 is requested for the Jefferson Memorial. Last year you were performing some shoring work.

Mr. DICKENSON. There was a failure of piling installed by the Corps of Engineers many years ago which we corrected.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is corrected. This year you are requesting funds for exterior cleaning, repointing and lighting improvements, and lighting the cherry trees. What is that all about?

Mr. DICKENSON. The Jefferson Memorial has never been completely repointed or cleaned since completion of construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. Could that not wait until 1975?

Mr. DICKENSON. Again, leadtime, Madam Chairman. We have to get started now in order to complete this program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have your planning complete?

Mr. DICKENSON. There is no planning needed for the cleaning and repointing, it is ready to go.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have never seen anything you did that did not need planning.

Mr. WALKER. You are going to see a change.

Mr. DICKENSON. There are no drawings to do on this, we just go out and clean it and repoint it. The cherry tree lighting has been visualized for many years. It has been done previously only during the Cherry Blossom Festival with Army searchlights. This visualizes a permanent year-round lighting of the area, not only for the Cherry Blossom Festival, but for increased public use and safety aspects of the Tidal Basin.

There is another item here that has to do with railings. We have had some people fall in already. Fortunately, no one has drowned, but we are concerned.

Mrs. HANSEN. What type of a railing are you going to install?

Mr. DICKENSON. There is an existing railing over at the public use area where the paddleboats are. It has two horizontal rails, about 40 inches high and very well done. It keeps the children and others from falling into the water.

TIME FOR COMPLETION OF BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS

Mr. NORWOOD. One of the reasons why these projects related to the bicentennial are included is because we are already a year behind on some of this work.

Mrs. HANSEN. On the Constitution Gardens, you are a year ahead, because the committee spared you from the original design.

Mr. REED. That is true, but to get the trees planted, it will take a major effort now. We have a lot of trees to move.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not know how Congress will react to all of these Bicentennial projects considering the cuts in the poverty programs, et cetera. This is one of the problems.

Mr. MCDADE. We sure have a lot of Bicentennial programs in the Capital, all the way from the Air and Space Museum which flew under that flag for $40 million, to every one of these projects here, every single one of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you ought to list some of the Bicentennial projects as permanent improvements.

Dr. CONNALLY. This $39.6 million does represent capital improvements, which would have to be done sooner or later. It is timely.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. It ought to be explained in this context. Some people have the idea that you are just wasting money; this is not true, because they are permanent improvements.

Mr. REED. Legitimate long-term investments, absolutely.

Mr. MCKAY. Are not some of those same legitimate long-term needs in recreational areas in other sections of the country that need bringing up in the name of the Bicentennial also?

Mr. WYATT. That would be for the Tricentennial.

Mr. MCKAY. We either ought to have the Bicentennial or long-time construction and not name them both.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is true. I was going to say this in behalf of the National Capital Parks, they have sustained the major share of cuts during the past 5 years, while other projects were funded. I will say that in your defense.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is only fair to say, because you have received the sharpest cuts of all, $200,000 is requested for the skating rink.

COMPLETION OF SCULPTURE GARDEN

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am, the Sculpture Garden, phase 1, is nearing completion, but we lack refrigeration equipment for ice skating.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are not going to use a skating rink in the summer of 1976?

Mr. DICKENSON. No. This $200,000 is to provide the refrigeration equipment to start skating next winter. All of the pipes are already installed in the bed of the pool.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will not take long for this to be installed?

Mr. DICKENSON. No, it will not.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then can't you delay this another year?

Mr. DICKENSON. The pipes are already installed.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand that. You said it would not take long for this equipment to be installed, therefore, you could——

Mr. DICKENSON. What I mean is no skating this winter. It would be ready for skating in October if we have the money this fiscal year.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know, you have to be sensible. The committee is not going to approve every item, as requested.

Mr. DICKENSON. I am making the point there will be no skating at the Sculpture Garden next winter without this item.

Mr. McKay. How much is the District proposing in their budget for some of these things?

Mr. Dickenson. I am not that familiar with the District budget, but they have a massive effort underway to upgrade their own facilities.

Mr. McKay. You are providing a skating rink which is not going to be nationally used, that is going to be a District operation primarily, the metropolitan area?

Mr. Dickenson. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKay. But all in the name of the country, but it really does not serve the country.

Mr. Dickenson. We have a joint responsibility here in the District, Congressman; our assigned mission is to be supportive entirely of the District operations for local use.

Mr. McKay. I do not argue that point.

Mrs. Hansen. The trouble is, you have numerous National Capital Parks. Part of the problem has been to make sure that a major defacement of our national city didn't occur. I will say that in your defense.

I have not any particular sympathy for the inability of the District government to get things accomplished. But the Federal Government has a direct responsibility.

Mr. McKay. I do not question that at all.

Mrs. Hansen. Justify your request of $1,870,000 for improvements to roads, drives, and provide bikeways.

THE MALL PLAN

Mr. Dickenson. Yes, ma'am. This particular project speaks to the Mall plan and eventual removal of the automobile.

Mrs. Hansen. Where are you going to put the automobile? I have been interested in this problem.

Mr. Dickenson. Yes, ma'am; just a little background.

The 1966 master plan for the Mall called for the eventual removal of the automobile and the present planning underway that I mentioned earlier, by the Congress of Governments, visualizes that visitors will be intercepted at the outskirts of the city.

Mrs. Hansen. You mean all the HEW employees?

Mr. Dickenson. No. There is no intention of trying to cater to the commuter.

Mrs. Hansen. Who do you think is occupying most of the Mall parking at the present time?

Mr. Dickenson. I am sorry to say there are an awful lot of Government employees.

Mrs. Hansen. What are you going to do, intercept them at the entrance to the city?

Mr. Dickenson. No, ma'am, that is their problem.

Mrs. Hansen. I know. We had a discussion last year on parking in regard to the Air and Space Museum. You have two problems that run concurrently. One I feel is the responsibility to provide parking spaces for our visitors as part of the National Park System. But you

also have the problem of providing space for all of the Federal employees.

What do you propose to do with all the employees' cars?

You conduct a survey and I will bet you find that the great majority of those cars on the Mall belong to people employed by a government agency.

Mr. DICKENSON. We have done that very thing. There are 1,125 parking spaces on the Mall.

Mrs. HANSEN. 1,124 are Government.

Mr. DICKENSON. You will find a high proportion of Federal employees, depending on how much police attention we can give to passing out tickets and trying to get the commuter to park elsewhere.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; but passing out tickets is not the answer. How are you going to provide parking for these cars?

Metro is not ready. What is going to happen?

Mr. DICKENSON. I can only cite this example: Periodically other agencies come and want permission to curb-park in areas like West Potomac Park, which is now occupied about 50 percent by employees, and if you take the other 50 percent, the poor visitor will have no place to go. But when we turn them down on these requests, the agencies always find spaces in order to take care of the employees.

My recommendation would simply be that the National Park Service, with the backing of this committee, would take a posture in which you would put the burden on the agency itself and not look to park and for employee parking.

Mrs. HANSEN. I could not agree with you more.

The thing is, it is not really much use to provide skating rinks, restrooms, improvements to your roads, drives, and bike ways if you still have those cars on the Mall.

Mr. DICKENSON. The one thing that helps tie the whole system together is the fact that we have the interpretive tourmobile. A part of the proposal here is to make sure that we have the tourmobile out of the traffic in certain key areas.

At present the tourmobile has to run on Constitution Avenue, which is a terrible delaying factor. This project visualizes, if I could refer to the map for a moment—again the Mall master plan calls for the construction of a new tourmobile route across the Washington Monument along the Constitution Gardens in order to make an interior enclosed type system, which is not available to the automobile.

You can literally enhance the efficiency of the total system.

Mrs. HANSEN. You propose to close it off to automobiles?

Mr. DICKENSON. The District, in conjunction with the overall plan, has already buried a major crossing underneath the Capitol reflecting pool, Ninth Street is already under the Mall, 12th Street is under; next is 14th Street.

The whole plan for years has been absolutely to get the automobile off the Mall. We must continue to work toward this in the bicentennial year.

There are other solutions and alternatives to the placing of automobile parking under the Mall.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $3.501 million for road construction, $1.58 million for audiovisual equipment, exhibits, and furnishings, and $3.599 million for development, planning, and operation of recreational facilities for the National Visitors Center. What are the details?

Mr. DICKENSON. I am taking the liberty of passing a booklet to you on the Visitor Center which would make it easier to explain.

Toward the rear of the booklet there is a picture of a model looking like this. $7.1 million is to complete the Visitor Center building, clean the exterior, an additional theater and construct the ramp which appears at the lower part of the picture here and that was not a part of the railroad responsibility for the National Visitor Center.

The circulation pattern had to be changed because of the lack of connections to Eighth Street and other reasons why we now need to have this in order to have circulation of the tourmobile and the visitor, to come into this area and leave via the ramp at the upper part of the picture, which was always a part of the plan.

In order to get the ramp in, the concourse wall will have to be partially modified and that particular ramp will cost $866,900, and the other structural modifications required are $2,048,000.

Then there are other features involved in the building itself, not a part of the original planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your planning complete?

Mr. DICKENSON. We are now in the construction drawing stage. So the basic planning now is out of the way.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am. I am told the planning is concluded, except for the construction drawings.

Mrs. HANSEN. So this is actual construction money?

Mr. DICKENSON. The minute they get the loan signed, hopefully the 14th of March, then the groundbreaking.

Mrs. HANSEN. As I stated, you are requesting funds for audiovisual equipment, exhibits, and furnishings. You know many Indian schools have to go without desks until the structures are complete.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am. These funds are required to fabricate and prepare the audiovisual equipment, production of slides, films, and exhibits.

I am sorry to use the word again, but lead time is extremely vital in the production of these audiovisual materials.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you plan to accomplish? Will this be a Williamsburg type of operation?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes. The basic plan, if you will turn to the second page, as I lead you briefly through what is visualized.

At the top is a bridge from the parking area itself, into the concourse. That is shown as a shaded area. You immediately go into a welcome platform which has visuals and then through a welcome dome. This is a walk-through type of situation which takes only 3 to 4 minutes, but starts the introduction to the Nation's Capital.

On the ramp down, they see other audiovisuals. The theater is primarily a sit-down, in-depth type of scheduled showing.

In the center of the picture here, the main part of the main building itself, is the main orientation which really gets you started on your trip in the Nation's Capital. Primarily that is where the major orientation and audiovisual effort will be made in order to tell the vistor what to see, where to go to get transportation, how to get about the business of seeing the Nation's Capital.

Mrs. HANSEN. They seem to do pretty well on their own. I could not get through the corridor today.

Mr. DICKENSON. You would be surprised at how many information requests we get at our existing kiosks. Thank God for the Visitor Center and the assistance we see it can give all visitors.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing you had to start from scratch with the construction of a building, how much would that be in comparison to the remodeling costs?

Mr. DICKENSON. It would be considerable.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record comparative figures.

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am, we will be very happy to do that.

[The information follows:]

Estimated cost comparison of Union Station vs a newly constructed building for the National Visitor Center

(1) Cost to the Government of Union Station

1974 appropriation request	$7,100,000
Acquisition of building, land and air rights through leasing $3,338,000 x 25 yrs	83,450,000
Total	90,550,000

(2) Cost to the Government of newly constructed building with parking comparable to Union Station structure

374,000 sq. ft. @ $100*	37,400,000
2,000 parking spaces @ $5,500	11,000,000
Land costs - 18.1 acres of land @ $60 per sq.ft.	47,300,000
Financing cost assuming some part of the expenditure requirements is borrowed	23,900,000
Total	119,600,000

While it may be possible to acquire land in the approximate vicinity of the Capitol and the Mall area, it does not seem probable that a site comparable to Union Station would be available in its relationship to transportation facilities and the focal point of visitors, the U. S. Capitol.

No cost has been included for exhibits since this would be the same.

*Based on type of structure befitting the monumental area and including theatre, etc.

AUDIOVISUAL PRESENTATIONS AT THE NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of audiovisuals are you going to have for your sit-down presentation?

Mr. DICKENSON. There are three films which are planned for this scheduled type of operation. The first film is called "People of Washington," which describes the Federal employee and what goes on behind the scenes in such organizations as the National Park Service and the Weather Bureau and so on.

Mrs. HANSEN. This will be an intriguing affair.

Mr. DICKENSON. It also describes the beautification of Washington and related matters.

The second film is called "Idea of America." This will examine the concepts of the Founding Fathers in establishing this Nation. It will have a patriotic orientation.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you do not run into the same troubles in production that the Bicentennial Commission had when they were discussing one small picture that was being prepared for distribution. Somebody said the chair was not right. Another said the length of the britches was not right. Alexander Hamilton was portrayed as having the wrong kind of ideas, et cetera.

Mr. DICKENSON. The third film that is proposed for an in-depth treatment is called "The Evolution of the Capital City." That traces the history of Washington through the L'Enfant era, et cetera.

CONSTRUCTION FOR WASHINGTON MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $230,000 for Washington Monument for project planning.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am. This particular project is a design of construction drawings. What we have here is an aging system. Inside of the Washington Monument are steel support for the elevator system. There is some concern about them.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand; $68,000 is requested for lighting improvements? What does this involve?

Mr. DICKENSON. Simply to improve the existing system. It is out of date. Parts are extremely hard to get. It needs to be modernized and brought up to date.

Mrs. HANSEN. Reconstruct reflecting pool and walks, $973,000?

Mr. DICKENSON. The existing reflecting pool is gradually sinking out of sight. The bottom has broken in many places.

Dr. CONNALLY. You will remember all that is on fill there.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know.

Mr. DICKENSON. Also, there is need to recirculate that water, because algae in the last 2 years have been a great problem.

Originally there was a system whereby the rainwater came down from Navy Munitions Buildings and recirculated the water. We no longer have that system and we need to recirculate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much leadtime do you need on this project?

Mr. DICKENSON. The rehabilitation of that bottom is going to take somewhere in the neighborhood of 18 months alone, because it is made

up of individual cement concrete blocks. Many of these will have to be reset.

Mrs. HANSEN. It will have to be drained for that entire period?

Mr. DICKENSON. It will have to be drained, yes, ma'am.

WOLF TRAP FARM PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $325,000 for Wolf Trap Farm. What is that about?

Mr. DICKENSON. These are not Bicentennial items, but relate to the need to air-condition the below-stage area during the summer months. It is simply unbearable at the present time. We are going into our third summer of operation and it is just unlivable, literally.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the number of people who use this facility?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Also include the schedule of admission charges.

Mrs. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am, we will be glad to do that.

[The information follows:]

Wolf Trap Farm Park

Number of people using the facility who attend concerts, etc.:	
Paid admissions	278,352
Free admissions	86,800
Total	365,152
Number of people using the facility for other purposes	67,210

CHARGES FOR ADMISSION

	Box	Loge	Orchestra	Grass
Number of seats	356	654	2,252	3,000
High	$10.00	$5.00	$8.00	$2.50
Average	7.00	3.75	5.00	1.75
Low	4.00	2.00	3.00	1.00

Mr. WYATT. Would you yield at that point?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. WYATT. Was this work requested now ever contemplated at any time in the planning of the Wolf Trap Farm operation?

Mr. DICKENSON. It was not, sir, because it was felt that there was no need originally during the early spring, there would not be a need for air-conditioning. It is only through operational experience that we have found you simply cannot live without air-conditioning. There are no windows, it is a closed situation down underneath.

Mr. WYATT. It would appear to me that somebody might have had some slight anticipation of this developing.

I wish I had a number of my past votes back. One of them is my vote to agree to accept this gift. I am not sure we can afford gifts like this.

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKAY. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. WYATT. I will tell you, when I see what we are paying out of this country over the years for the operation and maintenance of the

Kennedy Center, Wolf Trap Farm, and various other things that primarily benefit people in this area, I have grave second thoughts about it.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why I want the amount of admissions which were paid to Wolf Trap Farm last year in the record.

Mr. DICKENSON. I think I can give that to you now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. DICKENSON. It will take just a second to find it.

Mr. WYATT. Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. DICKENSON. The last year of record, calendar year 1972, the income from the Wolf Trap Foundation in the 1972 calendar year totaled $1.7 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. $1.7 million?

Mr. DICKENSON. $1.762 million, to be more precise.

The expenses of that organization, production, publicity, et cetera, totaled $1.774, for a net loss of $12,450 to the Foundation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this figure improve?

Mr. DICKENSON. I believe the current figures—we attended an annual meeting a few days ago—showed a net profit for this year, not substantial but at least it was in black for the last year of record; yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. So that it will show some return?

Mr. DICKENSON. Yes, ma'am; it has turned the corner.

COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. $125,000 is requested for the Colonial Park, burglar and fire alarm system, fencing. What does this entail?

Dr. CONNALLY. We are going to put burglar and fire alarm systems in all the historic buildings. What we try to do in our historic structures at Yorktown is to wire directly into the local police and fire station. This is principally Yorktown. There are 12 historic structures involved.

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $1.6 million for the Williamsburg Tunnel lighting, improvement of four bridges, pavement repair, and the Road to State Bicentennial Center from Yorktown.

Dr. CONNALLY. There are several major problems there. I can summarize them for you.

The parkway was built in the 1930's. It has the kind of exposed gravel finish that does not look like concrete. It is in slabs. Those slabs are settling some now, so that you get bumps that tend to break the pavement. We want to improve that, get it smooth again so it does not start to break up the pavement. With your permission I would like to say this is one of the real amenities we have in this country.

The president of Colonial Williamsburg has told me on many occasions that of the distinguished foreign visitors who come to Colonial Williamsburg are deliberately taken down that road to see its beauty. It is very carefully designed.

You always see a curve ahead. They uniformly say that is one of the handsomest roads they have seen anywhere in the world.

Mrs. HANSEN. Designed and built in the 1930's.

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am; most of it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you see the relevance, do you not?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is a particluarly well-designed road, I believe, Madam Chairman, in the way those brick arches provide for the grade separations. Along the road these has been gradually a considerable overgrowth, so that the dogwoods and redbuds are getting shaded out too much. We want to correct that situation.

Then the parkway connects Yorktown and Jamestown. You will remember that we have a tunnel that goes under the historic district of Williamsburg. That tunnel was lighted quite a long time ago and it is 'way below standard now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't they insist that you bring up your standards?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am. That is unsafe now.

Briefly, that is the kind of thing that we are intending to do down there. There is other road work that we intend to do, improving bridges and clearing out a road that is within the battlefield.

JAMESTOWN AND YORKTOWN DEVELOPMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. $1.92 million is requested for Jamestown?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. This involves a sewer project?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes; and we plan to expand the visitor center at Jamestown. We anticipate that there is going to be a heavy early increase in visitation.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at Jamestown?

Dr. CONNALLY. Over 500,000 per year. The attraction of Williamsburg, as we approach 1976, is going to bring a great traffic to Yorktown and Jamestown.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at Yorktown?

Dr. CONNALLY. For Colonial National Historical Park, the figure is 8½ million. So we need to start preparing for that now.

I think you would agree that Yorktown Battlefield is one of the most important sites we administer.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is one of the most impressive facilities in the United States.

Dr. CONNALLY. There is an awful lot that has to be done there, especially on the battleground itself. Among some other items there, we have to move a modern house that stands on the site of a battery which we need to reconstruct. It is a good and useful house; we want to continue to use the house but we have to reconstruct the battery.

Surrender Road, which is part of the battlefield, is really a shanty town road now. We are acquiring properties there. The buildings that are good enough will be used for utilitarian purposes. But most of them are shacks. That road just has to be gotten in shape, I think, or Yorktown Battlefield makes no sense.

You asked about Jamestown, too. We will rebuild a terrace around the visitor center, expand the visitor center, and so on.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the planning complete on the sewer line?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am.

Dr. CONNALLY. That is for construction, Madam Chairman, of the sewerage system.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you have a total request of about $5 million for Colonial NHP?

Dr. CONNALLY. It is $5.923 million.

DELAWARE WATER GAP

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $106,000 for road construction and trails for the Delaware Water Gap. What are the details?

Mr. FREEMAN. The committee appropriated last year the project planning money for the new headquarters building visitors center, maintenance building and facilities for this new area. This planning now is done. This is the construction money to build.

FORT MC HENRY

Mrs. HANSEN. Fort McHenry, you are requesting $1,000 for roads and trails, and $47,000 for construction. What are the details?

Dr. CONNALLY. This breaks down into several packages, Madam Chairman. We need to repoint and waterproof the masonry walls of the Star Fort. The Star Fort goes back to about 1798 to 1800. A fort was built there during the Revolution. The Star Fort dates from the following period.

Some of the buildings inside, of course, were added at later times. That project is $13,000 for planning.

We need to do some restoration work on the outer works, the dry moats, and the raveling the pointed outer fortifications.

Mr. LONG. Fort McHenry, as you know, has great historical significance to this country. It is very important that the necessary work on the fort be concluded in time for the Bicentennial. Many visitors to our Capital during the Bicentennial will want to make the short trip to Baltimore to see this landmark, and I hope that your construction at Fort McHenry will be completed in time for this celebration. What is your schedule for completion of the construction work on the fort? Will the $40,000 you have requested be adequate to complete the necessary construction? How much more money will you need? Please describe the work you plan to do.

Mr. WALKER. The construction at Fort McHenry is scheduled for completion in 1975 subject to the availability of funding. The $40,000 requested in 1974 is for project planning for development in 1975, which is estimated at $1.4 million. The work planned is to restore and furnish the fort, reconstruct the upper battery, restore moat outworks, restore historic ground cover, expand maintenance building, rehabilitate sea wall, resurface and improve roads and trails.

Mr. LONG. Where will the trails and roads you plan to develop at Fort McHenry be? Are these new trails and roads or improvements? What are the site improvements?

Mr. WALKER. The roads and trails development will include a portion of the resurfacing of the main entrance road in fiscal 1974. The resurfacing and improvements to the balance of the main road, parking lot, utility area and waterfront trails are scheduled for completion in 1975. The site improvements are for planting, seeding, mulching and improving the roadsides.

Mr. LONG. Will the money you have requested for fiscal year 1974 complete the roads, trails, and site improvements at Fort McHenry? If not, how much additional money will be needed? Was any money spent on this in fiscal year 1973 or previous years?

Mr. WALKER. The funds requested in fiscal 1974 will not complete the roads and trails and site improvements. An additional $95,000 will

93-397 O - 73 - 34

be needed in fiscal 1975 to complete these developments. In fiscal 1973 $5,000 was appropriated to enlarge the park entrance. From fiscal 1960 through fiscal 1972, $240,000 has been expended on roads and trails improvements.

Mr. LONG. What do you plan to do at Fort McHenry in Baltimore as a Bicentennial area? Is the work on this area and the other Bicentennial areas proceeding according to the original schedule?

Mr. WALKER. The Bicentennial activities planned for Fort McHenry include a new and improved film program, foreign language minifolders, refurbished and new interpretive exhibits, increased interpretive programs, guided tours, ceremonies and programs for inspirational recognition of all national holidays.

The Bicentennial developments at Fort McHenry are proceeding according to schedule. The overall Bicentennial developments are not proceeding as fast as originally planned.

FORT NECESSITY

Mrs. HANSEN. The $7,000 requested for Fort Necessity is planning money?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am; for underground power lines and to put in comfort stations with water flush fixtures.

FORT STANWIX

Mrs. HANSEN. Fort Stanwix in New York, $258,000?

Dr. CONNALLY. Fort Stanwix is an Eastern counterpart of Fort Vancouver, if I may borrow the analogy.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it in the construction stage?

Dr. CONNALLY. We do not have a stockade wall yet. We are concluding the archeology there. The main purpose for the archeology, as at Fort Vancouver, is to get the necessary information to make an exact reconstruction.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the date of that fort?

Dr. CONNALLY. There was already an older fort there at the beginning of the Revolution and this one figured in Burgoyne's plan to cut off New England.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right.

Dr. CONNALLY. He came down toward New York. General Howe was supposed to meet him. He did not. Burgoyne was turned back at Saratoga, you know, coming down from Fort Ticonderoga. Barry St. Leger was going up to get Fort Stanwix, but it held out and he was turned back. They did not meet, the plan failed, and the tide of the Revolution turned.

Mrs. HANSEN. That was one of the crucial periods of the American Revolution.

Dr. CONNALLY. This is why those events are called that, the turning point. They failed to cut off New England. Fort Stanwix figured in that strategy and the Colonial troops held there.

There was an urban renewal project, and the whole site was wiped clean, so the fort could be reconstructed.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

Mrs. HANSEN. George Rogers Clarke NHP, $64,000? Is this planning?

Dr. CONNALLY. There are several projects there, Madam Chairman; for planning and development.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE

Mrs. HANSEN. The George Washington Birthplace, $158,000?

Dr. CONNALLY. There are a number of small projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors do you have there per year?

Dr. CONNALLY. I can give you that figure, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much?

Dr. CONNALLY. The last complete record of visitation that has been compiled is for the end of calendar year 1972, which was 169,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are project planning funds? Is that correct?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; that is correct.

HOPEWELL VILLAGE

Mrs. HANSEN. $38,000 is requested for Hopewell Village. Is this planning?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; it is.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations?

Dr. CONNALLY. Let me give you the figure for 1972.

I have it on this list; 157,500 for the calendar year 1972.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $5.3 million for Independence National Historical Park. I thought you had completed your planning at Independence?

Dr. CONNALLY. I can go through that right quickly for you.

In the projects, we have plans to demolish the Irvin Building. That is the last nonconforming structure in the authorized area. We have been renting the space to private users and wanted to keep it until the last possible moment. Now it is time to get it out of there. It is a tall building in a congested part of the city. We have planning for the demolition of that building, planning for the reconstruction of City Tavern on the edge of the park, where the delegates met. From there they went to the Carpenters Hall for the First Continental Congress.

In development we have work on the First Bank of the United States, that is the late 18th century building with marble columns.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Wyatt and I spent a day at Independence Hall. We are very interested in this project. We are interested in getting it completed.

Dr. CONNALLY. We are extremely interested also. This is the centerpiece, of course, of our whole bicentennial development program. Everything that is done in interpreting the bicentennial in the units of the system has to revolve around what happened at Philadelphia.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of the total is actually construction, providing exhibits, et cetera?

Dr. CONNALLY. About $5 million.

Mr. NORWOOD. There are $237,000 for planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Out of a total of over $5 million, there is $237,000 for planning. The rest is actual construction?

Dr. CONNALLY. One of the development projects includes some planning, so there is about $5 million in construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. This includes exhibits?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am, but it is mostly for the buildings. I will name the major projects. The restoration of the exterior and interior of the First Bank of the United States.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much has the city of Philadelphia provided for this project totally?

Dr. CONNALLY. I don't believe they have matched any money on the buildings that we own and administer.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, but they have provided some funds for the total project. As I understood it, they were participating and had contributed some of the land.

Dr. CONNALLY. The mall is owned by the State. We don't have any jurisdiction over it. The State has been wanting to give it to the city or to the National Park Service. No transfer has been effected.

Mrs. HANSEN. This was a joint city/State venture. The rebuilding and renovation in the historic site area was financed by whom?

Dr. CONNALLY. Independence Square is owned by the city. Most of the other property in the park was purchased. There have been private gifts to us for specific buildings, such as furnishings for the second story of Independence Hall.

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to say for the new members of the committee, if you haven't visited Independence Hall, you must because they have one of the best interpretive programs for young people that I have ever seen. The costumes, the period, the whole thing is exceptionally well done.

Dr. CONNALLY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. MCKAY. I wonder if the gentleman from Pennsylvania would invite us up there.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think he has extended a carte blanche invitation.

Mr. NORWOOD. At any time you would like to visit, we would be glad to see that you get there.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it's a good idea for some of this committee to visit Yorktown, Wakefield, Jamestown, and Independence Hall, to look at some of our revolutionary areas. I think the committee would be very proud and pleased with what you have done.

Mr. LONG. I think it would be a very good idea to arrange a guided tour for the committee.

Dr. CONNALLY. The restoration of Congress Hall in Philadelphia is finished.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the committee would be intensively proud of the management work that the National Park Service has done on their historic sites. These are things that would have vanished from the face of America if they hadn't been restored and placed in the inventory of America's treasury.

I spent a day at Fort McHenry, Dr. Long. It was one of the most fascinating places that I have ever seen. The same is true with Independence Hall, Yorktown, and Jamestown. These are all areas that I think we have a direct obligation to take care of.

The Betsy Ross House is an example of what happens when a facility isn't properly managed. When I saw it, it was in poor condition. Here is a tremendous area, that is so much part of America's yesterday. I don't think some of those individuals who recommended

destruction in the country will realize how far we have come until they see the beginnings.

Dr. CONNALLY. Madam Chairman, there is one more item I would like to mention. The budget we are presenting to you today provides for the completion of Old City Hall. That will be the last restoration of those three main buildings in the Independence Hall group.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the last?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes. The work proposed at Independence Hall is on the sidewalks, for snow melting devices, not the building itself. The restoration of the buildings will be done with the restoration of Old City Hall.

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mrs. HANSEN. $78,000 is requested for Indiana Dunes. I notice there is no provision at the Indiana Dunes for the erosion problem.

Mr. WALKER. Ma'am, we have just turned over $91,000 to the Corps of Engineers. As a matter of fact, that was done the latter part of last week. That is planning of the Corps of Engineers to go forward to see how much it is in fact going to cost us to take care of that problem that has happened since that last storm. It's what can be done and they are talking somewhere between $3 and $5 million. It will not necessarily completely solve the problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that in the northeast section?

Mr. WALKER. Yes; Beverly Shores. That has been considered one of the washaways, even without the storm.

MINUTEMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. $252,000 is requested for Minuteman. Does this involve development?

Dr. CONNALLY. $210,000 is for development. That is to remove nonconforming historic structures and to restore planting, $61,000 of this is for completion of the wayside unit.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this complete Minuteman?

Dr. CONNALLY. No, Ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much more needs to be done at Minuteman?

Dr. CONNALLY. We estimate about $638,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Over the next 2 years?

Dr. CONNALLY. In 1975.

Mrs. HANSEN. If OMB wouldn't impound funds you wouldn't have so many problems.

Dr. CONNALLY. As you know, we are under a very tight timetable with Minuteman.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are under a tight budget table also.

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am.

MORRISTOWN NHS

Mrs. HANSEN. That is the committee's problem, literally, not lack of sympathy with projects. Morristown NHS, $702,000? I know part of this involves planning.

Dr. CONNALLY. Part of that is planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much?

Dr. CONNALLY. $117,000 is for project planning. That includes planning for the reconstruction of soldiers' quarters.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your planning in these areas consists of the historic accuracy of a particular area?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. So that involved in it is research and the architectural planning. Is that correct?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, ma'am; the National Park Service does in fact have very good historians.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why your planning involves such lengths of time, because of the detail that is involved in providing an accurate portrayal of the architecture of the setting and the period?

Dr. CONNALLY. Exactly; not only just for the period but to be as exact as possible as to what was on a particular site. That requires usually three disciplines, one following the other. So time is required. We need the documentary history first, then the archeological investigation, and then the architects come on.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't Morristown part of what your total East Coast experience will be in the trail of American Colonial, Revolutionary, and post-Revolutionary life?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes.

SALEM MARITIME NHS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $581,000 for Salem Maritime NHS. This is for historic central wharf and derby wharf, furnishings, and soforth?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much planning is involved?

Mr. WALKER. $33,000.

SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Saratoga NHP, $647,000?

Dr. CONNALLY. This is a big, complicated one again.

The problems are complex in scope like those at Yorktown. In general the program is to remove some nonconforming buildings, reconstruct fortifications, and restore a farm to create the scene. Part of that is planning and part of it is development.

ELLIS ISLAND

Mrs. HANSEN. Ellis Island, $418,000? You haven't much to start with at Ellis Island except the history.

Mr. REED. It's going to be a handsome building.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an interesting facility, but there is an awful lot of work to be done.

Dr. CONNALLY. We need to remove the ferryboat, repair on the stone work of the ferry basin, secure the main building and get some temporary structures out there as a base for operations.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much rehabilitation are you going to do at Ellis Island?

Dr. CONNALLY. We need to remove the ferryboat, repair on the stonework of the ferry basin, secure the main building and get some temporary structures out there as a base for operations.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you have to concentrate on the main building?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, where the visitors will come.

Mrs. HANSEN. Liberty Island, $69,000? This facility was partially completed when I visited the area. What does this request involve?

Dr. CONNALLY. For Liberty Island we are asking $69,000. That is for planning the rehabilitation of the fort, a new elevator, certain safety features up in the crown and a two-way radio system.

Mrs. HANSEN. You were also changing your exhibit area.

Mr. WALKER. We found there were great discrepancies in the area downstairs.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, $70,000. Is this planning?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, Ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a building there that is in very poor condition. Isn't this correct?

Dr. CONNALLY. It's in very poor shape. This is planning money for the accurate exterior restoration of the building and an effective adaptive handling of the interior to interpret Kosciuszko's story.

ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site in Tennessee, $95,000. This is for cemetery roads and trails.

Dr. CONNALLY. That is for a national cemetery. The Johnson family gave the Andrew Johnson Cemetery to the Government in 1906 and there are still burials there.

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Mrs. HANSEN. The Blue Ridge Parkway, $979,000. Why are you requesting additional funds when you have fiscal year 1973 funds impounded?

Mr. FREEMAN. On the Blue Ridge, this is a job of resurfacing a 17-mile portion of the parkway. Yesterday you may recall when we discussed it we said if you did proper maintenance at the right time we wouldn't have to go into more resurfacing and reconstruction. That is a prime example of not having sufficient maintenance money to take care of this road at the time we need it. So now we have to surface it because it has potholes and the subgrade will go if we don't get a good surface on it.

COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Mrs. HANSEN. Cowpens National Battlefield, $355,000? How much of this is planning?

Dr. CONNALLY. All of it, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you need so much for planning?

Dr. CONNALLY. We have to provide planning for the entrance station, the orientation center, the picnic area, utility area, interpretive sites, restoration of the Scruggs House, and project planning for roads and trails, an interpretive foot trail, bridle path, access roads for the

proposed entrance station and a picnic area, a utility area, and restoration of historic roads.

Mr. McKay. What do they have there now?

Mr. Reed. It's a big open green field.

Mr. Hulett. This is an addition that was in the omnibus bill passed by the Congress early in 1972 that added significantly to the area. It was increased from a little more than an acre to about 800 acres.

Mr. McKay. You must not have much there now.

Mr. Reed. No, sir. It's a big, rolling green field with trees.

Mrs. Hansen. This is the Battle of Cowpens.

Mr. McKay. I know about the Battle of Cowpens, but I am wondering how many times you have replanned this or what has been going on.

Mr. Walker. We just acquired the acreage last year.

Mr. McKay. Enough said.

FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. Hansen. Fort Jefferson National Memorial, $95,000?

Dr. Connally. This is projected at $95,000, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Freeman. That is one of the necessary ones. Fort Jefferson has no water supply or sewerage.

Mrs. Hansen. What are your visitations?

Mr. Hulett. 15,700 in calendar year 1972.

FORT SUMTER AND FORT MOULTRIE

Mrs. Hansen. You are requesting $1,193,000 for Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter. What does this involve?

Dr. Connally. That is all for development.

Mrs. Hansen. Trails, dock reconstruction are your major items.

Dr. Connally. $438,000 is for reconstruction of the dock.

Mrs. Hansen. What are your visitations at Fort Sumter?

Mr. Hulett. 171,000 in calendar 1972.

Mrs. Hansen. Is this increasing?

Mr. Hulett. That was a decrease of about 9,000 from calendar year 1971.

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Mrs. Hansen. Guilford Courthouse NMP, $1,175,000. This is development.

Dr. Connally. That is development for the visitor center and improvement of grounds and utilities.

Mrs. Hansen. What are your visitations at Guilford Courthouse NMP?

Mr. Hulett. 1.67 million in calendar 1972.

Mrs. Hansen. Why are the visitations so much higher than Fort Sumter?

Mr. Freeman. One reason might be that Guilford Courthouse is right in the center of town and the suburbs have gone around it. I think a lot of it is local use.

Mrs. Hansen. Isn't this a city park?

Mr. Freeman. It's a historical area, and a very important one.

I am pretty sure that there is considerable local use in that general area.

KING'S MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. King's Mountain NMP, $354,000?

Dr. CONNALLY. This is for development of roads, parking, and historic trails, and for planning an orientation center.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at King's Mountain?

Mr. HULETT. 462,000 in 1972.

MOORE'S CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Moore's Creek National Military Park, $111,000?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is project planning, Madam Chairman, to restore the bridge and the battlefield road, also planning for an interpretive trail, picnic area, and parking.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at this facility?

Mr. HULETT. 42,000 in 1972.

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Ocmulgee National Monument, $146,000?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is in Georgia. It is the homeland of the Creek Indians.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some of the Ocmulgee Creek Indians have moved back.

Dr. CONNALLY. At Ocmulgee National Monument we have reconstructed the upper parts of the great covered lodge.

The original earthen floor exists, and we have had serious problems with humidity. We don't want that floor to deteriorate. It's 1,000 years old.

BENT'S OLD FORT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $300,000 for Bent's Old Fort in Colorado. What are your visitations at this facility?

Mr. HULETT. 26,000 in 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is your request for planning?

Dr. CONNALLY. No; we are reconstructing Bent's Old Fort in southern Colorado.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Canyonlands National Park, Utah, $282,000. This is for the extension of Squaw Flat Road, and Little Spring to Big Spring.

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes, this is. The money was appropriated for a portion of this road previously. Due to the ecology and the environment, it was restudied in one location. Instead of putting in a tremendous earth fill, for the road, it was decided that a bridge would be put in instead. This is the additional money needed for a bridge in lieu of a high fill which the ecologists inform us would be detrimental to the countryside.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at this facility?

Mr. HULETT. 61,000 in 1972.

Mr. REED. All of our projections show that is one that is going to have tremendous growth.

Mr. McKay. All of those parks down in that area have begun to draw population. They are just beginning to draw tourists very heavy.

Could you give me a more detailed explanation of how the road construction money will be used in Canyonlands? How much more money could you reasonably use beyond that amount in 1974?

Mr. Walker. The $282,000 for the extension of Squaw Flat Road, combined with the funds previously provided in fiscal 1971, $613,000, and fiscal 1973, $460,000 will complete the funding for construction of the road from Squaw Flat to the Big Spring Canyon Bridge site.

An additional amount of $60,000 could be used in fiscal 1974 for soil surveys, bridge site investigations and borings, materials testing, and other work necessary for completion of the bridge drawings and specifications.

Mr. McKay. I notice an increase in the amount requested for recreation facilities for Canyonlands. Could you supply me with a brief description of uses to which this money will be put?

Mr. Walker. The increase for recreation facilities in Canyonlands will provide for enhancement of the fee collection system by extending the days of collection from May 15–September 15 to April 1–October 31; the hours of collection will extend from 8 a.m.–5 p.m. to 7 a.m.–8 p.m., respectively. The increase will also provide additional equipment and supplies needed to improve the present facilities.

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. Hansen. Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, $121,000? Is this all planning?

Mr. Quick. Yes; that is planning money.

Mr. Freeman. It is to do the planning for about 4½ miles of a primitive dirt road.

Mrs. Hansen. $30,000 of the total request is for a concessioner marina access road, 0.2 miles. What does this involve?

Mr. Freeman. This is part of the same project, to get to their marina. It's presently a little dirt road. It has almost become impassable for the public to get there. The marina facilities for the most part have been finished.

Mr. McKay. Hasn't there already been some planning on that previously?

Mr. Freeman. We have done some, but we have not done the necessary engineering for the road. The only planning that has been done was in connection with the actual location of the road and with the concessionaires' facilities. But the engineering for the road has not been completed.

Mr. McKay. I was down there over 2 years ago and I was under the impression that an awful lot of that planning had already been done by the State.

Mr. Freeman. Not the engineering.

Mrs. Hansen. How many engineers do you need for 4.6 miles?

Mr. Freeman. You don't need a lot of them, but it takes an engineer, including drawings as well as staking on the ground and also including the necessary specification writing for contract. There is quite a bit of work to get a job ready to do the construction.

PLANNING AND ENGINEERING COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. How does your planning and engineering costs compare with State highway department costs?

Mr. FREEMAN. I would say for roads it would be comparable.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you furnish some figures for the record?

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes, we can find them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us examples of a Southeast State, a Northeast State, a Northwest State, and a Southwest State.

Mr. FREEMAN. One reason I mentioned this is that we have been working jointly with the State of Washington and with the highway people. They made some estimates on the work with breakouts. Their percentages are about identical with what we use percentagewise for planning and supervision. We will furnish for the record some examples.

[The information follows:]

Planning costs for State Highways

State	Total Construction Roads & Structures	Planning, Engineering & Administration				% P & E Against Total Const.
		Prelim. & Const. Engr.	Gen. Admin. & Engr.	Research & Planning	Total	
Arizona	65,349,000	14,298,000	5,120,000	1,181,000	21,236,000	32%
Pennsylvania	486,668,000	50,704,000	29,897,000	6,295,000	86,896,000	18%
So. Carolina	76,470,000	8,944,000	6,787,000	1,162,000	16,893,000	22%
Idaho	35,831,000	4,940,000	5,024,000	791,000	10,755,000	30%
Nationwide	6,689,284,000	919,594,000	575,348,000	127,814,000	1,622,756,000	24%

The above statistical data is from "Highway Statistics, 1970" - Disbursements for State Administered Highways 1970

The planning, engineering, and administrative costs listed above are roughly comparable to National Park Service P.S.&S. costs added to construction estimates. The National Park Service adds 31% of the estimated construction amount to cover these costs. Because of the different standards for park roads and parkways and the maximum effort required to avoid damage to outstanding natural resources in areas of the National Park System a more than average redesign and realignment incidence is expected. This increases the planning costs per project.

Mrs. HANSEN. Major costs have gone up and up in all highway construction because of the need for environmental protection and land acquisition costs.

Mr. FREEMAN. I understand from the Federal Highway Administration that many States nowadays which used to, starting from scratch, take 2½ to 3 years to do this. It's now getting up to 7 and 8 years because of all the things we have to recognize today.

GLEN CANYON VISITATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What were the visitations at Glen Canyon?

Mr. HULETT. It's 971,000 in 1972, which was an increase of nearly 300,000 from 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. This resulted just by opening additional areas?

Mr. HULETT. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. Wasn't there considerable planning with engineering and otherwise done on this road from Hall's Crossing by the State highway department? I assume these 4.6 miles are south or southeast from Hall's Crossing. It was done before we took this over, was it?

Mr. FREEMAN. I would have to check exactly what has been done and not been done. The State did a lot of work in there at one time. This may be in a different location.

Mr. MCKAY. I couldn't say for sure. When you get your planning done, when do you plan to start construction—next year?

Mr. FREEMAN. Our program is that we get the project planning in one year and ask for the construction money the following year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Providing you don't meet the OMB in between.

Mr. MCKAY. How much are you requesting for the road and wilderness studies required by the Glen Canyon legislation? Do you intend to contract out any of the research involved?

Mr. WALKER. The road and wilderness studies will be funded in fiscal 1973 and will cost an estimated $42,500. The Federal Highway Administration is to make the road study and the wilderness study will be made by the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service, with possible input from consultants on technical data.

Mr. MCKAY. Do you estimate that, at this rate, the studies will be completed within the time specified in the legislation creating the Glen Canyon Recreation Area?

Mr. WALKER. Yes. The studies are scheduled to be completed within the 2 years specified in the legislation, which will be October 1974.

Mr. MCKAY. I notice that money has been requested for recreation facilities at Arches and Capitol Reef National Parks. What is this money to be used for?

Mr. WALKER. The increases for recreation facilities at Arches and Capitol Reef will be used for enhancement of the fee collection system by extending the days of collection from May 15–September 15 to April 1–October 31; the hours of collection from 8 a.m.–5 p.m. to 7 a.m.–8 p.m. and will also provide for purchase of cash registers, and other equipment and supplies needed to improve the present facilities.

Mr. MCKAY. Is this request due to the change in their status from national monuments to national parks?

Mr. WALKER. No. The "Planning, development and operation for recreation facilities," is a new appropriation authorized by Public Law

92–347, approved July 11, 1972, and is funded by collection of fees in our national parks. These portions are specifically identified for enhancement of the free collection system in parks.

MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. Mount Rushmore National Memorial, $565,000. What does this involve?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is all planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. For what?

Dr. CONNALLY. That is one of the things that we have to do. Part of the planning is to provide for a fence at the top. There have been bomb threats and injuries in camping. We have had a real problem with vandalism out there. It's for planning for new utilities and for our whole interpretive program, the theaters and all. We also have an item in there for planning a transportation system.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at Mount Rushmore per year?

Mr. HULETT. 1,912,000 in 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many of these are local?

Dr. CONNALLY. I don't think so many at Mount Rushmore are. That is a destination area.

OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS

Mrs. HANSEN. Ozark NSR, Missouri, Montana, $351,000. This is all road construction?

Mr. FREEMAN. Madam Chairman, this is an area which is a campground and picnic area. Also it would include a boat ramp to the river for small boats and a trail to the spring. The Ozark is full of great springs. We have done the sewer and electrical work. Now we are ready for the roads and the pull-off parking areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at this facility?

Mr. HULETT. 3,290,000 in 1972, which was an increase of 1,100,000 over 1971.

Mrs. HANSEN. It's a large recreation area?

Mr. HULETT. Yes, ma'am.

ALIBATES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Culture, New Mexico, $45,000? Is this planning?

Mr. FREEMAN. This is both planning and development for a small 20-car parking area primarily.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the visitations at this facility?

Mr. HULETT. 3,000 in 1972.

Dr. CONNALLY. That is part of the Lake Meredith Recreation Area. It's right in the same complex. The figures for Lake Meredith, I think, might be relevant as well.

Mrs. HANSEN. Arkansas Post National Memorial, $4,000? Is this planning?

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes.

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Big Bend National Park, $272,000?

Dr. CONNALLY. This is to repair bridges.

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes, and we are very concerned about the safety of them. They do need to be repaired.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your visitations at Big Bend?

Mr. HULETT. 290 thousand in 1972.

Mr. MCKAY. At that point, how do you arrive at your visitation figures in these places?

Mr. HULETT. They are arrived at in some areas by actual count of visitors through entrance stations. In most parks they use highway traffic counting mechanisms placed along the highway.

Mr. MCKAY. Is that for cars, or dividing five people to a car, or what?

Mr. HULETT. Three people to a car.

Mr. CONNALLY. We use a standard factor in all these statistical analyses.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it the same factor that highway departments use in their own studies?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER

Mrs. HANSEN. Buffalo National River, Ark., $283,000.

Mr. FREEMAN. This is project planning and development money.

Mrs. HANSEN. You indicate part of this is for reimbursement to the State of Arkansas. What does this involve?

Mr. QUICK. This is stipulated in the enabling act.

Mr. FREEMAN. We are reimbursing the State for improvements on a State park.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean they gave you the State park and you are paying them for it?

Mr. REED. It was in the act. When it was dedicated, the local Congressman did mention that to the assembled crowd.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why are you accepting State parks and repaying a State for their investments? There is obviously some reason why the State wanted to transfer this to Federal ownership. I know of no State that doesn't want a State park if they are doing well with it.

What are your visitations at this facility?

Mr. HULETT. That was a new area. We have no visitation figures there.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was their visitation figure?

Mr. HULETT. I don't have the State figures. We had those figures when we were testifying. We will be happy to supply them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

[The information follows:]

VISITATION AT STATE PARKS NOW DESIGNATED AS THE BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER, ARK.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Buffalo River State Park	408,000	432,000	461,000	634,300	[1] 511,300
Lost Valley State Park	5,100	6,300	7,000	10,300	29,200
Total	413,100	438,300	468,000	644,600	540,500

[1] Serious floods reduced visitation.

Mr. HULETT. On the Buffalo River, the campground was a project that the State had planned at the time that it was authorized. By agreement they continued with their program of improving that campground facility with the agreement by the Congress that they would be reimbursed for it rather than just cut it off at the date the river project was authorized.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Carlsbad Caverns National Park, $68,000? This is for lighting.

Mr. FREEMAN. A lighting improvement program has been ongoing there, starting last year. This is a continuation of it to improve the lighting and also to put in new switches and transformers. They are obsolete.

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Death Valley National Monument, $280,000. This is for a sewer system. Is the planning complete?

Mr. NORWOOD. No, this is for planning and construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the visitations at this facility?

Mr. HULETT. 568,000 in 1972.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this one of those areas where the increase in visitations is going up rapidly?

Mr. HULETT. The increase was rather small between 1971 and 1972. It was about 10,000, that is all.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. Yosemite National Park, $810,000. This is for a portion of your transportation facilities. What does that mean?

Mr. FREEMAN. Madam Chairman, this is to do the actual work to extend the transportation system that was started in Yosemite a few years ago. It has proved so successful we want to extend it with the idea of keeping automobiles out of the valley. We will also be required, of course, to provide a staging area for automobiles.

Mrs. HANSEN. What were the visitations at Yosemite in 1972?

Mr. HULETT. It was 2,267,000 in 1972.

Mr. LONG. How much land does the National Park Foundation currently hold awaiting purchase by the National Park Service?

Mr. WALKER. 753.5 acres, in fee. In addition three-elevenths interest in another 400 acres.

Mr. LONG. How much money would be required for the Park Service to purchase all this land?

Mr. WALKER. $1,103,957 for the fee-owned land and $213,142 for the three-elevenths interest or a total of $1,317,099.

Mr. LONG. Does the National Park Service approve the land for inclusion in the Park Service before the National Park Foundation purchases it?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir; we do.

COULEE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mrs. HANSEN. Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, $166,000?

Mr. FREEMAN. This is in the development money to put in a re-

enforced concrete launching ramp. It's a necessity because of the fluctuation of the lake. It has to be quite long, as you well know.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much land do you have in national park ownership at Coule?

Mr. QUICK. 100,059 acres.

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Mrs. HANSEN. Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, $100,000. That is a continuation of your archeological investigation?

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am. The $100,000 in this budget, Madam Chairman, is under the item development of recreation facilities which Mr. Norwood described. After the current fiscal year, there are 2 more years of archeological investigations programed at the same level for fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

With the money that you gave us for the current year, we will be able to go to contract soon, before the end of June, for the completion of the stockade. It is being advertised for bids now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this complete the stockade?

Dr. CONNALLY. It will build the stockade and bastion. There will be a gap left for the bakery. We are contracting now for the preparation of the historic structures report that will be the basis for the working drawings for the bakery. I think they can be prepared within the $500,000. The construction program can go forward in fiscal year 1974, since we have that money.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know you have it. That wasn't impounded.

Dr. CONNALLY. We have tried to compress the program because the archeology around the perimeter is finished, so we can go to construction of the stockade now.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you finished with Voyagers Village?

Dr. CONNALLY. I am not actually sure they are through with the Voyagers Village, but we are sufficiently through with the archeology that we can go ahead and construct the stockade.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be your next phase?

Dr. CONNALLY. The archeology will continue in 1974 and 1975. According to our program, we could, if we had the money, proceed with the reconstruction of the Chief Factor's House, the Bell Tower, kitchen, and comfort station.

Mrs. HANSEN. This will be in fiscal 1975?

Dr. CONNALLY. Our estimate in 1972 for the Factors House was $231,000. If we are talking about going out for contract in 1974, we had better add on to that about 20 percent.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record your estimates to complete this project.

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am, we will be delighted to.

[The information follows:]

Phase II reconstruction at Fort Vancouver

Flagpole	$5,000
Bell tower	19,000
Chief Factor's House (1½ story)	320,000
Kitchen	110,000
Furnishing of Chief Factor's House, kitchen and bell tower	181,000
Comfort station (reconstructed wash house) with utility system	102,000
Total	737,000

93-397 O - 73 - 35

Mrs. HANSEN. This is the first settlement in the State. It is literally the history of the Northwest.

OZETTE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. I didn't see funds in the Park Service budget for additional explorations at Ozette.

Dr. CONNALLY. Yes, ma'am. That project is funded under our external program, the archeological investgiations and salvage program.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much is included?

Dr. CONNALLY. The regional lists are being assembled now. We are prepared to fund that project at the same level as in the current fiscal year, if the research plan requires that much.

Mrs. HANSEN. May I point out a problem that you could have in the future in this regard?

You should meet with the Indians and the Smithsonian, to discuss the disposition of those artifacts. As you are well aware, the Indians want to keep the artifacts on their own land at the Makah Reservation. Because of the kind of artifacts they are, you are going to have to have a special kind of facility because they will disintegrate, as you are well aware.

Dr. CONNALLY. Shellwork, basketry.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right, also some of their wood pieces that came out of the lake.

ALASKAN NATIVE ACT

Mr. REED. We went last night to the showing at the National Gallery last. It is one of the greatest Alaskan art collections in the world. I urge you to go. The Director and I are leaving as soon as you are finished with us to fly out to see the Secretary in San Francisco, and we are bringing him the catalog from last night's show. He has been a great lover of Alaskan native art.

Mrs. HANSEN. Their art is beautiful.

Mr. REED. I want to take him your best wishes, with your permission.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. MCDADE. And our affection.

Mrs. HANSEN. Tell him Secretary Whitaker did a very able job.

Mr. REED. I will.

BYPASS ROAD AT OLYMPIC

Mrs. HANSEN. What has happened at the Olympic National Park road?

Mr. FREEMAN. The bypass road?

Mrs. HANSEN. The bypass road.

Mr. FREEMAN. The Federal Highway Administration has an actual study underway right now to determine complete feasibility, cost, and location of this road.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert page 117 of the justifications in the record at this point.

[Page 117 follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Administrative Provisions

PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES

Authority is requested for the purchase of 238 passenger motor vehicles of which 191 shall be for replacement only, including 164 for police-type use. The forty-seven additional passenger motor vehicles (new acquisitions) are requested to support new areas where GSA Interagency Motor Pool facilities are not available, and to replace existing sedan delivery vehicles with conventional six-passenger station wagons.

Because of production changes instituted by the automobile industry, the only sedan delivery remaining on the market is unsuited for law enforcement and public safety uses. It is not offered with the special features of equipment for police usage as set forth in Interim Federal Specification KKK-A-00811, Types II and III. It is not available with a wheelbase suitable for rescue work, because it is too short to accept a standard litter or stretcher.

Approximately 40% of all the vehicles to be replaced (including the 42 sedan deliveries) will meet the mileage standard for replacement as prescribed by the General Services Administration. The remainder will qualify by reason of age. The majority of the passenger motor vehicles maintained by the National Park Service (as opposed to those passenger motor vehicles obtained from GSA Interagency Motor Pools) are used in law enforcement and public safety work. This results in unusually high mileage within a relatively short period of time and an accelerated replacement schedule.

All vehicles to be replaced (including the 42 sedan deliveries) have been fully depreciated and can be replaced without additional funding.

AIRCRAFT

Language in the budget requests authority for four aircraft, two of which are new acquisitions and two replacements.

Upon reevaluation of these requirements, a decision has been made to delay acquisition until a study can be made on aircraft utilization.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please justify the request for 47 additional passenger motor vehicles.

Mr. NORWOOD. We are requesting 47 new acquisitions and 191 are for replacement of vehicles now in use, for a total of 238.

Mr. WALKER. We are asking that these be radio-equipped. I believe I am correct.

Mr. NORWOOD. I think all of the police type are to be radio-equipped.

Mrs. HANSEN. And a lot of them are not air-conditioned. They must be unbearable in some areas.

Mr. REED. I have been in the Everglades many, many times in a non-air-conditioned car and did not understand how the ranger kept it up 2 hours a day in 100° temperature.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is impossible in some areas of the United States.

Mr. NORWOOD. Most of the new acquisitions are for the sedan deliveries which are no longer available as standard production items. They are now listed as new passenger-carrying vehicles, because sedan deliveries were not classified as passenger-carrying. So we are increasing our passenger-carrying vehicles.

Mrs. HANSEN. Before we conclude, does any member of the committee have a question?

Mr. MCKAY. How did you find this passenger-carrying vehicle? Is that terminology you kick around when you want to change?

Mr. NORWOOD. No. A few years ago the automotive industry built a light panel-type truck that could be used to haul litters, other items necessary in police work, and in the park areas. Those were not technically classified as passenger-carrying vehicles. They no longer make that type vehicle as standard production items. It would cost us extra money to get them built that way. But they do make station wagons which will haul a litter. The station wagon is classified as a passenger-carry vehicle.

Mr. MCKAY. Very well.

CLOSING REMARKS

Mrs. HANSEN. I would like to express my appreciation to Secretary Reed and to you, Mr. Walker, for the completeness of your answers.

I would also like to thank the entire staff for their able testimony. I think we have had a good review.

Mr. REED. Thank you. It was a great pleasure to be back here with every member of the committee, and I look forward to working with you.

Mr. MCDADE. I would like the record to show, Madam Chairman, that we on this side of the aisle extend our congratulations to Secretary Reed, the Director, and to their associates for their usually excellent presentation of these justifications.

We continue to believe, I think on this committee, that if there is a success story in the Government, and there is, the Park Service's success story is the one that leads the way. We are proud of you and wish you all success.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am going to supplement that a little, Mr. McDade, by saying that Interior in general does a very excellent job.

Mr. MCDADE. They sure do.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you can take pride in that. You have some of the most difficult assignments. We are very understanding of your problems. We just want you to know we have also a few fiscal problems. That is our difficulty.

Mr. MCDADE. We will talk to Mr. Miles about those.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you all very much for a very able presentation and your courtesies.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1973.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WITNESSES

SPENCER H. SMITH, DIRECTOR
F. VICTOR SCHMIDT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
SAMUEL BENJAMIN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR—ADMINISTRATION
WILLIS KING, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR—COOPERATIVE SERVICES
CHARLES M. LOVELESS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR—RESEARCH
R. KAHLER MARTINSON, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR—OPERATIONS
LYNN A. GREENWALT, CHIEF, DIVISION OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

REPRESENTING THE DEPARTMENT

NATHANIEL P. REED, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS
FRANCIS M. WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we have the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Our principal witnesses are Assistant Secretary, Nathaniel P. Reed, and Spencer Smith, the Director. We are very pleased to have you both with us this morning. This is one of the bureaus that the committee is deeply interested in, particularly as our land, water, fish, and funding problems grow.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

I am sure you have a statement, Mr. Reed, which we will place in the record at this point. You can summarize it for us.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF NATHANIEL P. REED

Madam Chairman: I am delighted to be here and to have this opportunity to discuss with you and members of the subcommittee the programs and fiscal 1974 budget proposals for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

In many ways this past year has been an exciting and rewarding experience. A whole series of actions and events have occurred which will have significant

meaning for the future well-being of our fish and wildlife resources. Because they result from or impact on Bureau operations, I would particularly cite:

Passage of the Marine Mammel Protection Act which gives us the responsibility and the tools to protect four marine mammal species.

Amendment of the convention between the United States and Mexico for protection of migratory birds and game animals, extending Federal protection to all birds of prey and a number of endangered species.

Preliminary identification of about 46 million acres in Alaska as having potential for addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System. Under provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Secretary will propose to Congress lands for addition to the national park, refuge, and other systems between now and December 17. I assure you refuge lands will have high priority in my recommendations to the Secretary. This is a rare opportunity to acquire in perpetuity lands of high and unique wildlife value. These areas are essential habitat to hundreds of species of migratory birds. The fall flights of Alaskan waterfowl alone amount to 13 million ducks, geese, and swans. If this opportunity is not realized, we will lose what the great naturalist, Ira Gabrielson, called in describing the annual migrations of seabirds along the Alaskan coast, "the greatest panorama of life on the North American Continent."

Transmittal to the Senate for ratification of the United States-Japan Migratory Bird Convention, which protects some 189 species of birds found in both countries. This is the first international convention that recognizes protection of habitat as an integral preservation measure.

Agreement between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in the field of environmental protection, signed in Moscow last May by President Nixon and Chairman Podgorny. This January an American team met with Soviet scientists in Moscow to discuss cooperative ventures in wildlife programs. Both sides reached accord on 22 subjects of cooperation including endangered wildlife and plants, whales and other marine mammals, waterfowl, wolves and other fur bearers. Three projects will start in 1973 involving joint study by United States and Soviet scientists on bowhead whales, seals, and swans.

A plenipotentiary meeting of 80 nations in Washington, just concluded March 2, which negotiated an international convention on the international trade of endangered fauna and flora. Twenty-one countries have signed the convention already and the other 59 are expected to do so later.

The gift, in February, of 49,000 acres of the Great Dismal Swamp in Virginia for a new national wildlife refuge. This is the largest single land donation ever made to the Government for wildlife conservation. This action by the Union Camp Corp. and The Nature Conservancy is being followed up by Bureau development of a detailed management plan for this important new refuge. We have hopes that there will be additional significant and important donations in the future.

The breakup of the largest ring of traffickers in illegal animal pelts ever uncovered. I had the pleasure of announcing this action just over 2 weeks ago. A New York firm, Vesely-Forte, Inc., pleaded guilty to 50 counts of purchasing and receiving illegal skins of endangered species. A fine of as much as $500,000 could result. In addition, Vesely-Forte along with 32 other defendants have signed a consent injunction with worldwide effect enjoining illegal trafficing in such skins. Our agents were able to detect that Vesely-Forte, Inc., between January 1, 1971, to May 31, 1972, did over $5 million worth of business involving more than 101,000 skins of 8 species. This was about half of all U.S. trade in spotted cats. This action, at the time of the meeting of nations attack international problems of illegal trafficing in endangered species, was particularly convincing evidence of our Government's determination to control this trade.

For the Bureau, I can report this year has been a time of remolding operations, rethinking objectives, reordering priorities. The Bureau has begun the process of establishing its national leadership role in a new cooperative relationship with the States. I have challenged the Bureau to become the effective biological arm of the Government for fish and wildlife resources. This is critical if we are to preserve biological balance among natural resources and protect the abused environment we all share. Director Smith and his associates are working hard to bring this about. It has required many difficult, some controversial, decisions. I fully support those decisions. I assure you they have been made so that wildlife and natural resources will remain as viable and meaningful a part of our future as they have of our past. Our decisions will continue to rest on the same basis. I know we will have the benefit of this committee's thoughtful consideration of the changes we propose and its guidance as we proceed to effect them.

I am pleased to report a "new look" in the Division of River Basin Studies. The additional funding made available in the current fiscal year has provided a much needed boost in the resources needed to accomplish its monitoring and planning tasks. A most heartening development, to me, is a new attitude on the part of our river basins staff. These dedicated people are also becoming more aggressive—but retaining a professional posture. If there are better project alternatives, they are urging them with conviction. If destructive projects should be opposed from the standpoint of adverse environmental impact, they are opposing them with conviction. Many are being asked to appear as expert witnesses in court actions. A new cooperative relationship is being forged with the State fiish and game departments, who have a coordinating function under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. All of these facts are heartening to me as they must be to you.

The Director will elaborate on these changes and new directions. I wish briefly to touch on several key items:

FEDERAL/STATE RELATIONSHIPS

During the past year and a half, I have met with most of the State conservation leaders, both individually and in general sessions. Their dedication to our common cause—preservation of our Nation's natural resources—is truly impressive, as is their ability, and the quality of their ideas and ideals. We recognize that each of us has a role to play as stewards of our natural environment. But we recognize, too, that urgent work is not getting done effectively. So we must decide together who should do what and how. This is a difficult, not an insurmountable, task. We do not expect unanimity of opinion, there will be differences, and there must be a measure of give-and-take. But we do not propose, the country cannot afford, to continue a piecemeal approach to national resource problems. We must bring about cooperative approaches which will support an effective joint effort between the States and the Federal Government. The Bureau-sponsored long-range State fish and wildlife planning process is one vehicle which will help solidify directions at both State and Federal levels. This comprehensive planning has been initiated as a part of our Federal aid to fish and wildlife programs.

POLICY DECISIONS

On refuges, we are obligated to assure that wildlife needs come first. But we must also provide a high quality, rewarding outdoor experience for our visitors. This means stressing wildlife/wildlands interpretation, environmental education, and wildlife-oriented recreation. But this use must be balanced with the long-term protection of the resources and habitats. This also means non-program-related public use must be reduced.

I mentioned earlier our recent success in attacking illegal trafficking in furs. We have had similar results in breaking up major illegal trophy hunting of big-game animals—the trophy "killers," halting illegal alligator traffic, and apprehending those involved in the reprehensive slaughter of golden and bald eagles. Our enforcement work will be increasingly directed toward emerging problems of endangered species importation and illicit large-scale international hunting and commercial operations. I am determined to detect and bring to prosecution those who plunder our wildlife resources—the trophy killer, the unscrupulous guide, the illegal commercial operator.

APPLICATION OF 1974 RESOURCES

Hard decisions of choice, associated with the effort to reorder our priorities, are reflected in the 1974 budget. As the committee will note, the major new thrust in 1974 is implementation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Sport hunting of polar bear and walrus, two of the species we are charged to protect, has been illegal since the interim regulations required by the act were published last December. We need now to create the effective capability to carry out the regulations, permit administration, enforcement, and research mandates which will result in long-term conservation and protection of marine mammals. Other increases in the budget support emerging and continuing priority needs. While meeting these needs, cutbacks in other less productive or urgent areas are proposed.

Although the budget is relatively modest and the Bureau comparatively small, its scope of responsibilities and competencies is most unique. Public interest in

the Bureau's programs is high and growing; so too, I think, is public confidence. This is to be expected in a time of accelerating interest and concern about environmental and ecological issues. I have felt that much of the Bureau's work is the core of ecological salvation and sanity. But I also believe we need even greater ecological focus to all natural resource concerns and decisions, both nationally and internationally. In these areas lie the future direction and role of the Bureau.

I will be glad to respond to your questions.

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

I would like to briefly summarize my statement.

On top of other program commitments, and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in my opinion has been significantly overcommitted for a number of years, additional responsibilities have been given to it since the last fiscal year. These include the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the amendment of the convention between the United States and Mexico for protection of migratory birds and game and animals, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act with the tremendous work necessary in Alaska to identify about 46 million acres as having potential as new wildlife refuges. This average is deeply important not only to migratory waterfowl but to the enormous numbers of shore birds that nest in the Arctic.

It is worth noting, Madam Chairman, that the fall flights of Alaskan waterfowl amount to 13 million ducks, geese, and swans. The fall migration from the Arctic slope to all the continents within or bordering the Pacific Ocean numbers approximately 200 million birds.

Another additional responsibility is involved in the United States-Japan Migratory Bird Convention which has been sent to the U.S. Senate for ratification. This affords protection for some 189 species of birds found in both countries.

Furthermore, we have made preliminary agreements with the Soviets in the field of environmental protection. The Bureau will be involved in 22 subjects of mutual cooperation.

A major conservation accomplishment can be reported that we have just concluded in Washington a plenipotentiary meeting of 80 nations which negotiated an international convention on the international trade of endangered fauna and flora. The expertise of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife professional wildlife personnel was indispensable to the success of the meeting.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

At the convention I had the opportunity, along with the Chief of Enforcement of the Bureau, to announce that the largest ring of traffickers in illegal animal pelts had been uncovered and broken. The Vesely-Forte firm in New York City and 32 other defendants have signed a consent injunction with worldwide effect enjoining illegal trafficking in such skins.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP

A highlight of the last month was the gift of 49,000 acres in the Great Dismal Swamp in Virginia as the largest single land donation

ever made to the Government for wildlife conservation. It was donated by the Union Camp Corp. and the Nature Conservancy.

NEW LOOK FOR THE BUREAU

I am pleased with the new look throughout the Bureau, for example, in refuges, and river basin and environmental studies.

We have installed a completely new management team, Madam Chairman, as you know, in the last 22 months, and I am well pleased with the way they have become a very strong working partnership determined to further establish the Bureau as the biological arm of the Federal Government for wildlife resources.

We have strengthened our cooperative relations with the States to a degree that was unheard of several years ago, and I believe that we can still proceed further on a variety of subjects.

EXPANDED RESPONSIBILITIES

The single biggest problem that the Bureau faces is the overcommitment of their management and financial resources, and the addition of new responsibilities that I mentioned earlier. Their base of finance has not grown commensurate with the growth of their program responsibilities sufficiently to maintain anywhere near their standards of excellency, or even adequacy.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record your land acreage in 1960, and what it is in 1972. I think this will show a comparison of the growth in your responsibilities.

Mr. REED. We will be delighted to furnish that for the record, Madam Chairman.

[The information follows:]

The size of the acreage domain administered by the Bureau in 1960 was 17,986,877.9 acres and in 1972 31,127,850.5 acres.

RESTRICTIVE BUDGET

Mr. REED. The restrictive budget has done something extremely worthwhile for us. It has made us examine the priorities of the Bureau with a fine tooth comb, and this is very useful. We have a number of philosophical points which we would like to raise before this committee for discussion. There are a number of things that the Bureau is doing now that I think States might do.

Mrs. HANSEN. But they aren't doing them.

Mr. REED. I realize that, Madam Chairman. There are a number of other areas where I think the States might take larger shares of what could be determined to be a joint responsibility.

In conclusion, Madam Chairman and members of the committee, the greatest pleasure that I have had in my tenure of 22 months has been working with Spencer Smith and his dedicated staff here in Washington. They have served me and the people of the United States well as custodians of our living renewable natural resources and I hope that they, as a management team, are going to be around for a long time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Smith, you may insert your general statement in the record and summarize or read it as you wish.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I would like to insert it in the record and if permissible give a quick briefing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Spencer H. Smith, Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Madam Chairman:

My associates and I welcome this opportunity to present the fiscal year 1974 program proposals of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and to discuss with you and members of the Subcommittee some of the challenges and opportunities associated with protection of the environment and stewardship of our living natural resources.

Before addressing specific funding changes, I would like to outline briefly my general philosophy regarding the role and direction of the Bureau, and then highlight what has been and is going on in the Bureau from a general management and budget viewpoint. As you will recognize, this statement is lengthy. This is deliberate. Because of the many significant changes in Bureau programs and operation, I want to make certain that the Subcommittee is briefed on these in some detail.

Bureau Role and Resource Needs

I am going to start with a simple, you may say self-evident, premise. This is that the essential function of State and Federal conservation agencies is to serve as guardian and advocate of our Nation's living natural resources. Together we speak and act for all fish and wildlife. The job at hand requires that Federal and State agencies work in concert as professionals to get work done in the most efficient and effective manner. I see this as something more than what is usually called coordinated effort. I see it as mutual recognition that neither the States nor the Federal Government has a patent on professionalism or competency; that there are total fish and wildlife resource needs and priorities and we cannot afford a piecemeal, fragmented approach to resolving those priorities. Recognizing differential capabilities and special responsibilities, we must, nonetheless, act together in developing objectives, in agreeing on priorities for action, and in making decisions on implementing action plans. Then we must move ahead jointly with the tasks necessary for the long-term benefit of the resource. This will result not only in changes in the way we do things but also in which level of government does what part of the job.

The premise I stated also emphasizes our central interest in the resource, and by extension, its habitats, and does not recognize any one user of the resource, special interest group, or particular

constituency. The public no longer limits the values of fish and wildlife to utilization of animals by fishermen and hunters. A decade ago these users were the essential constituency of wildlife conservation agencies. Today, our constituencies are not only broader but are far more fragmented. However, we cannot and will not attempt to be all things to all people. If we--the States and the Federal Government--fail to serve the total resource by trying to serve only one constituency, we will not only deny our professional and ethical responsibilities, but will find ourselves the targets of growing public distrust.

Thus the need to determine objectives and requirements viewed from the total resource standpoint and the need for this Bureau to exercise, with the guidance and assistance of the Congress, the kind of leadership which will result in the best joint effort by the States and the Federal Government.

Changes in Budget and Management Structures

Last year I stated the commitment of the Bureau management team to the goal-oriented decision-making and management concept commonly referred to as management by objectives. We tried then, in our overview statement and through various graphics, to bridge between the process and organizational orientation of the budget and management structure we then had, and an objectives-oriented program structure toward which we believed it was necessary to move. The budget this year is illustrative of our development and movement in that direction. I would like to add here that we appreciate the approval by this Subcommittee of our request to realign the budget structure in accord with our management approach.

The new budget structure does two things:

First, it simplifies and condenses the appropriation structure. The number of direct Bureau appropriations are reduced from five to three. The former Management and Investigations of Resources and the General Administrative Expense appropriations are combined in a single one-year appropriation titled Resource Management. The former Construction and the Anadromous and Great Lakes Fisheries Conservation appropriations are consolidated in a single no-year appropriation titled Construction and Anadromous Fish.

Second, the new budget activities, under Resource Management, are expressions of principal goal orientations for Bureau programs. They replace the internal organizational orientation associated with the budget activities under the former Management and Investigations of Resources appropriation.

We see these changes as producing certain results and benefits:

-- The new structure eliminates the discontinuity of past budgets. It groups what we do in a logical framework. Under a single budget activity are found all work processes and all inputs (funds and manpower) associated with that activity, regardless of the organization components involved. We believe that this consolidation and grouping will assist the Subcommittee in its review of Bureau proposals and program actions.

-- The budget activities set out our program goals and objectives more comprehensively and explicity. This should result in a better perception of Bureau programs and our role in handling resource priorities and problems, not only with the Congress, but also with other conservation interests, and the public. It also provides a way to approach the funding imbalance problem discussed last year, and will, I believe result in a better balance of effort directed at priority needs.

-- We will be in a better position to monitor progress toward accomplishment of objectives and to evaluate results. We expect to be able to report to this Subcommittee not only how many dollars were spent, but on progress made toward our predetermined program goals and objectives, outputs produced, and benefits attained.

-- Finally, perhaps as a result of the above, I hope, frankly, to create greater confidence and credibility in the Bureau as a professional agency, in tune with the needs of our time and capable of producing more effective results.

You have heard the word "program," mentioned several times in this discussion; it also is used throughout our justifications in a particular and specific way. I want to explain our use of this term because the program concept is the focus of our management approach. We mean a group of related processes, projects, or tasks, which are under a single responsible manager and are directed toward accomplishment of a set of predetermined goals and objectives. A program, therefore, involves various organizational components, is usually national in scope, may utilize resources from more than a single appropriation, and may continue in operation over an extended time period. Programs concentrate on what we do and why--and are less concerned with how or where we do it. All Bureau functions and processes are now grouped in 17 programs.

This present array of programs resulted from staff work, begun in late 1971, to develop a goal-oriented management structure for the Bureau.

This process of development will continue. Programs and the management structure will remain flexible as we seek that representation which best enhances our ability to manage by objectives and to address newly emerging resource needs.

Fiscal Year 1974 Budget Changes

As I indicated earlier, the 1974 budget is an attempt to attain a better balance between resources and capability on the one hand and program objectives and responsibilities on the other. It reflects new policies and priority needs; both stem, in large measure, from analysis of programs and improved planning processes. Some of the adjustments we are making in on-going programs, such as the reallocation of resources, are detailed in the justifications. Others, such as organizational and policy changes, do not surface in the budget or are less visible. I want to highlight examples of all three.

-- As regards reorganization, we expect to make changes in the current organizational structure where necessary to facilitate program management and management by objectives. We are presently reorganizing the research element of the Bureau to assure that research activities address critical problem-solving needs of fish and wildlife programs. The reorganization will bring about better control of in-house work and make maximum effective use of our competencies. We expect also to achieve greater coherence in the total research effort directed toward natural resources. This effort involves not only our Bureau but the States, universities, and other Federal agencies.

While on the subject of reorganization, I should note that our new Denver regional office is now operational. As I indicated last year, this office was established in accordance with the President's Federal Assistance Review Program. But we are also using this office as a pilot effort to test a regional organization which in both size and line/staff arrangements, departs from our traditional approach. More important, however, is the greater decentralization of both program leadership and responsibility extended to this region.

-- In law enforcement our policy will be to come down hard on enforcement and move away from the traditional game management activities associated with this function. Our primary role will be to handle the major interstate and international enforcement work for which the Federal Government has special responsibility and competency.

Also in the area of policy change, we have determined that public use of Bureau lands will be focused on education-interpretation and wildlife-oriented recreation. As a corollary, we will reduce or eliminate non-wildlife-oriented recreation where this use is not clearly limited to adjunct support of wildlife-oriented uses.

In the fish hatchery area the Bureau will concentrate efforts on improved technology and fiscal management for more efficient output from the production facilities. Current annual fish management needs requiring hatchery fish are being better defined. Production, whether scheduled at a single facility or a multiple hatchery complex, will employ the most efficient fiscal management system. Where production needs can be met without operation of all current facilities the capabilities of excess units will be transitioned to other production needs in concert with the State game agencies.

-- Last year I made the commitment that significant reallocation of resources would not be undertaken without informing the Subcommittee. As you will have noted, the justifications show a total of about $3.1 million, roughly 4 percent, scheduled for reallocation in 1974 within the Resource Management appropriation. The decisions on reallocation are based on our effort to meet new assignments, address priorities in terms of program objectives, and balance overall capabilities with available resources. Where we propose cutbacks in programs, we have attempted to do so largely on the basis of efficiency, the outputs produced per unit of input, and effectiveness, the degree to which outputs realized contribute to redefined goals or objectives. In a sense, these are business type decisions, but since the values we deal with are largely non-financial, they are not readily amenable to use in decision-making in the way that profit ratios allow evaluation and control in private enterprise. Nonetheless, I believe we must make the attempt as managers and professional people whose interest is in the long-term benefit of our fish and wildlife resources. I expect more reallocations in the future as we continue to define program objectives and work out cooperative relationships with the States.

Because 70 percent of the appropriation is used for personal services, this reallocation will affect our people who are currently working in the concerned programs. I believe they have a right to expect and we have a responsibility to assure maximum opportunity to continue their careers with the Bureau in other programs where we are increasing funding levels.

Specific Funding Changes

The 1974 appropriations for Resource Management and Construction and Anadromous Fish total $88,237,000, an increase in new obligational authority of $10,341,000. In terms of available resources, however, the net change is an increase of $1,270,900. The difference occurs because our 1973 Construction appropriation of $9,070,100 was financed from the unobligated balance from prior appropriations for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium and was not considered new obligational authority in 1973.

Habitat Preservation

Programs in this activity address the critical problems associated with man's accelerating use of land and water and degradation of the environment. Work is aimed at protection and preservation of habitat for the long-term benefit of wildlife and improvement of the human environment. Compared to the economic, social, and other pressures for change in use of land and water resources, our work is the proverbial ounce of prevention. And I think the other half of the equation applies--in fact, in some cases, it is worth more because there is no cure once the damage is done.

We have budgeted an increase of $200,000 for the Environmental Impact Assessment program. This will result in a better capability to review and respond to resource development projects proposed by various Federal agencies and to carry out our obligations for review and preparation of environmental impact statements under the Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Our impact in this area, as the biological arm of the Government, is making real and positive differences in the position and attitude of various Federal agencies on environmental matters. We need to build on this momentum and increase our ability to handle the growing workload in this program.

In the Area-wide Planning and Preservation program, $276,000 is for the continuation of three comprehensive basin studies. Three others will require Bureau participation for the first time. This funding is recommended by the Water Resources Council, which coordinates the studies. Of the total, $218,000 will be made available to other Interior bureaus or used for contract studies. The balance, $58,000 will be retained by the Bureau to support staff input to the new basin planning studies.

Wildlife Resources

Four of our programs are directed toward the goal of maintaining and improving wildlife resources. For the Migratory Birds program, we are requesting additional funding of $1,926,000. Of this, a net increase of $1,726,000 is for facility maintenance and habitat management on wildlife refuges. As the budget shows, we are reducing current funding levels on those refuge areas that give us the least amount of output for dollar input. These dollars are being reallocated to those refuges where we have the highest capability for wildlife production. This change in funding will partially offset the erosion of our base appropriation through inflation over the past years and permit us to catch up with some of our critical maintenance needs.

We are also requesting $200,000 for the migratory bird office which we established last year to serve as a central coordination point for all migratory bird activities. This has improved the Bureau's management capability and strengthened our relationships with the States. The increase will enable us to carry out our obligations in this area with greater efficiency.

For the Other Wildlife program, a net change of $776,000 is budgeted. To meet assignment of new responsibilities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, we are requesting additional funding of $700,000. Of this amount, $300,000 will be used for regulation development, permit administration, and field enforcement; $100,000 for Bureau research and grant administration; and $300,000 for grant research. We are charged with management and protection of four marine mammal species--polar bear, walrus, sea otter, and manatee. We will need capability for offshore investigations and enforcement work, much of which will occur in the Alaska area.

Additional funding of $257,000 is needed to add more muscle to our enforcement work related to major interstate and international game cases. This work covers illegal hunting activities and illegal commercial shipments of hides, skins, and furs. In the past two years we have move aggressively and successfully against these large-scale violations and violators. This is where the Federal enforcement arm should concentrate.

A reduction of $181,000 is planned on refuges which are principally concerned with big game species. The curtailment in management should not seriously affect habitat or animal populations. Various investigations, surveys, census, enforcement, and public use activities will be reduced or terminated. The funds are being reallocated to other programs.

Funding for the Animal Damage Control program is increased by $800,000 and would be scheduled for research. The ban, by Executive Order, on the use of chemical toxicants on public land has affected most predatory control techniques. It is now urgent that non-lethal control methods be developed, predator-prey relationships be documented, the role of predators in wildlife disease transmission be understood, and information on predator caused losses be substantiated.

The budget also includes $516,000 for employee compensation payments and wage board increases. $381,000 of that amount is in this activity; $135,000 is under the fishery resources activity.

93-397 O - 73 - 36

Fishery Resources

For the Coastal Anadromous Fish program, we have requested an increase of $414,000, principally for operation of new fish production facilities. Of the total, $112,000 is needed for work related to Atlantic salmon restoration in New England, a priority thrust within the program area. The balance, $302,000, will be used for production of Pacific salmon species at four new hatcheries. Two of these units, Quinault and Warm Springs, are located on Indian Reservations and our operations will not only help support the salmon fishery but will also result in economic benefits to several Indian tribes. The funding increases budgeted in this program reflect our attempt to balance fish production on a nationwide basis in keeping with program priorities and fish production needs.

A total of $1,833,000 is budgeted in 1974 to carry out provisions of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act. Of the total, $1,605,000 is for grant-in-aid payments to 25 of the States. This will permit continuation of 51 on-going projects and initiation of three new starts. The total available has been reduced by $500,000 from 1973. The authorizing act expires on June 30, 1974. We plan to submit legislation which will extend the program for another five years.

The Inland Fisheries program reflects a net reduction of $576,000 in the Resource Management appropriation. We have scheduled an increase of $239,000 for operation of three new fish production facilities. This will provide for initiating production at the Allegheny, Pennsylvania, San Marcos, Texas, hatcheries and for production at full capacity at Lahontan, Nevada. Production of Lahontan cutthroat trout at the latter unit provides benefits also to our Endangered Species program and will result in economic benefits on the Pyramid Lake and Walker River Indian Reservations.

While providing increases for these units, we have also cutback on funding levels for others which contribute to the Inland Fisheries program. The reduction amounts to $815,000. Of this amount, savings of $145,000 result from transfer of two hatcheries to the States for operation. An additional $550,000 represents curtailment of warmwater fish production, principally at hatcheries in the Southeast. We have found that warmwater production capabilities in this area exceed current Bureau commitments. As in the case of cutbacks in refuge operation, we are reallocating funds in order to meet priorities and bring better program balance. The final reduction of $120,000 results from closure of a fishery research laboratory. In this case, the work can be carried out at other units and the savings reallocated to meet other needs.

Under the no-year appropriation we are requesting $300,000 for continuing construction of the Northeast Pennsylvania fishery research and development center. This is a priority item. We must come up with better and more economical methods for production of fish.

Endangered Species

The budget shows total funding of $4,372,000 for this activity in 1974, an increase of $200,000 over the 1973 level. In our justifications last year, we estimated total 1973 funding for the activity at $1,858,000. The difference in these estimates for 1973 is about $2.3 million. Last year, funding was limited to funds controlled by our Office of Endangered Species/International Activities. This year, as I stated earlier, we have consolidated under each activity all associated funds and manpower, regardless of the organizational component involved. The change is principally the result of including costs for refuge and enforcement functions which support Endangered Species program objectives.

The 1974 increase of $200,000 is needed for importation inspection along the Canadian and Mexican borders. There are 30 designated ports of entry along these borders; none is staffed. We plan to add six agents to our enforcement staff to handle a growing volume of work and increase our capability for controlling and curtailing illegal importations of endangered animals and their products.

Interpretation and Recreation

The activity is reduced in 1974 by $1,091,000. Part of the decrease, $93,000, results from terminating all functions for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium.

The balance, $998,000 stems from our policy decision to reduce non-wildlife-oriented recreation on Bureau lands. Appraisals have been made of the refuge operations in general and public use activities in particular. After review of the refuge system, the Departmental audit and review staff concluded that the sytem was seriously underfinanced. In my experience, this is not a typical auditors' finding. Within the constraints we face, we have concluded that the number one priority on refuges must be habitat preservation and wildlife production. We have attempted in this budget to reallocate part of our resources in line with that priority. Our policy decision regarding reduction in public use programs has helped us to move ahead in that direction. However, I want to make clear that the decrease in this program is not entirely due to funding constraints. We must decide on the public use philosophy for lands we administer. One of the reasons for curtailing

some forms of recreation is to avoid the situation where public use levels tend to destroy the very qualities for which the areas were established. It will not be possible to reduce non-conforming public use to acceptable levels within a single year, but we are taking a big step forward in that direction in 1974.

Pollution Abatement

A total of $7,100,000 is requested in the no-year appropriation to continue pollution abatement work at Bureau facilities as required by Executive Order 11507. Of the total, $6,425,000 will be used for effluent treatment facilities at fish hatcheries. The balance, $675,000, is needed for domestic waste sewage systems. We are moving ahead with investigations which will help set pollution abatement criteria and standards and also develop the technical know-how to maximize use of these funds in pollution abatement plans and facilities.

Migratory Bird Conservation Account

No advance appropriation is requested from the loan fund. The reduction in the account is necessary so that the best program mix can be obtained within the total 1974 budget ceiling. It was felt that land acquisition was, to some extent, more deferrable than other program areas.

With an obligation ceiling of $9 million in 1974, land acquisition priority will be given to waterfowl production areas. These involve a large number of small tracts. A substantial reduction would likely result in a loss of momentum in this acquisition area and further loss of habitat to drainage. The refuge acquisitions generally involve larger tracts of land within prescribed boundaries. The owners know that the areas will ultimately be acquired, so there is some element of postponability to these acquisitions while existing private uses continue.

This concludes my opening remarks. My staff and I will be pleased to answer questions of the Chairman and members of the Subcommittee.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU PROGRAMS

Mr. SMITH. Again the Director of the Bureau appreciates this opportunity to appear before this committee and discuss with you some of the challenges and opportunities that are before both of us in this matter of stewardship of the living resources. I believe it would be well, Madam Chairman, for me to quickly run down the array of program activities that the Bureau has included in its program.

First, we administer 30 million acres of land in our national wildlife refuge system. This composes 342 units. We administer a national fish hatchery system composed of 95 hatcheries. We operate 35 field and research laboratory centers throughout the Nation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Cook facility still in your domain?

Mr. SMITH. Cook is still in our domain, Madam Chairman. We manage and regulate certain prescribed wildlife species such as migratory birds including waterfowl. We maintain a law enforcement capability in response to our regulatory authorities, including both interstate and international transporting of wildlife. We provide technical assistance in fish and wildlife matters. In this area we are now providing technical assistance to over 100 Indian tribes on reservation lands.

We provide a fish and wildlife analysis impact on all water resources, public works projects, and on private works requiring Federal permits. We administer 45 fish or wildlife cooperative units at 26 colleges or universities, and we do provide Federal funding assistance to the States for anadromous fisheries as well as other fish and wildlife. We are now in the process of developing our endangered species program. In addition to these substantive program areas the Bureau maintains its own in-house expertise in administrative management and reality. I have broken out the budget dollar cost. I think this will be of interest to the committee.

AQUARIUM FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you still have aquarium funds to carry over?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, we will continue to operate the small aquarium in the Commerce Building.

Mrs. HANSEN. No; I mean the construction funds.

Mr. SMITH. At this point in time, there are no plans within the Bureau to move forward with the National Fishery Center and Aquarium.

Mr. REED. We will pick that up later, I am sure.

Mr. SMITH. Our operational budget dollar breakout, under our refuge and land management is 29 percent, our fish hatchery operation, 15 percent. We are dedicating 22 percent of our budget dollar to research, 10 percent to our services activity, 8 percent to impact analysis, 8 percent to enforcement, and 5 percent to endangered species and 3 percent administration.

As an aid to walk through the fiscal year 1974 budget, Madam Chairman, I have furnished a set of guide booklets that might assist us in moving through the budget. I turn first to page 1, and I start with the word "Needs" and a rather simple premise.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what the committee needs, simple answers.

STATE AND FEDERAL COOPERATION

Mr. SMITH. The premise is that the essential function of State and Federal conservation agencies is to serve as a guardian for and to speak and act for the fish and wildlife resources.

We recognize that this must be accomplished through a mutual agreement and understanding with the States. We recognize that the Federal Government has no patent on professionalism on competency on fish and wildlife.

Turning to page 2, you will note the national mission defined as stewardship.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are beginning to sound just like the Defense Department. Everything is a mission.

Mr. SMITH. The mission is stewardship, and it simply cannot be accomplished unless we can work jointly with the States. I am able to report today that we have met with the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners and Directors as the first step in accomplishing this effort, and I believe that our effort will be productive. Our next meeting will be later this month. I feel there is recognition that we can no longer be a State or a Federal professional group. We must be truly a fish and wildlife professional group, and use the best mix of both capabilities for the stewardship of the resources.

CHANGE IN APPROPRIATION AND ACTIVITY STRUCTURE

I go now to page 3, the Federal program. I would like to comment on the change in the budget and management structure within the Bureau. As you will recall, last year I committed to this committee that we would work toward a goal—oriented, decisionmaking management approach. We refer to this as management by objectives.

You will recall in the graphics that we presented last year, we attempted to bridge those divisional activities we do into a total program posture. This was the first step of our analysis within the Bureau. Later the committee granted permission to change our budgeting approach in keeping with this posture. We appreciate the committee's approval of this. The new structure will do two things:

First, it will simplify and condense our appropriations structure and, second, it will provide both the committee and certainly the executive direction of the Bureau, the opportunity to look at total programs, rather than individual units, so that we can measure and monitor what and how we are doing. We can better arrange those dollars that we have to a well defined program objective.

At this point in time, I would like to refer to the chart that is on the wall showing the new program breakdown and the specific elements under each major program unit. This shows the area of activities in the Bureau, whether it be law enforcement, research, or fishery services listed under the major program breakdown.

For example, note the anadromous fisheries. We indicate on the second chart the old budget structure of organizational units. This as an example, was fish hatcheries or refuges. The budget was by those programs, and the money would go out to these particular areas with no indepth coordination of the other activities of a similar type in the Bureau.

As an example, the new budget structure for anadromous fish activities, schedules $1.9 million for fish hatcheries, $138,000 for fishery services, $925,000 for research, and $10,000 for refuges. This is consolidated into a total objective, goal-oriented program.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, it is your "fisheries program"?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am; it is the anadromous fisheries work under the total program.

Mrs. HANSEN. So if you have overbudgeted in one particular instance, under the flexibility of your new budget concept you can transfer funds to needed areas within the structure of fisheries management?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am; with the understanding, Madam Chairman, that as those conversions are made we will clear them with the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I was going to ask next. I want to make it plain that we don't want something occurring like what happened to the migratory bird funds. As you well know, they were impounded.

FEDERAL PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Mr. SMITH. The next page that I move to is page 3, the Federal program analysis. During the past year, as Mr. Reed has indicated, we have been in a process of analysis. Examples here are our research division. We have visited every research station of the Bureau, and made indepth reviews of the programs going on at each station. We are now able to list out in detail the work units being done in research. This affords capability to compare the things we are now doing with national priority needs.

We have completed a fish hatchery production study in the Southeast. We have reviewed all of the assignments of the Congress to the Bureau. We are in the process of analysis on public use on refuges, and in a process of analysis of refuge priorities.

Turning to the next page, page 4, we talk in terms of new planning, which results from the analysis efforts as stated earlier. We are in the process of converting our total program to an objective oriented program. For example, in the river basin study area we have been able to list a specific series of guidelines to our regional offices so that nationwide a consistency is maintained in those things that we do.

All of this, of course, equals to that simple term that we used last year, bringing order; and bringing about appropriate decisions within the flexibility that the Bureau has in the decision process.

REORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Following new planning, we then move to reorganization. I mentioned our analysis of research. We are in the process now of consolidating all of our research activities under one activity. Formerly we separated fishery research and a wildlife research activities and facilities. The new approach will allow us to better use the physical plants we have. For example, I see no need of having one facility on the fish side that measures pesticides and another facility on the wildlife side that has the same chemistry capability. I know we can achieve a better use from those physical plants by consolidated use.

DENVER REGIONAL OFFICE

In addition, under the reorganization item I report that we have put our new regional office in Denver on the line. We indicated our plan to the committee last year. The action is in keeping with the President's Federal assistance program. We have established this office with a complete new approach to management. I feel that in the past the costs of the regional office structure have been a bit high, and in this case we are going in with fewer people. The organization is designed to obtain a greater flexibility of use of our people, thus allowing better contributions from the individuals.

The next step in the review of the total organization, is the area of new policies. For example we are in the process of finalizing public use policy on refuges. Also, we will finalize our position on land and water project guidelines.

REFUGE RECREATION AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. You already finalized some of these policies in your fiscal year 1974 budget.

Before the completion of your studies, why did you decide to limit your refuge program to wildlife management and exclude recreational uses?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, we are far enough along in our studies here to indicate that on certain refuges the public use is reaching that point that I am concerned as to the effect for public use on the resources. This does not apply to all of the refuges.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are going to get into the detailed analysis of this action later.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. I see another program that has to be funded by revenue sharing.

Mr. REED. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it?

Mr. REED. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Somebody has got to provide the management in these areas.

Mr. REED. If they are going to have swimming on a lake within a refuge, and if it will not impact the fish and wildlife values of that refuge, then you are right. Then you are seeing revenue sharing, because we simply can't afford to put that lifeguard on.

Mrs. HANSEN. No, but you can't afford to have someone drown on Federal land.

Mr. REED. Then we would have to close the lake for fishing and swimming or swimming in that lake. That is a nonwildlife oriented use.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can just see a family going out to the lake and the men are going to fish and the women are going to want to swim.

Mr. REED. If it is nonwildlife oriented?

Mrs. HANSEN. You know this can happen as well as I do.

REALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

Mr. SMITH. Moving on to the next item——

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a good time to do it.

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, you will note the term "reallocation". I believe that we are in a better position today to truly analyze the capability of the agency, and to present to the committee the best mix of those things that we should do with the budget ceiling that we are operating under.

Obviously as changes occur, the agency will have to be responsive to changes of both budget and staffing capability, whether they be up or down. I feel that the Bureau has reached this point where we can be responsive to those changes.

I would like next to move into the 1974 resource management budget. We are requesting in this area an increase of about $3,400,000, asking for a new 1974 level of $79 million.

HABITAT PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

I turn first to the habitat preservation aspect of the program. We take the position here that fish and wildlife are a product of land and water. We also take the position that no part of this Nation is immune to land and water use change. Thus this program encompasses the Bureau's efforts on a nationwide basis of biological or environmental monitoring, environmental impact assessment and area planning.

This part of the program takes 15 percent of our resources management budget and 16 percent of the staff capability. Increases are requested in two program elements. The increase requested totals $476,000. The first program area is river basin studies totalling $276,000. This money, Madam Chairman, is needed to give us the adequate capability to carry out our part of the comprehensive water resources studies.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as telling people where they can't swim.

Mr. SMITH. No, ma'am. These are comprehensive studies scheduled by the Water Resources Council. The Bureau receives only $331,000 of the total moneys available. Of the $276,000 increase that is requested, the Bureau will retain $58,000, the remainder going to other Federal agencies. We are a budgeting agency for the total amount of money here.

The next area of requested increase is in our environmental coordination. We are requesting $200,000 and seven positions. This is to provide the Bureau with adequate capability to be responsive to the environmental impact statement requirements, and is in keeping with the Environmental Protection Act.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES ACTIVITY

I move next to wildlife resources, page 10. The activities scheduled under this particular program area encompass several of the major functions of the Bureau. 45 percent of our total resource management dollars go to this activity and 35 percent of our staff capability. The Bureau's jurisdictional responsibility for migratory birds, law enforcement, national wildlife refuge systems, our wildlife research and cooperative educational effort, the animal control functions, and wildlife services to the Indians are scheduled in this program area. In 1972, as the Secretary mentioned, we were given a new assignment in marine mammal protection, and we are including that in this par-

ticular program area. The budget request, an increase of $3,800,000, gives a 1974 funding level of $35,400,000, and we are asking approval for two budget actions. First, additional money in six areas and, secondly, reallocation of our current funding base in the refuge activities.

MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION

The increases here are for animal control research in the amount of $800,000. The committee is aware of the 1973 executive order regarding the use of chemical toxicants in predator control activities. Therefore, we feel that these funds are urgently needed to increase the research. We must gain a better understanding of predatory-prey relationship, develop improved techniques to control predators, and learn more of the transmission of disease by predators. Obviously this work will center in the 17 Western States. We are asking for 37 additional positions to carry out the task.

The next area of increase is for marine mammals, a new program. We are asking for an increase of $700,000 here. The Secretary has the responsibility to manage and regulate four marine mammals. The funds, if granted, would be utilized in the following manner.

$300,000 for enforcement, $400,000 for research, with the Bureau retaining $100,000 of the research funds. The remainder would be available to the Secretary for grants to obtain necessary information on population dynamics of these animals. The Bureau intends to apply for these.

Mr. McDade. May I interrupt there, Mr. Smith? Would you refresh my recollection. What are the four main mammals?

Mr. Smith. The polar bear, the manatee, the walrus, and the sea otter.

Mrs. Hansen. And the women who want to go swimming.

Mr. Smith. I think the spring weather has Madam Chairman wanting to go swimming.

Mrs. Hansen. Obviously, I am not going to go swimming in your lakes.

OTHER BUDGET INCREASES

Mr. Smith. Our third increase is an amount of $200,000 and six positions to increase our capability in the migratory bird coordination activities of the Bureau. This is a new area that we started last year, and we feel that with the additional funding this will give us an adequate capability to operate this program.

The fourth increase request, $257,000 for law enforcement. I have indicated to the committee in the past that I felt we were understaffed in our law enforcement capability. This is the next step in attempting to develop that needed capability. We are asking for 10 positions. Eight of these will be agents and two will be clerk-type people.

The fifth request is an increase that covers our wage board increases. We are showing in the budget a total of $403,000. We list the $268,000 under wildlife resources, and the remaining $135,000 under our fishery resources activities.

Mrs. Hansen. How did you make this determination?

Mr. Smith. It was done based upon the number of individuals involved in receiving this type of salary.

The next item is a request for fund increase in combination with the fund reallocation that I mentioned earlier. This funding action is for our national wildlife refuge system. Under our wildlife resources program, a net increase of $1,545,000 is requested. The refuge system now has a computerized objective management system in operation. Thus we feel that we have a better capability to compare dollar inputs, to resource benefits, and recommend appropriate activities in keeping with the program fund levels.

Obviously, in our refuge activities migratory birds must receive first priority. This request will permit the upgrading activities at 69 refuges for migratory birds where we can obtain the best return on the dollar. The new mix will also result in the downgrading of management activities at 38 refuges. In my opinion the habitat or the resource base in these areas will not be significantly affected under this limited management.

FISHERY RESOURCES ACTIVITY

I move now to the fishery resources, page 11. This is the second largest element of Bureau programs. It covers an area of activities including our fish hatchery system, our fishery research activity, and our fishery services. This element utilizes 25 percent of our management resources funding and 20 percent of our staff capability. In this particular area, our fishery service is providing consultant assistance to 92 Indian reservations.

The budget request is for an allocation of funding with a net decrease of $27,000 in this program?

Mrs. HANSEN. How did you arrive at this reduction?

Mr. SMITH. The $27,000? This is a result, Madam Chairman, of reallocating base money, with an increase, however, to anadromous fishery needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you explain that?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am. In reviewing the breakout of funding in our fishery program, I found that, we are spending more for the production of fish, which are given to the States without any Federal commitment, in combination with farm pond production than we are spending on anadromous fish production.

Mrs. HANSEN. So you cut your inland fisheries program and shifted the funds to your anadromous program?

Mr. REED. Right. This is a matter of reprograming within the Bureau base, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is going to happen to those inland fisheries?

Mr. REED. I would like to give them to the States for a minimal charge.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do you think funds for this program were included in your budget originally?

Mr. REED. I hate to think.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know as well as I do.

Mr. REED. I don't know what the philosophy of the committee is on raising blue gills to be put in private ponds but in a year of tight budgetary restrictions, looking over priorities, I have problems with it.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has had numerous problems also.

Mr. REED. The thing about it, the beauty of it, is that they put them in plastic bags labeled "Department of Agriculture," put in a couple of pelletized oxygen tablets and hand them out free. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife doesn't even get credit for the fish. I used to pick them up in Florida for my lakes and I thought at the time what a marvelous program this was of the Agriculture Department. I might add the fish went into a lake on private land where the public did not get near it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which hatcheries are involved?

WARM WATER FISH HATCHERY REDUCTIONS

Mr. SMITH. Shall I read it to you?

In Alabama, Carbon Hill hatchery reduction of $4,000; Marion, Ala., a reduction of $56,300, this is primarily closing our training and development center that we have had there, and reducing catfish production. Arkansas, the Corning and Mammoth Springs hatcheries, Corning $3,300, Mammoth, $2,900; Welaka, Fla., reduction of $13,900.

Mr. REED. My home State, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which item is that?

Mr. SMITH. Welaka, Fla. We are also reducing our activities in the regional office of Atlanta, Ga., by $37,000. The Cohutta hatchery of Georgia, $6,300, the Millen hatchery of Georgia, $23,500, the Warm Springs hatchery of Georgia, $50,500; at Iowa——

Mrs. HANSEN. Where in Iowa is that located?

Mr. SMITH. At Guttenberg. The amount is $12,600. This is a small aquarium operation that we have had in the hatchery, and we are discontinuing its operation.

Frankfort, Ky., $4,900; Natchitoches, La., $18,900; Meridian, Miss., $4,800.

Mrs. HANSEN. This isn't your new facility for which funds were just recently appropriated?

Mr. SMITH. No ma'am. This is not the new visitor aquarium that you provided for this hatchery, Madam Chairman. At Tupelo, Miss., we are reducing $3,200.

Miles City, Mont., $49,200. In North Carolina, Edenton hatchery, $1,600.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any reductions in Nevada?

Mr. SMITH. We have no reductions there, Madam Chairman.

Mr. REED. Everything is operating superbly in Nevada. Madam Chairman.

Mr. SMITH. We have no warm water hatchery production in Nevada, Madam Chairman. As you will note, most of these are warm water stations.

Edenton, N.C., $1,600, McKinney Lake, N.C., $1,200.

In Ohio, the Hebron hatchery, $10,000. Senecaville hatchery in Ohio, $10,000. Tishomingo, Okla., $7,300.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a map indicating the locations of each of these hatcheries.

Mr. REED. We have a very well prepared map, Madam Chairman.

[The map follows:]


NATIONAL FISH HATCHERIES
NFH having program reductions in Fiscal Year 1974
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO

Mr. SMITH. Cheraw, S.C., $3,000. Orangeburg, S.C., $1,600.

Dale Hollow, Tenn., $1,600, and in this case this is an aquarium discontinued. Fort Worth, Tex., $66,800. This is a result of a hatchery that is in such poor operational shape that we feel we should close it out, Madam Chairman.

West Virginia, Leetown, $18,000, and that is the warm water capability at Leetown.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is that located?

Mr. SMITH. West Virginia, Genoa, Wis., $35,800, and Lake Mills, Wis.

Mrs. HANSEN. I remember when Leetown began.

Mr. REED. We retained the research and cold-water operations at Leetown.

Mr. SMITH. Lake Mills, Wis., $6,600.

Mr. EVANS. May I ask, Madam Chairman, do these represent salaried positions? What do these dollar amounts that you have been reciting refer to?

Mr. SMITH. These are reductions in operational funds for those specific activities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Both maintenance and manpower?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. EVANS. Both?

Mr. REED. That is right.

Mr. EVANS. What is the total?

Mr. REED. $815,000.

Mr. SMITH. As indicated, Madam Chairman, this represents a reduction primarily in our warm-water capability. We did complete an analysis of the warm-water fish hatcheries in the Southeastern States this past year. We find that we have unused capability in those plants of 30 to 40 percent to meet the schedule that we are now meeting. We feel that the reduction in dollars in our warm-water facilities gives us a better balance to the production of all fish, including the Pacific and the Atlantic salmon.

ANADROMOUS FISH HATCHERY INCREASES

Mr. SMITH. I go now to the increases we are requesting in the amount of $414,000 for anadromous fish. These moneys are broken out.

Mrs. HANSEN. In what programs will that money be spent?

Mr. SMITH. These are broken out for the following uses: We will provide $302,000 to increase the Pacific salmon production at Warm Springs, Oreg., Quinault, Kooskia, the Tehama-Colusa spawning salmon channel.

QUINAULT HATCHERY

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you settled the pollution problems at Quinault? As I understand additional construction funds are needed.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. I didn't find a request for this project in the budget. It was to meet your own pollution demands.

Mr. REED. The Quinault reservation hatchery?

Mr. SCHMIDT. I don't know that it was a matter of more funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. A situation had to be corrected that didn't exist when the hatchery was designed and built. You apparently did not have the

same guidelines in pollution control at the time the hatchery was built. I didn't find any funds in your budget for this project.

Mr. SCHMIDT. As I recall, the delegation from the Quinaults came in and a representative from your office attended.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; they did.

Mr. SCHMIDT. And that started off a whole chain of events at that time.

Mr. REED. We are waiting to find out how it is solved. Are you solving the problem?

Mr. MARTINSON. We are on the road. We have a pollution abatement facility——

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't see any funds in the budget for this item.

Mr. MARTINSON. It is fiscal 1973.

Mr. REED. Do you see how responsive we are, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. That completely surprises me. Where did you find those funds, from your aquarium account?

Mr. SMITH. No, ma'am. The construction of the hatchery is completed. We are in the process of finalizing the pollution abatement design, and we hope to start construction on that before the end of this fiscal year.

INDIAN HATCHERY OPERATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. I know it meant success or failure, and I don't think at this point in time we can have a failure on our Indian reservations. These fishery resources have a direct bearing on their economy, and I may say, a bearing on the economy of the entire State because these fish don't go just to Indians, but to everyone. I think this helps to diminish the tensions on the whole Indian fishing situation.

Mr. SMITH. It certainly does, Madam Chairman. I could not agree with you more that we need to get our Indian hatcheries on line and producing at top level. You will note in the budget this year that we do have increases for three hatcheries that are supplying Indian needs.

Of the $414,000 increase in anadromous fish we are asking for $52,000 to be included in the Atlantic salmon, which will be an increase at Green Lake hatchery.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is NOAA doing in this area?

Mr. REED. I hope not too much, Madam Chairman.

Mr. SMITH. I am hopeful that we are in the process of finalizing an agreement with NOAA, Madam Chairman, that they will not enter into Federal hatchery operations for Atlantic salmon.

SALMON PRODUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point in time do you think they should enter into the operation of the production of salmon on the Columbia River?

Mr. REED. Who are you asking the question, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Both of you.

Mr. REED. In what order?

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary.

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, I am very candid on this subject. I think it is illogical to have three entities in the business of raising salmon anywhere in the Pacific watershed. I think it is an incredible

duplication of effort, expenditure for all three agencies involved, the Corps of Engineers, NOAA and the Department of Interior. I cannot believe that this should continue into the far future. It is a bookkeeping nightmare, and it breeds friction among employees at the lower level.

The Secretary and I stopped off at a hatchery of the Bureau's on the Columbia River, and they claim foul. You know this is incredible.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary, it doesn't only reach employees, it creates friction among the general public also.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am; it does indeed.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have on the Columbia river hatcheries that are under the jurisdiction of NOAA and others under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. This is on the same river.

Mr. REED. The same river.

Mrs. HANSEN. This doesn't seem to make sense.

Mr. REED. It doesn't.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your Cook facility, for instance, is furnishing the answers to some of the problems for NOAA hatcheries.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am; I am well aware of that. You have people trying to make points on people and on agencies and from a management standpoint, from the overview of the Secretary, I just think it is incredible.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more.

Mr. REED. I would like to get all the way in or all the way out.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more, Mr. Secretary. It is a very poor management system.

INLAND FISHERIES

Mr. SMITH. I move next, Madam Chairman, to the request of $239,000 for inland fisheries. This is to start production at two new hatcheries, Allegheny Hatchery, Pa., $46,000, San Marcos Hatchery, Tenn., $72,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has the San Marcos facility been completed?

Mr. SMITH. No, ma'am; San Marcos is not completed, but as I committed to the committee last year, I would have three new hatcheries in production. I will have them in production.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is Allegheny complete?

Mr. SMITH. No, ma'am; Allegheny is not completed. We are also asking for $121,000 to increase the production at Lahonton. This, as you know, is an Indian production hatchery for Pyramid Lake, Nev.

I believe that we have covered the listing of the reduction of operation at hatcheries, the $695,000. In addition to the hatcheries, Madam Chairman, we are terminating at Convict Creek, Calif., a fishery research laboratory. This is a small laboratory that is over 20 years old, a very poor facility, and quite frankly we can better carry out this research at——

ABANDONED HATCHERIES

Mrs. HANSEN. What is going to be the policy when you abandon a hatchery? On the lower Columbia there was a State fish hatchery that was abandoned. It was in a very fine location streamwise. There wasn't any provision for any agency to continue its operation.

Some people who are interested in increasing fish knowledge, wanted to use this facility in one of their educational programs with a high school and Grays Harbor College. What do you do when a hatchery goes out of existence?

ACQUISITION OF FEDERAL HATCHERIES BY PRIVATE INTERESTS

Mr. SMITH. I think that we have several alternatives and in my opinion the first priority would be to the State game and fish commission should they desire to operate it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose they don't want to operate it?

Mr. SMITH. If they don't, then we should look to the institutional area of the Nation and see if there is a conversion——

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. SMITH. College or university, conversion for some type of pond research.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing they don't want the facility?

Mr. SMITH. If they don't then I think we should look to the opportunity of hatcheries being acquired by private interests. There is a growing interest in production by private industry. In fact we have had several inquiries recently as to whether we would have a hatchery that we could sell. Such a sale would be at fair market price.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is going to happen when a fish hatchery gets into the hands of a privately owned commercial operation? You know, this can cause many problems. Will this be a public fish that is going to go into interstate waters, or into State waters? What exploration are you doing as to the long line legal application of this?

Mr. SMITH. No. 1, Madam Chairman, I don't believe that the commercial operator would produce fish that would intentionally be planted in public waters.

Mrs. HANSEN. Well, now, if the hatchery is on the Columbia River where else can they be planted?

Mr. SMITH. At the going price of production I don't see the capability of a private——

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to know what you are doing legally to explore with the States and with those people in the interstate field on the implications of this situation. The Government gets into a lot of trouble by not thinking ahead.

Mr. SMITH. We are doing two things, Madam Chairman.

One, we are in the process now of suggesting legislation for disease control on fish which will handle the transporting of any diseased fish, whether it be private, State, or Federal. It will require a certificate to move fish. So this will give us one point of control.

I feel that most of the States now have, without question, the authority to prohibit the introduction of any fish or animal into the——

Mrs. HANSEN. Some States do and some don't.

The States of Oregon and Washington, for instance, can't even agree on the length of their season. This is what you call a typical interstate fishery because these people fish in the Columbia River. Lets say CRPA decides to buy a hatchery, then you are going to have perhaps a turning in this area.

Mr. REED. I don't think that problem exists. The cost of these hatcheries is just prohibitive. The only way we are seeing private industry go into it is producing small rainbow trout for the market, for the table, and we are seeing some, so they can stock private waters and they are very careful about stocking those private waters because the people who buy them want the fish to stay in their water.

And the third is the experimentation of trying to raise Atlantic and Pacific salmon.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please check on the legal implications because this is precedent setting.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Colorado, for example, is a great rainbow trout area and you obviously are going to be using some of the streams.

Mr. SMITH. Your point is well taken and I will certainly discuss it with the International Association as well as the American Fishery Society.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you should because before you get into something that can set a precedent, I think it is well to know the complete details.

Mr. REED. Right.

ENDANGERED SPECIES, LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Mr. SMITH. The next area of the program we turn to is endangered species on page 12. You will note that we are asking for $200,000 to increase our border enforcement capability. This is to cover two agents on the Canadian border and three agents on the Mexican border and we will place an additional person in Chicago, at our import station facility.

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice you have a little black dot at Spokane. Is that your point of entry from Canada and the Northwest?

Mr. SMITH. That is one of the points of entry.

Mrs. HANSEN. What other points of entry do you have?

Mr. SMITH. Chicago, El Paso, Laredo, Nogales, Spokane, and Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mrs. HANSEN. But currently don't you have agents at Seattle?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. REED. I thought you asked just for the Canadian border. We have agents at Seattle, San Francisco, New York, Miami.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was interested in the Northwest. As you know, there is a great deal of ship traffic coming down and out of the port area.

Mr. REED. Just to give an example, last week the Bureau seized seven leopard skin coats at ports of entry, all illegally coming into this country. Isn't it unbelievable?

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield at that point?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATIONS

First, please insert in the record a listing of all your law enforcement stations by location.

[The information follows:]

Statement concerning wildlife ports of entry where law enforcement agents are stationed (including fiscal year 1974):

New York, Miami, New Orleans, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Tampa.
Canadian border: Spokane, Wash.; Plattsburgh, N.Y.
Mexican border: Laredo, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Nogales, Ariz.

IMPORTATION OF WILD ANIMALS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McDade.

Mr. MCDADE. Might we just see that chart. I was just going to ask you to elaborate a little bit. The figures look so enormous.

Mr. REED. They are absolutely appalling figures, Mr. McDade.

The American people, through pet stores and through the pelt manufacturers, have become the greatest importers of wild animals in the world. These figures are accurate and we can break them down for the record in fish, primates, and reptiles. It is a frightening and staggering figure.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The information follows:]

Statement concerning numbers of fish, reptiles, and mammals imported into the United States during calendar year 1972.

Mammals	105, 000
Birds	693, 000
Fish	109, 932, 000
Mollusks and crustaceans	3, 880, 000
Amphibians	626, 000
Reptiles	2, 506, 000
	117, 742, 000

Mr. REED. 107 million live animals were imported into the United States in 1971 and in the first 6 months of 1972 we are at 64,900,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. The largest percentage is going to pet stores?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am, and into, of course, medical research with little monkeys.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you going to do about this situation?

Mr. REED. Well, we are going to negotiate with them. We are having our problems on some new listings but we hope to have some new listings on what can and can't come into the country in the Federal Register in the near future.

Congressman Dingell, chairman of the Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation Subcommittee, is very interested in this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't the countries from which these animals are imported resent this?

Mr. REED. Under the new Endangered Species Act we will receive a substantial amount of assistance, cutting, I hope, this flow down of all illegal traffic, anyway.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you list for the record the countries that the animals are coming from?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am; would be delighted to.

[The information follows:]

ORIGIN OF WILDLIFE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

Detailed information is not available on the numbers of wildlife imported into the United States from each of the countries involved. It is known that the importations originate from the following continents in descending order of magnitude: Africa, South America, Asia, Australia.

TROPICAL FISH IMPORTATION

Mr. McDade. Are there certain species that predominate besides the animal that you mentioned being used in medical research?

Mr. Reed. Yes, there are indeed.

The Americans have been the world's greatest importers of tropical fish and I hate to think about how many people are out stripping the world's reefs and rivers containing fish. Some of these are common. Some of them have become increasingly endangered and they arrive in such tremendous volumes it is hard for an agent on dockside to give a proper identification among thousands of fishes.

There are obviously some that are slipped in that should not be in this country at all, such as Piranha. They have been turned loose into Florida and they are doing very well in the canal systems around Miami. This is an example of a fish that should not be brought into this country. There is absolutely no excuse for it.

Mr. Evans. May I ask why?

Mr. Reed. Piranha has a possibility of being able to kill man, very strong possibility. He is a South American Amazon Valley rivershed fish that is well known for being able to strip a cow of all its flesh in less than 10 minutes. They attack in huge schools and will literally devour an animal alive in front of your eyes.

Mrs. Hansen. Who initiated these importations?

Mr. Reed. Who brought them in? Tropical fish owners.

Mrs. Hansen. Why?

Mr. Reed. They like to see them swimming around their tank. Walking catfish, a new import into Florida that is now a very, very serious threat to the waters of Florida and Georgia. They were brought in a few years ago and can actually walk across solid land to get away from control measures being employed in the water.

Mr. Long. Will the chairman yield?

Mrs. Hansen. Yes.

FISH KILLS IN BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHESAPEAKE BAY

Mr. Long. I am not sure whether my questions are relevant at this time. If they are not, you tell me. We can postpone them to some other time. However, we have had a tremendous problem of unexplained fish kills in Baltimore Harbor and in the waters of the Chesapeake, off my district.

Primarily menhaden in August of 1971 and in June of 1972, we have had millions of fish die in the Patapsco in Back and in Middle Rivers. Everybody has his theories about what causes these kills but you can't get any agreement.

A fine was recently imposed on Bethlehem Steel of a few thousand dollars. A larger fine was not imposed because it couldn't actually be proved that Bethlehem Steel's industrial pollution had done this, and so they just sort of settled and allowed a slap-on-the-wrist settlement.

It seems to happen every year in recent years. Some say it has always happened, these tremendous deaths of menhaden. Others say it is the increasing pollution, the cleaning out of boilers and all that kind of thing at Bethlehem Steel and their industrial plant.

In any case, I wondered what you folks are doing to find the causes of such huge fish kills.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will discuss this later when we review their research program. If you will hold the question and insert it at that point in the record.

Mr. LONG. All right.

I have another question which may be apropos at the same time.

What research are we doing on the effect of disasters such as hurricane Agnes when we have tremendous infusions of fresh water?

Mr. REED. Very pertinent question.

STOCKING OF FISH IN FRESH WATER

Mr. LONG. I would also like at some time to explain just what the justification of stocking is because everywhere I go you never can find any fish in fresh waters, even though they are stocked. It is claimed they, the fish, are either caught right away or they aren't the kind of fish that survive.

Mr. REED. You have touched on a very delicate subject and I would be delighted to explore that with you.

It depends a great deal on who raises them, how properly and how well they are raised. In Colorado, I have seen examples of fish that have been properly raised and I have seen examples of fish that are alive exactly 6 or 7 days and then will die.

Mrs. HANSEN. It wasn't too many years ago that one of the budget cuts recommended was for the feeding of fish at the hatcheries. They were certainly doomed before they started.

Mr. REED. They certainly would be. Depending upon the management of the hatchery, whether they are trying to just grow pounds and pounds of fish or whether they are trying to grow fish that have a chance to survive, there is a tremendous difference.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which gets into your total feeding program.

Mr. LONG. I gather fantastic sums of money are being wasted on stocking of lakes and streams and with little results.

Mr. REED. That is under intensive study by the game commissioners of the various States who principally support the majority of the stocking efforts out of their returns from their game and fish licenses. It is about time that we began to look into this and include in that look stream management because much can be done by managing the stream properly rather than just backing up a truck and pouring fish into the stream.

This is where our budget reflects the great concern we have, continuing a Federal involvement in warm water hatcheries. I also have a question and concern about the operations of some of the cold water hatcheries, for example, where we are raising trout to put in State streams.

Mr. LONG. Do these fish die or does somebody just catch them real quick before they have a chance to grow?

Mr. REED. I can tell you about Teton. There is a Federal hatchery that raises cutthroat trout in Teton Valley. It has been there a long time and is very well run. The fish are stocked in Jackson Lake. Jackson Lake has a sizable lake trout fishery.

We have had a very small return on the cutthroat fish. It has always bothered me as to what happened to them when they were put into the lake. Biologists have concluded after a 2-year study that lake trout eat them.

Mr. LONG. At least they serve some useful purpose.

Mr. REED. A rather expensive purpose if they are costing $1.47 a pound to raise. I would say an expensive feeding program.

Mr. LONG. Yes.

That, of course, is a matter of concern. I am surprised that we have been doing all this stocking for years and years and yet we don't really know anything about it.

Mr. REED. We know a great deal about it. Quite frankly, I think the States have been slow to own up to some of the things that they do know.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

What we are trying to do is limit our involvement in those areas. We are trying very hard within this budget to limit our activities in what should be legitimate Federal enterprises. I hope this committee will concur with us as we redefine the Federal responsibility in hatchery programs, for example, whether it is the Federal Government's responsibility to raise smallmouth bass for Maine. I don't think it is or should be.

FISHING IN INLAND LAKES

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't it true that most inland lakes are supplied by the States' fish and game departments?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. LONG. I have decided that there are no fish in inland lakes for all practical purposes.

LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, just to go back for one moment on the number of live animals being imported in that practice, I will furnish the complete list. It would be interesting for the committee, I know, to hear some of the figures—in 1971, 103,000 mammals, 995,000 birds, 98 million fish——

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are most of your birds coming from?

Mr. REED. All over the world, Madam Chairman, South America, Africa——

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens to most of them?

Mr. REED. Most of them just die. We do have some recent problems. We have a monk parakeet that has done all too well in the Northeast and we have a number of tropical birds that are living in the Miami area at this moment and giving us grave concern. This is what the Bureau is now working on to bring under control.

Mr. MCDADE. What specifically are the parameters of your responsibiilty? Endangered species is, of course, an obvious one to me, but where do you go from there? You talk about some of these species that cause you difficulty like the walking catfish. Where do your responsibilities begin and end?

Mr. SMITH. We have the responsibility, Congressman, to regulate the import of any animal into the United States which may be hazardous to public health or to fish and wildlife resources.

Mr. MCDADE. You have a very broad authority then.

Thank you.

Mr. VEYSEY. Madam Chairman, may I ask a question at this point along that same line?

You have responsibility to try to prevent the importation of diseased animals I would assume.

Mr. SMITH. Oh, yes.

NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Mr. VEYSEY. We had a very devastating experience in my district from the importation of exotic Newcastle disease with some birds, which spread to the chicken industry with many millions of dollars loss and the consequent high price of eggs today.

Now, how did that happen?

Mr. SMITH. I am not sure of the history of the first introduction of Newcastle disease. In most cases diseases of this type are normally transmitted in the agricultural or domestic flock introduction of these birds.

This type of import comes under the Department of Agriculture and they do have the authority to control such imports.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is not your authority to prevent diseased animals from coming in?

Mr. SMITH. Wild animals, Congressman.

Mr. VEYSEY. Well, they were wild until somebody caught them. They were exotic birds imported from someplace.

Mr. REED. Is that the source in California?

Mr. SMITH. I think the Newcastle disease was introduced through a domestic flock.

Mr. MARTINSON. The Department of Agriculture then did put a prohibition on any birds just to be double sure.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is not the information I have.

Mr. REED. We will run that back and give you a normal reply on that.

Mr. VEYSEY. This was a new strain, so-called exotic Newcastle disease, which spread like wildfire.

Mr. REED. I notice in the imports from Mexico during the dove and duck season that all animals will have to be detained.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is already in effect.

Mr. REED. It wasn't enforced very well this year but they are going to enforce it next year.

Mr. VEYSEY. People coming across the border are only permitted to bring cooked birds.

Mr. REED. That is in an effort to stop this outbreak.

Mr. VEYSEY. I think that is good. My information was that this disaster was traced to an importation of exotic birds that arrived somewhere in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. REED. We will run it down and get you a reply on it.

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you.
[The information follows:]

OUTBREAKS OF VISCEROTROPIC, VELOGENIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Since 1970 the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has identified 21 outbreaks of viscerotropic, velogenic Newcastle disase (VVND) in the United States. Eleven of these 21 outbreaks have involved imported birds shipped from either South and Central America or Asia. The USDA believes that the current California epidemic of VVND spread from infected, imported parrots which escaped and exposed domestic backyard chicken flocks to the disease. Large commercial chicken flocks were apparently infected from these small local chicken flocks. Ports of entry for imported birds on the west coast are San Francisco, Seattle, and Los Angeles. Since most of the imported birds come into the Los Angeles Port it is likely that Los Angeles was the port which received the infected birds.

The USDA and the U.S. Department of the Interior have been investigating the role that wild free flying birds might play in spreading the disease. Evidence, as of now, suggests that wild birds have played little or no role in transmission of the disease in the area of the outbreak.

IMPORTATION OF FISH

Mr. VEYSEY. The largest number by far of these impressive numbers you report of these imported animals was the 98 million fish.

Mr. REED. They are exotic fish, either fresh or salt water fish that are used by aquarium owners across the United States.

Mr. VEYSEY. Mostly tiny fish?

Mr. REED. Small.

Mr. VEYSEY. What is your function with respect to them?

Mr. REED. There are regrettably an increasing number of them that are becoming endangered because they don't live long in aquariums.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is probably true but do you do anything about it other than tabulate the numbers for some reason?

Mr. REED. Not at the moment we are not doing anything but our regulations are hopefully coming out in the Federal Register in the near future.

Mr. VEYSEY. To do what?

Mr. REED. Which I hope will control the numbers of these that are being imported in the United States at this time.

Mr. VEYSEY. Put them on quotas or what?

Mr. REED. And by specific species.

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, may I summarize?

Mrs. HANSEN. May I suggest that you just highlight the remainder of your statement. As the committee comes to the categories in your justification book, we will go into the details.

CONSTRUCTION BUDGET AND LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. SMITH. I will close out by saying under our construction budget we are asking for $300,000 for the Northeast Fish Research and Development Center. We are asking for $7.1 million for pollution abatement. In our anadromous fish Federal assistance program we list a reduction of $500,000.

In our land acquisition program we are reducing our capability in 1974 by $7.1 million. This concludes my statement, Madam Chairman.

INTERPRETATION AND RECREATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You may also want to state that you have reduced recreation and interpretation by $1.91 million.

Mr. SMITH. I am sorry. I thought I had covered that. I apologize for the length of my statement.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have had some interruptions.

Mr. MCDADE. Madam Chairman, I would again like to compliment the Director on the way this has been presented.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. It has been presented very well.

Mr. MCDADE. I think it is excellent and this is the second year that the Bureau has done this and as an individual member of the committee it is most helpful to me and I want to compliment you and your staff for doing it.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN MIGRATORY BIRD CONVENTION

Mrs. HANSEN. It was an excellent presentation.

You have mentioned the convention between the United States and Mexico on migratory birds and game mammals. What was the result of that convention?

Mr. SMITH. On migratory birds and game animals, Madam Chairman, we have completed a new treaty with Mexico. We have included 32 families of birds, under the treaty. These birds are now under Federal jurisdiction.

U.S.–U.S.S.R ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGREEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. You have an agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. What is that composed of?

Mr. SMITH. We are in the process, Madam Chairman, of starting a cooperative exchange of information with this Nation and Russia. It will treat several areas of wildlife, including the polar bear as well as migratory birds.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about whales?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, whales will be a part of the consideration.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about wolves?

Mr. REED. Yes, wolves will be part of the consideration.

Mrs. HANSEN. And reindeer?

Mr. SMITH. No, reindeer are not included on the list.

Mr. REED. They can be as are swans and migratory waterfowl. It might be a very interesting thing because of the amount of people in the Soviet Union who are under subsistence from reindeer which would be a checkoff against the number of Alaskan Natives we have under subsistence.

It is a very good point and one that we might bring up at the spring meeting.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You have participated in an International Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Fauna and Flora.

Mr. REED. Just concluded, Madam Chairman.

Eighty countries sent representatives. In my opinion it was a most successful series of meetings.

Congratulations go to Ambassadors Coerr and Christian Herter who handled the meetings extremely well. Certain nations had a great many problems, not to be specific, and we were able to agree on a very, very strong convention.

Mrs. HANSEN. What were some of the fauna and flora that were discussed?

Mr. REED. An enormous list of endangered fauna and flora, I am sorry to say—the spotted cats, all the big whales, and enormous numbers of birds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you furnish a list for the record?

Mr. REED. I would be delighted to furnish a list.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT CONCERNING ANIMALS CONSIDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE ENDANGERED

The convention establishes a system of regulations designed to prevent the commercial over-exploitation of any species, subspecies, or isolated population of wild plants or animals. Differing levels of trade regulations are provided for depending, in part, upon the degree to when such forms are threatened with extinction and the contribution trade makes to such a threat. Provision is made for periodic amendments which identify the plants or animals and the degree of control to be exercised over them.

Appendix I includes all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.

Trade in appendix I. specimens, requires the issuance of both an export permit and an import permit.

A second appendix resulted from the convention covering an additional 239 specimens which includes:

(*a*) All species that, although not necessarily now threatened with extinction, may become so, unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival, and

(*b*) Other species that must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in subparagraph (*a*) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.

Attached is a listing of the specimens covered by appendix I.

APPENDIX I

Mammalia

MARSUPIALIA

Macropodidae

Marcropus parma—Parma wallaby
Onychogalea frenata—Bridled wallaby
O. lunata—Crescent nail-tailed wallaby
Lagorchestes hirsutus—Western hare-wallaby
Lagostrophus fasciatus—Banded hare-wallaby
Caloprymnus campestris—Desert rat kangaroo
Bettongia penicillata—Brush-tailed rat kangaroo
B. lesueur—Lesuers rat kangaroo
B. tropica—Queensland rat kangaroo

Phalangeridae

Wyulda squamicaudata—Scaly-tailed possum

Burramyidae

Burramys parvus—Mountain pigmy possum

Vombatidae

Lasiorhinus gillespici—Gillespie's wombat

Perameliidae

Perameles bougainville—Barred bandicoot
Chaeropus ecandatus—Pig-footed bandicoot
Macrotis lagotis—Rabbit bandicoot
M. leucura—Lesser rabbit bandicoot

Dasyuridae

Planigale tenuirostris—Southern planigale
P. subtilissima—Little planigale
Sminthopsis psammophila—Large desert marsupial mouse
S. longicaudata—Long-tailed marsupial mouse
Antechinomys laniger—Eastern jerboa marsupial
Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus—Rusty numbat

Thylacinidae

Thylacinus cynocephalus—Thylacine

PRIMATES

Lemuridae

Lemur spp.[1]—Lemurs
Lepilemur spp.—Lemurs
Hapalemur spp.—Lemurs
Allocebus spp.—Lemurs
Cheirogaleus spp.—Lemurs
Mirocebus spp.—Lemurs
Phaner spp.—Lemurs

Indriidae

Indri spp.—Indris, Avahis, Sifakas
Propithecus spp.—Indris, Avahis, Sifakas
Avahi spp.—Indris, Avahis, Sifakas

Daubentoniidae

Daubentonia madagascariensis—Aye-aye

Callithricidae

Leontopithecus (Leontideus) spp.—Golden lion tamarin
Callimico goeldii—Goeldi's marmoset

Cebidae

Saimiri oerstedii—Squirrel monkey
Chiropotes albinasus—White-nosed saki
Cacajao spp.—Uakaris
Alouatta palliata (villosa)—Howler monkey
Ateles geoffroyi frontatus—Spider monkey
A. g. panamensis—Spider monkey
Brachyteles arachnoides—Wooley spider monkey

Cercopithecidae

Cercocebus galeritus galeritus—Tana R. mangabey
Macaca silenus—Lion-tailed macaque
Colobus badius rufomitratus—Red colobus
C. b. kirkii—Zanzibar red colobus
Presbytis geei—Golden langur
P. pileatus—Langur
P. entellus—Langur
Nadalis larvatus—Proboscis monkey
Simias concolor—Pagi Island langur
Pygathrix nemaeus—Douc langur

Hylobatidae

Hylobates spp.—Gibbons
Symphalangus syndactylus—Siamang

Pongidae

Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus—Orangutans
P. p. abelii—Orangutans
Gorilla gorilla—Gorilla

EDENTATA

Dasypodidae

Priodontes giganteus (=maximus)—Giant armadillo

PHOLIDOTA

Manidae

Manis temmincki—Scaly anteater

LAGOMORPHA

Leporidae

Romerolagus diazi—Volcano rabit
Caprolagus hispidus—Hispid hare

RODENTIA

Sciuridae

Cynomys mexicanus—Mexican prairie dog

Castoridae

Castor fiber birulaia—Beaver
Castor canadensis mexicanus—Mexican beaver

Muridae

Zyzomys pedunculatus—Australian native mouse
Leporillus conditor—Australian native mouse
Pseudomys novaehollandiae—New Holland mouse
P. praeconis—Shark bay mouse
P. shortridgei—Shortridge's mouse
P. fumeus—Smoky mouse
P. occidentalis—Western mouse
P. fieldi—Field's mouse
Notomys aquilo—Australian native mouse
Xeromys myoides—False water rat

[1] Except *Lemur catta* Ring-tailed lemur.

Chinchillidae

Chinchilla brevicaudata boliviana—Chinchilla

CETACEA

Plalanistidae

Platanista gangetica—Ganges River dolphin

Eschrichtidae

*Eschrichtius robustus (glaucus)**—Gray whale

Balaenopteridae

*Balaenoptera musculus**—Blue whale
*Megaptera novaeangliae**—Humpback whale

Balaenidae

*Balaena mysticetus**—Bowhead whale
*Eubalana spp.**—Right whale

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Canis lupus monstrabilis—Gray wolf
Vulpes velox hebes—Swift fox

Viverridae

Prionodon pardicolor

Ursidae

Ursus americanus emmonsii—Glacier bear
U. arctos pruinosus—Brown bear
U. arctos [1]—Brown bear

*Pursuant to the International Whaling Commission Moratorium of 1972.

[1] Distinct Italian population.

U. a. nelsoni—Mexican bear

Mustelidae

Mustela nigripes—Black-footed ferret
**Lutra longicaudis*—Long-tailed otter
L. felina—Marine otter
L. provocax—Southern River otter
Pteronura *brasiliensis*—Giant otter
Aonyx microdon—Small clawed otter
Enhydra lutris nereis—Southern Sea otter

Hyaenidae

Hyaena brunnea—Brown hyena

Felidae

Felis planiceps—Flat headed cat
F. nigripes—Black-footed cat
F. concolor coryi—Florida puma
F. c. costaricensis—Costa Rican puma
F. c. cougar—Eastern puma
F. temmincki—Temminck's cat
F. bengalensis bengalensis—Leopard cat
F. yagouaroundi cacomitli—Jaguarundi
F. y. fossata—Jaguarundi
F. y. panamensis—Jaguarundi
F. y. tolteca—Jaguarundi
F. Pardalis mearnsi—Ocelot
F. p. mitis—Ocelot
F. wiedii nicaraguae—Margay
F. w. salvinia—Margay
F. tigrina oncilla—Tiger cat
F. marmorata—Marbled cat
F. jacobita—Andean cat
F. (Lynx) rufa escuinapae—Lynx
Neofelis nebulosa—Clouded leopard
Panthera tigris [1]—Tiger
P. pardus—Leopard
P. uncia—Snow leopard
P. onca—Jaguar
Acinonyx jubatus—Cheetah

PINNIPEDIA

Phocidae

Monachus spp.—Monk seals
Mirounga angustirostris—Elephant seal

PROBOSCIDEA

Elephantidae

Elephas maximus—Asian Elephant

SIRENIA

Dugongidae

Dugong dugon [2]—Dugong

Trichechidae

Trichechus manatus—West Indian manatee
T. inunguis—South American manatee

Tapiridae

Tapirus pinchaque—Mountain tapir
T. bairdii—Central American tapir
T. indicus—Asian tapir

Rhinocerotidae

Rhinoceros unicornis—Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros
R. sondaicus—Javan rhino
Didermocerus sumatrensis—Sumatran rhino
Ceratotherium simum cottoni—Northern white rhino

PERISSODACTYLA

Equidae

Equus przewalskii—Przewalski's horse
E. hemionus hemionus—Asian wild ass
E. h. khur—Asian wild ass
E. zebra zebra—Mountain zebra

---

[1] Except subspecies in Appendix II.
[2] Except for distinct Australian population.
* Includes *Lutra platensis* and *L. annectens.*

ARTIODACTYLA

Suidae

Sus salvanius—Pigmy hog
Babyrousa babyrussa—Babiroussa

Camelidae

Vicugna vicugna—Vicugna
Camelus bactrianus—Bactrian camel

Cervidae

Moschus moschiferus moschiferus—Musk deer
Axis (Hyelaphus) porcinus annamiticus—Hog deer
A. (Hyelaphus) calamianensis—Philippine deer
A. (Hyelaphus) kuhlii—Kuhl's deer
Cervus duvauceli—Swamp deer
C. eldi—Eld's (Brow-antlered) deer
C. elaphus hanglu—Kashmir stag
Hippocamelus bisulcus—South Andean huemal
H. antisiensis—North Andean huemal
Blastoceros dichotomus—Marsh deer
Ozotoceros bezoarticus—Pampas deer
Pudu pudu—Pudu

Antilocapridae

Antilocapra americana sonoriensis—Sonoran pronghorn
A. a. peninsularis—Peninsular pronghorn

Bovidae

Bubalus (Anoa) mindorensis—Tamaraw
B. (Anoa) depressicornis—Lowland anoa
B. (Anoa) quarlesi—Mountain anoa
Bos gaurus—Seladang
B. (grunniens) mutus—Wild yak
Novibos (Bos) sauveli—Kouprey
Bison bison athabuscae—Woods bison
Kobus leche—Lechwe
Hippotragus niger variani—Sable antelope
Oryx leucoryx—Arabian oryx
Damaliscus dorcas dorcas—Dorcas gazelle
Saiga tatarica mongolica—Saiga antelope
Nemorhaedus goral—Goral
Capricornis sumatraensis—Sumatran serow
Rupicapra rupicapra ornata—Chamois
Capra falconeri jerdoni—Straight-horned markhor
C. f. megaceros—Kabal markhor
C. f. chiltanensis—Chiltan markhor
Ovis orientalis ophion—Urial (Asiatic mouflon, red sheep)
O. ammon hodgsoni—Argali
O. vignei—Shapo

Aves

TINAMIFORMES

Tinamidae

Tinamus solitarius—Solitary tinamou

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

Podilymbus gigas—Atitlan grebe

PROCELLARIFORMES

Diomedeidae

Diomedea albatrus—Short-tailed albatross

FELECANIFORMES

Sulidae

Sula abbotti—Abbott's booby

Fregatidae

Fregata andrewsi—Frigate bird

CICONIFORMES

Ciconiidae

Ciconia ciconia boyciana—Oriental white stork

Threskiornithidae

Nipponia nippon—Japanese crested ibis

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anas aucklandica nesiotis—Campboll Island flightless teal
Anas oustaleti—Marianas mallard
Anas laysanensis—Laysan duck
Anas diazi—Mexican duck
Cairina scutulata—White-winged wood duck
Rhodonessa caryophyllacea—Pink-headed duck
Branta canadensis leucoparcia—Aleutian Canada goose
Branta sandvicensis—Hawaiian goose (nene)

FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae

Vultur gryphus—Andean condor
Gymnogyps californianus—California condor

Accipitridae

Pithecophaga jefferyi—Monkey-eating eagle
Harpia harpyja—Harpy eagle

Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus—Southern bald eagle
Haliaeetus heliaca adalberti—Spanish Imperial eagle
Haliaeetus albicilla groenlandicus—Greenland white-tailed sea eagle

Falconidae

Falco peregrinus anatum—Peregrine falcon
Falco peregrinus tundrius—Peregrine falcon
Falco peregrinus peregrinus—Peregrine falcon
Falco peregrinus babylonicus—Peregrine falcon

GALLIFORMES

Megapodiidae

Macrocephalon maleo—Maleo

Cracidae

Crax blumenbachii—Red-billed curassow
Pipile p. pipile—Trinidad white-headed curassow
Pipile jacutinga—Black-fronted piping-guan
Mitu mitu mitu—Mitu
Oreophasis derbianus—Horned guan

Tetraonidae

Tympanuchus cupido attwateri—Greater prairie chicken

Phasianidae

Colinus virginanus ridgwayi—Masked bobwhite
Tragopan blythii—Blyth's tragopan
Tragopan caboti—Cabot's tragopan
Tragopan melanocephalus—Western tragopan
Lophophorus sclateri—Sclater's monal
Lophophorus lhuysii—Chinese monal
Lophophorus impejanus—Himalayan monal
Crossoptilon mantchuricum—Brown-eared pheasant
Crossoptilon crossoptilon—White-eared pheasant
Lophura swinhoii—Swinhoe's pheasant
Lophura imperialis—Imperial pheasant
Lophura edwardsi—Edward's pheasant
Syrmaticus ellioti—Elliot's pheasant
Syrmaticus humiae—Bar-tailed pheasant
Syrmaticus mikado—Mikado pheasant
Polyplectron emphanum—Palawan peacock pheasant
Tetraogallus tibetanus—Tibetan snowcock
Tetraogallus caspius—Caspanian snowcock
Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami—Montezuma quail

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

Grus japonensis—Japanese crane
Grus leucogeranus—Siberian white crane
Grus americana—Whooping crane
Grus canadensis pulla—Mississippi sandhill crane
Grus canadensis nesiotes—Cuba sandhill crane
Grus nigricollis—Black-necked crane
Grus vipio—White-naped crane
Grus monacha—Hooded crane

Rallidae

Tricholimnas sylvestris—Lord Howe wood rail

Rhynochetidae

Rhynochetos jubatus—Kagu

Otididae

Eupodotis bengalensis—Bengal Floricon

CHARADRIIFORMES

Scolopacidae

Numenius borealis—Eskimo curlew
Tringa guttifer—Nordmann's greenshank

Laridae

Larus relictus—Khar turuut tsakhali

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae

Ducula mindorensis—Mindoro zone-tailed pigeon (or Mindoro Imperial Pigeon)

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae

Strigops habroptilus—Owl parrot
Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha—Thicked-bill parrot
Amazona leucocephala—Bahamas parrot
Amazona vittata—Puerto Rican parrot
Amazona guildingii—St. Vincent parrot
Amazona versicolor—St. Lucia parrot
Amazona imperialis—Imperial parrot
Amazona rhodocorytha—Red-browed parrot
Amazona pretrei pretrei—Red spectacled parrot
Amazona vinacea—Vinaceous brested parrot
Pyrrhura cruentata—Ochre-marked parakeet

Anodorhynchus glaucus—Glaucous macaw
Anodorhynchus leari—Indigo macaw
Cyanopsitta spixii—Little blue mac
Pionopsitta pileata—Red capped parrot
Aratinga guaruba—Golden parakeet
Psattacula krameri echo—Mauritius ring-necked parakeet
Psephotus pulcherrimus—Beautiful parakeet
Psephotus chrysopterygius—Paradise parakeet
Neophema chrysogaster—Orange-bellied parakeet
Neophema splendida—Splendid parakeet
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae—New Zealand parakeet
Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi—Forbe's parakeet
Geopsittacus occidentials—Australian night parrot
Psittacus erithacus princeps—Principe parrot

APODIFORMES

Trochilidae

Ramphodon dohrnii—Hook-billed hermit

TROGONIFORMES

Trogonidae

Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno—Resplendent quetzal
Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis—Resplendent quetzal

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

Otus gurneyi—Giant scops owl

CORACHFORMES

Bucerotidae

Rhinoplax vigil—Helmeted hornbill

PICIFORMES

Picidae

Dryocopus javensis richardsii—Tristaan's woodpecker
Campephilus imperialis—Imperial woodpecker

PASSERIFORMES

Contingidae

Cotinga maculata—Banded cotinga
Xipholena atro-purpurea—White-winged cotinga

Pittidae

Pitta kochi—Koch's pitta

Atrichornithidae

Atrichornis clamosa—Noisey scrub-bird

Musicapidae

Picathartes gymnocephalus—White-necked rock-fowl
Picathartes oreas—Gray-necked rock-fowl
Psophodes nigrogularis—Western whipbird
Amytornis goyderi—Eyrean grass wren
Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris—Western bristlebird
Dasyornis broadbenti littoralis—Western rufous bristlebird

Sturnidae

Leucopsar rothschildi — Rothschild's starling

Meliphagidae

Meliphaga cassidix—Helmeted honeyeater

Zosteropidae

Zosterops albogularis—White breasted silvereye

Fringillidae

Spinus cucullatus—Red siskin

Amphibia

URODELA

Cryptobranchidae

Andrias (=Megalobatrachus) davidianus japonicus—Japanese giant salamander
Andrias (=Megalobatrachus) davidianus davidianus—Chinese giant salamander

SALIENTIA

Bufonidae

Bufo superciliaris—Cameroon toad
Bufo periglenes—Monteverde toad
Nectophrynoides spp.—African viviparous toads

Atelopodidae

Atelopus varius zeteki—Panamanian golden frog

Reptilia

CROCODYLIA

Alligatoridae

Alligator mississippiensis—American alligator
Alligator sinensis—Chinese alligator
Melanosuchus niger—Black caiman
Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis—Apaporis River caiman
Caiman latirostris—Broad-snouted caiman

Crocodylidae

Tomistoma schlegelii—Tomistoma
Osteolaemus tetraspis tetraspis—African dwarf crocodile

Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni—Congo dwarf crocodile
Crocodylus cataphractus—African slender-snouted crocodile
Crocodylus siamensis—Siamese crocodile
Crocodylus palustris palustris—Mugger crocodile
Crocodylus palustris kimbula—Ceylon mugger crocodile
Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis—Philippine crocodile
Crocodylus intermedius—Orinoco crocodile
Crocodylus rhombifer—Cuban crocodile
Crocodylus morcletti—Morelet's crocodile
Crocodylus niloticus—Nile crocodile

Gavialidae

Gavialis gangeticus—Gavial

TESTUDINATA

Emydidae

Batagur baska—River terrapin
Geoclemmys (=*Damonia*) *hamiltonii*—Spotted pond turtle
Geoemyda (=*Nicoria*) *tricarinata*—Three-keeled Asian turtle
Kachuga tecta tecta—Indian sawback turtle
Morenia ocellata—Burmese peacock turtle
Terrapene coahuila—Water box turtle

Testudinidae

Geochelone (=*Testudo*) *elephantopus*—Galapagos turtle
Geochelone (=*Testudo*) *geometrica*—Geometric turtle
Geochelone (=*Testudo*) *radiata*—Rayed tortoise
Geochelone (=*Testudo*) *yniphora*—Angulated tortoise

Cheloniidae

Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata—Atlantic hawksbill turtle
Lepidochelys kempii—Mexican ridley sea turtle

Trionychidae

Lissemys punctata punctata—Indian flap-shell turtle
Trionyx ater—Cuartro Cienegas softshell turtle
Trionyx nigricans—Black softshell turtle
Trionyx gangeticus—Indian softshell turtle
Trionyx hurum—Peacock softshell turtle

Chelidae

Pseudemydura umbrina—Short-necked swamp turtle

LACERTILIA

Varanidae

Varanus komodoensis—Komodo Island monitor
Varanus flavescens—Yellow monitor
Varanus bengalensis—Bengal monitor
Varanus griseus—Desert monitor

SERPENTES

Boidae

Epicrates inornatus inornatus—Puerto Rican boa
Epicrates subflavus—Jamaican boa
Python molurus molurus—Indian python

RHYNCHOCEPHALIA

Sphenodontidae

Sphenodon punctatus—Tuatara

Pisces

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser brevirostrum—Short-nosed sturgeon
Acipenser oxyrhynchus—Atlantic sturgeon

OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Osteoglossidae

Scleropages formosus—Asiatic bonytongue

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Coregonus alpenae—Longjaw cisco

CYPRINIFORMES

Catostomidae

Chasmistes cujus—Cui-ui

Cyprinidae

Probarbus jullieni—Ikan temolek or pla eesok

SILURIFORMES

Schilbeidae

Pangasianodon gigas—Giant catfish

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Stizostedion vitreum glaucum—Blue pike

NAIADOIDA

Unionidae

Conradilla caelata—Birdwing pearly mussel
Dromus dromas—Dromedary pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina curtisi—Curtis' pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina florentina—Yellow-blossom pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sampsoni—Sampson's pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sulcata perobliqua—White cat's paw
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa gubernaculum—Green-blossom pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa torulosa—Tuberculed-blossom pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) turgidula—Turgid-blossom pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) walkeri—Brown-blossom pearly mussel
Fusconaia cuncolus—Fine-rayed pigtoe
Fusconaia edgariana—Shiny pigtoe
Lampsilis higginsi—Higgin's eye
Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata—Pink mucket
Lampsilis satura—Plain pocketbook
Lampsilis virescens—Alabama lamp pearly mussel
Plethobasis cicatricosus—White warty-back
Plethobasis cooperianus—Orange-footed pimpleback
Pleurobema plenum—Rough pigtoe
Potamilus (=Proptera) capax—Fat pocketbook
Quadrula intermedia—Cumberland monkey face
Quadrula sparsa—Appalachian monkey face
Toxolasma (=Carunculina) cylindrella—Pale lilliput pearly mussel
Unio (Megalonaias) nickliniana—Nicklin's pearly mussel
Unio (Lampsilis) tampicoensis tecomatensis—Tampico pearly mussel
Villosa (=Micromya) trabalis—Cumberland bean

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP

Mrs. HANSEN. You are in the process or have acquired the Great Dismal Swamp. Please review for the committee this acquisition.

Mr. REED. We have acquired by gift 49,000 acres from the Union Camp Co., and the Nature Conservancy. The Congress authorized the Secretary to investigate all possibilities of acquiring and managing the Great Dismal Swamp in the last session of the Congress.

The Secretary chose the Bureau of Sport Fisheries to be in charge of the investigation. The gift was made through the Nature Conservancy to the Bureau. We are investigating at this time the possibilities of further gifts by other timber companies, the prospect of States acquiring more land within the Dismal, and the possibility of the Bureau acquiring lands through the land and water conservation fund.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you expect the total acreage will be when all the land has been acquired?

Mr. REED. It is possible to save 200,000-plus acres that are in magnificent condition.

NEW COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. Your statement, Mr. Smith, refers to the new cooperative relationship with the States and the long-range State fish and wildlife planning process.

Will you give us some additional details on this?

Mr. SMITH. As I stated in my opening statement, Madam Chairman, I think that without a joint effort between the Federal and States interest we will simply not achieve the need for the fish and wildlife of this country.

Mr. Reed indicated that he feels that the attitude of the States is the best that we have had for years. I have had two meetings with them. We are in the process now of attemping to work out procedures by which we can sit down on a State-by-State basis, look at the needs for the resource within that State, appraise our respective capabilities to respond to those needs, and attempt to work more as a professional group toward meeting those needs.

To me I think it is a new day in the fish and wildlife management.

Mrs. HANSEN. What about the funding arrangements?

Mr. SMITH. Let me start by saying that the States as well as the Federal Government recognize that we will never have sufficient dollars for us separately to do the job. I believe that together we can certainly accomplish more than we can as separate entities working from different directions.

I believe that we can reach understandings with the States that in the event they should take over some of the functions on one of our facilities, just as the States do with the Forest Service, that with the benefits that they receive from that operation they would normally be expected to pay the cost.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us an example of what one of these costs might be.

COLUMBIA RIVER HATCHERIES

Mr. SMITH. Let me refer to the Columbia River, Madam Chairman.

We have some 18 or so hatcheries in the Columbia Basin providing fish. This is a combination of hatcheries that are supported by the Bureau and by the States. Hatcheries are operated by the Bureau and the States and National Marine Fisheries, funded by the Bureau, National Marine Fisheries, the States, and the Corps of Engineers. Obviously, a conglomeration of hatchery capability.

I have proposed to the States of Oregon and Washington that we sit down and look at first the need for fish and then how we can arrange the management of those hatcheries to make sure that by efficient administration we get the most production out of them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing you have one State that is opposed to all commercial fishing and one State that is for it. What do you do?

Mr. SMITH. I don't think that this would preclude reaching an understanding on the production of fish.

Mr. REED. We need the fish regardless of who takes them, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is one of the many difficulties in a river like the Columbia. The commercial fishermen may assume they have the right to fish in an area but the sports fishermen in some instances feel that there is no longer a justification for commercial fishing because an area is being used mainly for recreation. Yet there are a great many people who are employed for a portion of the year in the commercial fishing industry.

Mr. REED. Legitimately.

Mrs. HANSEN. Legitimately.

Mr. SMITH. I think you can pretty well regulate who gets what part of the take by regulations.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is part of the problem.

Mr. REED. The regulation is the best way of handling the catch, commercial and sports, and the escapement in that river. That is what we are trying to get those two States to really finalize.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

I might add, Madam Chairman, that the day of the commercial fisherman who goes out in dreadful weather and terribly hard hours for a very small income is drawing to a conclusion.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have many of those fishermen in my district.

Mr. REED. I don't want to see them lose out. I think they have a legitimate right and so I would be the last one to cut them out.

Mrs. HANSEN. Secretary Butz recommended to the American public that they purchase more fish because we don't have enough meat. We have to reconcile all these facets of the problem.

At the present time there is a great deal of shipping of salmon from the West.

Mr. REED. Indeed there is.

Mrs. HANSEN. This need is being supplied by the commercial fishermen.

Mr. REED. I always found in Florida that the commercial fishermen were one of our greatest allies in the battle for environmental quality because they have the most to lose.

INCREASING OBLIGATIONS BY STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. They have the most at stake. The reason that I ask the question is because, as you know, the States are becoming increasingly restless about what obligations they are going to assume under their present structure of financing. If fish licenses have to be increased in a State there immediately is a furor because of the increase.

Mr. SMITH. I believe that this dictates that the leadership of the States and the Federal Government simply must look at our total capability and see how we get the job done at the cheapest cost.

COLUMBIA RIVER HATCHERIES

I would like to add to the Columbia River example. For example, after we review the production needs on the Washington side of the Columbia River if the State has the manpower capability to better operate the total number of hatcheries as a complex or as a unit, I would have no problem of making funding arrangements for the State to carry out the operation if they can do it cheaper and still meet the commitment the hatcheries were established for.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many hatcheries does Oregon have?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I am sorry I don't have the total number with me.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many does Washington have?

Mr. SMITH. We show seven but these are just the hatcheries that are funded by Federal funding. I don't have the total number of the State but Washington would have some eight or nine, I believe, that would supply the——

Mrs. HANSEN. Does Oregon have a comparable number?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; Oregon would perhaps have a few more on the lower tibutaries of the Columbia where they made investments in recent years.

Dr. KING. I think they have at least five State hatcheries that are producing salmon.

Mr. SMITH. Ten in Oregon and five, they tell me, in the State of Washington.

FEDERAL COMMITMENT RELATING TO PRODUCTION OF FISH

Mr. EVANS. When you say funding arrangement, what do you mean?

Mr. SMITH. Congressman, we have a Federal commitment to produce a certain quantity and quality of fish. If the State could take over and operate one of our facilities as a part of a total hatchery complex, then whatever funding is now available to us for our operation would be made available to the State, provided they kept the Federal commitment.

Mr. EVANS. This would be for the purpose of what? Consolidating management?

Mr. SMITH. Consolidating management, yes, sir; and consolidating your operational costs. You can buy food in larger quantities or you can reduce the equipment needs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supervisory personnel.

Mr. SMITH. Supervisory personnel.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you envision as the States reaction to this in view of the increased funding that a State would have to assume?

Mr. SMITH. In the two meetings that we have had with them, Madam Chairman, I think that the States are showing a very promising reaction.

Mr. REED. We have met on predator control, on fisheries, on research, on river basins. The meetings have been frank, hard hitting, and extremely productive for both sides.

Madam Chairman, we have made substantial progress with the States and I congratulate Mr. Smith and his associates in going the extra step that was necessary to get the dialog underway. When I came in it was so polarized that it didn't seem that we would ever be able to even sit down rationally and talk.

Now we are so much further down the road that I think we are entering a new era. I have my fingers crossed.

Mr. EVANS. May I inquire whether this includes conversations with State legislators?

Mr. REED. Regrettably it has not.

The first step was definitely with the State directors of the Fish and Game Commissions and their appointed commissioners. The next step unquestionably is with members of the State legislatures who are both in charge of funding for the game divisions and for the agricultural entities. I personally have seen a great many State legislators on predator control.

REDUCTIONS IN INTERPRETATIONS AND RECREATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You mention that you will be reducing or eliminating non-wildlife-oriented recreation of Bureau lands. How will this action affect Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge where there is a substantial amount of boating and camping? Also how will this affect the White Tail Deer Refuge where there is a beautiful beach?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, at Crab Orchard, it will reduce the capability for handling the picnicker, swimming type of user.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is going to take care of those users?

Mr. SMITH. There is the possibility that if the use is not in conflict with the resource, we can on some of our areas get assistance either from the county or from the local levels. They are providing lifeguards——

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to have the same problem with States and municipalities as occurred when they were required to furnish guards at the airports.

You know, you have to bear in mind, Mr. Secretary and Mr. Smith, that some of these counties and municipalities have a great deal of fiscal difficulty without additional responsibilities.

For example, the cities in all the States that I know of derive their taxing powers from the State. The States, as their financial problems increase, cannot provide additional revenues to the cities. The only alternative for the States is to increase the sales tax or property tax.

The difficulty I see in your policy on recreation areas within your refuges is that this is Federal land and you have the necessity of posting that you cannot use a boat, you cannot go swimming, and so forth. This is going to create many unhappy citizens.

This is especially true because the number of people using recreational facilities in the United States is ever-increasing. The public assumes when the Federal Government establishes a wildlife refuge that facilities will be provided.

Can a duck hunter use the lake in a boat.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. But if you just wanted to go out in the boat and sit——

Mr. REED. You can do that, too. We encourage that. The philosophical question is, should the American taxpayer pay for a lifeguard on location at that beach; should that person swim at his own risk; or, if the swimming is going to bother the refuge, should he be swimming at all.

Mr. EVANS. May I ask whether you have made a policy decision yourself in that regard?

Mr. REED. Yes, I have.

Mr. EVANS. Would you state what that is?

Mr. REED. Twofold.

Wherever the visitor-use adversely impacts the values for which the refuge was established, it should be curtailed.

Second, nonwildlife-oriented recreation should be eliminated from the refuge over a phaseout period.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long will it take to phase this out?

Mr. REED. It will be impossible to phaseout some in my lifetime. Others will be phased out more rapidly. Crab Orchard is an example where you have a large recrational use which I cannot foresee phasing out, but an awful lot of areas can be phased out.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of those refuges where there is a multiplicity of use in which you foresee a diminution in recreation. Also indicate who will provide for this recreation?

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT CONCERNING THOSE REFUGES WITH MULTIPLICITY OF USES WHERE THE BUDGET SHOWS A CURTAILMENT OF RECREATION AREAS. WHO WILL TAKE CARE OF THIS RECREATION?

Note: Figures in "Action" column are explained as follows: 1 Reduce all public services including provision and/or maintenance of picnic facilities, beaches, boat docks; operation of information centers; safety patrol; guided tours and lectures; multiple access points; and road and parking lot maintenance. 2 Possible transfer of project to related State or other Federal agency. Current public use activities to be continued at the discretion of receiving agency. 3 Reduce and/or eliminate nonprogram public use activities such as swimming, boating, waterskiing, camping, and picnicking. BSFW to continue management responsibility for project or activity]

Project	State	Action
Big Lake	Arkansas	1
Modoc	California	1
Sacramento	do	1
Bombay Hook	Delaware	1
Lake Woodruff	Florida	1
Loxahatchee	do	1
St. Vincent	do	1
Piedmont	Georgia	1, 3
Deer Flat	Idaho	2
Minidoka	do	2
Crab Orchard	Illinois	3
De Soto	Iowa	3
Flint Hills	Kansas	1, 2
Moosehorn	Maine	1
Blackwater	Maryland	1
Eastern Neck	do	1
Martin	do	1
Parker River	Massachusetts	1, 3
Seney	Michigan	1
Sherburne	Minnesota	1
Noxubee	Mississippi	1
Valentine	Nebraska	1, 3
Desert Game	Nevada	2
Brigantine	New Jersey	1
Iroquois	New York	1
Cedar Island	North Carolina	1, 3
Pungo	do	1
Swan Quarter	do	3
Wichita Mountains	Oklahoma	3
Cross Creeks	Tennessee	1
Hatchie	do	1
Buffalo Lake	Texas	2
Hagerman	do	1, 3
Muleshoe	do	1, 3
Fish Springs	Utah	1
Chincoteague	Virginia	1
Mason Neck	do	1
Ridgefield	Washington	1
Turnbull	do	1

Mrs. HANSEN. The public is not going to be allowed to use particular areas in the refuge; is that correct?

Mr. REED. They will be allowed there as long as they wish to visit a wildlife refuge, principally for the reason of wildlife interpretation.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose they go to a refuge for the principal reason of photographing the wildlife, but then the water looks appealing and they decide to go swimming. Then what do you do?

Mr. REED. In many of those refuges we wouldn't do anything. If they swim they swim under their own risk. Of course, we would have to make them aware of that. The legal aspects will have to be covered.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know what is going to happen. You are going to have a serious accident.

Mr. REED. There is nothing in the world we can do to protect millions of American visitors either in the national parks or in the wildlife refuges when they make a serious error. May I be off the record?

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will adjourn until 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

REALLOCATION DECISIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

Your budget reflects some significant reallocation decisions within the Bureau—$3.1 million in the resources management appropriation. How did you arrive at these decisions?

Insert in the record a list of those areas affected.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, Madam Chairman.

[The information follows:]

Statement concerning the areas associated with the 3.1 million reallocation of funds and the reason for selecting them.

A. Migratory Birds

Location	73 Base (Thous) $	Positions	74 Reduction (Thous) $	Positions	Rationale
Choctaw, Ala.	42,000	3	18,000	1	A,D
Loxahatchee, Fla.	102,800	3	45,000		B
Big Lake, Ark.	39,200	2	20,000	1	B
White River, Ark.	104,000	4	15,000	1	A,D
Browns Park, Colo.	38,500	1	20,000	1	A,B,D
Prime Hook, Del.	43,500	Report in error: no reduction planned			
Minidoka, Idaho	35,000	2	17,000	1	B
Deer Flat, Idaho	68,000	4	45,000	3	B
District Biologist-Havanna, Ill.	22,000	1	22,000	1	B
Flint Hills, Kan.	48,500	1	10,000	1	B,D
Catahoula, La	30,000	2	13,000	1	A,B
Delta, La	51,000	3	16,000	1	A,B
Mark Twain-Clarence Cannon, Ill.	110,000	5	48,000	2	B
Moosehorn, Maine	45,000	3	18,000	1	A
Big Stone, Minn.	72,000	3	30,000	1	A,B
Biologist-Winona, Minn.	29,000	1	29,000	1	B

Location	73 Base (Thous) $	Positions	74 Reduction (Thous) $	Position	Rationale
Sherburne, Minn.	118,000	4	10,000		A,D
Valentine, Neb.	40,000	3	40,000	3	A,B
Cedar Island, N.C.	17,200	1	17,200	1	A,D
Pee Dee, N.C.	29,000	1	14,000	1	A,D
Pungo, N.C.	77,000	3	20,000	1	A
Biologist-Jamestown, N.D.	25,000	1	25,000	1	B
Lostwood, N.D.	44,600	2	44,600	2	B
Slade, N.D.	71,800	3	11,500	1	A,B
Optima, Okla.	28,000	-	20,000		D
Biologist-Lake Andes, S.D.	21,000	1	21,000	1	B
Cross Creeks, Tenn.	42,000	3	32,000	2	B
Hatchie, Tenn.	22,000	2	15,000	1	A,B
Buffalo Lake, Tex.	37,000	2	20,000	1	B,D
Hagerman, Tex.	43,000	2	43,000	2	A,B,D
Muleshoe, Tex.	38,000	1	38,000	1	B
Fish Springs, Utah	67,000	2	18,000		A,B
Missisquoi, Vt.	28,000	2	28,000	2	B
Mason Neck, Va.	18,000	1	18,000	1	B,D
Wallops Isl. Va.	20,000	-	20,000		B
			821,300		
Regional & Central Office			167,700		
Total		73	989,000	42	

B. Other Wildlife

Location	73 Base (Thous) $	Positions	74 Reduction (Thous) $	Position	Rationale
Desert Game, Nev.	40,000	3	40,000	3	B
Kofa, Ariz.	94,000	7	18,000	1	B
St. Vincent, Fla.	10,000	-	10,000	-	B
Moosehorn, Maine	4,000	-	4,000		B
San Andres, N.M.	36,000	3	36,000	3	B
Pungo, N. C.	15,000	1	10,000	1	B
Sullys Hill,N.D.	33,000	2	33,000	2	B
Sheldon, Nev.	64,000	4	64,000	4	B
Cross Creeks, Tenn.	15,000	1	15,000	1	B
			230,000		
Regional Office			15,000		
Total			245,000	16	

C. Interpretation and Recreation

Location	73 Base (Thous) $	Positions	74 Reduction (Thous) $	Positions	Rationale
(1) Big Lake, Ark.	10,000		10,000		C,D
(2) Sacramento, Cal.	49,000	2	15,000		A,D
(3) Bombay Hook, N.J.	61,000	3	5,000		D
(4) Lake Woodruff, Fla	26,000	1	26,000		C,D
(5) Loxahatchee, Fla.	94,000	4	45,000		C
(6) St. Vincent, Fla.	10,000		10,000		A,C,D
(7) Piedmont, Ga.	36,000	2	36,000		A,C,D

Location	73 Base (Thous) $	Positions	74 Reduction (Thous) $	Positions	Rationale
(8) Deer Flat, Ida.	36,000	1	36,000	1	C
(9) Minidoka, Ida.	25,000		25,000		C
(10) Crab Orchard, Il.	144,900	9	75,000	1	C,D
(11) De Soto, Iowa	75,000	2	40,000		C,D
(12) Flint Hills, Kas.	30,000	1	30,000		C,D
(13) Moosehorn, Me.	37,000	1	12,000		A,C,D
(14) Blackwater, Md.	41,000	1	15,000		A,C
(15) Eastern Neck, Md.	15,000		13,000		D
(16) Martin, Md.	5,000		5,000		D
(17) Parker River, Mass	97,000	4	18,000		C,D
(18) Seney, Mich.	23,000	1	12,000	1	D
(19) Sherburne, Minn.	30,000	2	25,000	2	D
(20) Noxubee, Miss.	24,000	1	20,000	1	C,D
(21) Valentine, Neb.	25,000	1	25,000	1	A,D
(22) Desert Game, Nev.	29,000	2	29,000	2	D
(23) Brigantine, N.J.	51,000	2	10,000		D
(24) Iroquois, N.Y.	59,000	3	8,000		D
(25) Cedar Isl, N. C.	10,000		10,000		A,D
(26) Pungo, N.C.	20,000		20,000		A,D
(27) Swanquarter, N.C.	10,000		10,000		B,D
(28) Wichita Mts., Ok.	262,000	14	45,000		C,D
(29) Cross Creeks, Tenn	17,800		8,800		C,D
(30) Hatchie, Tenn.	11,200		11,200		C,D

Location	73 Base (Thous) $	Positions	74 Reduction (Thous) $	Positions	Rationale
(31) Buffalo Lake, Tex.	40,000	1	40,000	1	C,D
(32) Hagerman, Tex.	23,000		23,000		A,B,C,D
(33) Muleshoe, Tex.	5,000		5,000		D
(34) Chincoteague, Va.	69,000	3	18,000	1	A,B,C
(35) Fisherman Island, Va.	16,000		16,000		B,D
(36) Mason Neck, Va.	12,000		12,000		B,D
(37) Wallops Island, Va.	5,000		5,000		B,D
(38) Ridgefield, Wash.	18,000	1	15,000		A,D
(39) Turnbull, Wash.	14,000		10,000		A,D
			794,000		
Planning Team			100,000	5	
Regional and Central Offices			111,000	4	
			1,005,000	22	

Rationale for Selecting Program Reductions in FY 1974

Code	Explanation
A	Low production efficiency. Areas where the least amount of benefits are produced for each dollar invested.
B	Areas where substantial portions of the benefits to the resources can be sustained with less intensive management.
C	Areas having large amounts of nonwildlife-oriented recreational use.
D	Areas lacking or having substandard facilities which are not capable of supporting past and/or current level of use.

Resource Management
Fishery Resources

Statement Concerning Program Reductions at National Fish Hatcheries

Other Inland Waters Program

Location	FY 1973 Funds	FY 1973 Permanent Positions	FY 1974 Reductions Funds	FY 1974 Reductions Permanent Positions	Rationale*
Alabama					
Carbon Hill	$ 56,400	3	$ 4,000	--	a,b,c
Marion	156,800	9	56,300	2	a,d,e
Arkansas					
Corning	72,200	4	4,300	--	a,b,c
Mammoth Spring	62,800	4	2,900	--	c,d
Florida					
Welaka	119,300	6	13,900	1	c,d,
Georgia					
Atlanta (RO)	301,000	8	37,000	2	f
Cohutta	69,900	3	6,300	--	a,b,c
Millen	99,200	6	23,500	2	a,b,c
Warm Springs	62,600	4	50,500	3	a,b
Iowa					
Fairport	74,000	3	59,600	3	a,d
Guttenberg	12,600	--	12,600	--	c,d
Kentucky					
Frankfort	78,300	3	4,900	--	a,d
Louisiana					
Natchitoches	97,800	5	18,900	1	a,b,c
Mississippi					
Lyman	62,300	4	62,300	4	g
Meridian	69,800	4	4,800	--	a,b

Location	FY 1973 Funds	FY 1973 Permanent Positions	FY 1974 Reductions Funds	FY 1974 Reductions Permanent Positions	Rationale*
Mississippi (cont)					
Tupelo	61,000	4	3,200	--	a,d
Montana					
Miles City	68,000	4	49,200	2	a,d
North Carolina					
Edenton	90,800	5	6,100	--	a,b,c
McKinney Lake	76,000	4	12,000	1	a,b
Ohio					
Hebron	68,000	3	10,000	--	a,d
Senecaville	62,000	4	10,000	1	a,d
Oklahoma					
Tishomingo	181,100	10	7,300	1	a,d
South Carolina					
Cheraw	64,700	4	3,000	--	a,b,c
Orangeburg	89,900	5	6,100	--	a,b,c
Tennessee					
Dale Hollow	130,200	6	6,100	--	c,d
Texas					
Fort Worth	106,400	4	66,800	3	a,d
Utah					
Springville (Hatchery)	83,000	4	83,000	4	h
West Virginia					
Leetown	119,200	6	18,000	1	d,i
Wisconsin					
Genoa	132,000	7	35,800	2	a,d,j
Lake Mills	72,000	3	16,600	1	d
Totals	$2,799,300	139	$695,000	34	

Rationale*

(a) Fish produced are warmwater pondfish and are the lowest ranking priority for the Bureau.

(b) A determination has been made that the Bureau has the capability to produce more warmwater fish than are needed to meet requirements in the Southeast. That capability is being adjusted to bring the overall program into better balance.

(c) Public use is a spinoff of our production effort; as such it is considered less important than the production program itself.

(d) Because of budgetary restraints, it is necessary that we cut expenditures on some of our low priority programs.

(e) Fish cultural development center function in Southeast will be terminated. The closure of the In-Service Training school at Marion is based on the proposed plans for a combination (warmwater-coldwater) In-Service School at a more suitable location.

(f) Realignment of duties in the regional office is necessitated by the number of stations being reduced in the Southeast Region.

(g) Meridian and Tupelo National Fish Hatcheries have the capability of meeting the requirements for Bureau programs in the Lyman distribution area. Mississippi has no fish hatchery facilities and this transfer will enable State personnel to perform some vitally-needed fish research in addition to providing some specialized production capability.

(h) Criteria considered in transferring Springville to the State of Utah: Hatchery location in relation to management areas which affect distribution costs. The fact that the hatchery's spring water supply is deficient in that it is shared by an adjoining State hatchery.

(i) Position to be eliminated is considered the lowest priority in the hatchery system in the Northeast region.

(j) The transfer of five States to Region 6 (Denver), as a result of regional realignment, eliminates 11 National Fish Hatcheries from Region 3 (Twin Cities). This reduces need for a large biological staff at this facility.

House Transcript Page No. 2230

March 14, 1973

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Resource Management
Fishery Resources

Fishery Resources:

Location	1973 Base		1974 Reduction		Rationale
	$	Positions	$	Positions	
Bishop, California	120,000	5	120,000	5	The Bureau's fishery research programs were carefully evaluated to determine necessary program changes to insure maximum utilization of money and manpower in accomplishing highest priority needs in the field of fishery research. The Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory was determined to be of low priority since the type of research conducted there can be accomplished more efficiently and economically at other Bureau research installations.

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, let me ask Mr. Greenwalt to respond to the refuge aspects of it, because this is where the largest amount of the dollars are. We have this on the chart. I think it will make it a bit simpler to understand.

Mr. GREENWALT. Madam Chairman, this represents the reallocation effort within the national wildlife refuge system and as such is an example of the process by which reallocation was accompished within the total context of your question. Within the major category of wildlife resources we effected a total increase in the program for 69 stations which were those identified as being of very high priority and capable of producing a maximum amount of benefit with a minimum amount of investment. In other words, the most efficient kinds of refuges. We reduced the same program to this extent.

Mrs. HANSEN. Provide for the record a list of those items you have increased and the ones you have decreased?

Mr. GREENWALT. It can be done easily enough.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it should be, because we are going to have innumerable questions on this matter.

[The information follows:]

Statement Concerning Increases and Decreases on Refuges by Program Category with Net Change.

	Mig. Birds	Other W/L	Int. & Rec.	Net Change
		(In Thousands)		
Alabama				
Choctaw	-18			-18
Eufaula	55			+55
Alaska				
Kenai	8			+ 8
Arizona				
Cibola	35			+35
Havasu	24			+24
Imperial	38			+38
Kofa & Cabeza Prieta		- 5		- 5
Arkansas				
Big Lake	-20		-10	-30
Wapanocca	55			+55
White River	-15			-15
Holla Bend	5			+ 5
California				
Humbolt Bay	10			+10
Kern	40			+40
Sacramento	30		-15	+15
Colorado				
Browns Park	-20			-20
Delaware				
Bombay Hook	40		- 5	+35
Florida				
Chassahowitzka	9			+ 9
Lake Woodruff			-26	-26
Loxahatchee	-45 & +100		-45	+10
J.N.Ding Darling	42			+42
Merritt Island	32			+32
St. Vincent	51.7	-10	-10	+31.7
Georgia				
Okefenokee		8		+ 8
Piedmont			-36	-36
Idaho				
Deer Flat	-45		-36	-81
Grays Lake	60			+60
Minidoka	-17		-25	-42

93-397 O - 73 - 39

	Mig. Birds	Other W/L	Int. & Rec.	Net Change
Illinois				
Chautauqua	22			+22
Crab Orchard			-75	-75
Havana (Biologist)	-22			-22
Mark Twain & Clarence Cannon	-48 & +64			+16
Indiana				
Muscatatuck	24			+24
Iowa				
DeSoto			-40	-40
Kansas				
Flint Hills	-10		-30	-40
Louisiana				
Catahoula	-13			-13
Delta	-16			-16
Lacassine	69			+69
Maine				
Moosehorn	-18 & +35	-4	-12	+ 1
Maryland				
Blackwater	25		-15	+10
Eastern Neck			-13	-13
Martin	10		- 5	+ 5
Massachusetts				
Great Meadows	25			+25
Parker River	18		-18	0
Michigan				
Seney	10		-12	- 2
Shiawassee	15			+15
Minnesota				
Agassiz	12			+12
Benson	21			+21
Big Stone	5			+ 5
Fergus Falls	10			+10
Rice Lake	15			+15
Sherburne	-10		-25	-35
Tamarac	20			+20
Upper Mississippi	44			+44
Winona (Biologist)	-29			-29
Mississippi				
Noxubee	45		-20	+25
Hillside	7			+ 7
Yazoo	5			+ 5

	Mig. Birds	Other W/L	Int. & Rec.	Net Change
Montana				
Medicine Lake	44			+44
Nebraska				
Fort Niobrara		10		+10
Valentine	-40		-25	-65
Nevada				
Desert & Pahranagat		-40	-29	-69
Stillwater	50			+50
New Jersey				
Brigantine	70		-10	+60
Great Swamp	20			+20
New Mexico				
Bitter Lake	33			+33
Bosque del Apache	42			+42
Las Vegas	3			+ 3
San Andres		-36		-36
New York				
Iroquois			- 8	- 8
Montezuma	70			+70
Target Rock	4			+ 4
North Carolina				
Cedar Island	-17.2		-10	-27.2
Mattamuskeet	15			+15
Pee Dee	-14			-14
Pungo	-20	-10	-20	-50
Swanquarter			-10	-10
North Dakota				
Jamestown (Biologist)	-25			-25
Lostwood	-44.6			-44.6
Slade	-11.5			-11.5
Sullys Hill		-33		-33
Arrowwood	35			+35
Des Lacs	30			+30
J. Clark Salyer	55			+55
Audubon	25			+25
Tewaukon	25			+25
Kulm	21			+21
Valley City	19			+19
Ohio				
Ottawa	12			+12

	Mig. Birds	Other W/L	Int. & Rec.	Net Change
Oklahoma				
Optima	-20			-20
Salt Plains	5			+ 5
Sequoyah	10			+10
Tishomingo	24			+24
Washita	4			+ 4
Wichita Mountains		30	-45	-15
Oregon				
Malheur	18			+18
Sheldon-Hart Mtn.		-64		-64
South Carolina				
Cape Romain	30			+30
Carolina Sandhills		5		+ 5
Santee	6			+ 6
Savannah	10			+10
South Dakota				
Lake Andes (Bio.)	15			+15
Madison	19			+19
Sand Lake	37			+37
Waubay	28			+28
Tennessee				
Cross Creeks	-32	-15	-8.8	-55.8
Hatchie	-15		-11.2	-26.2
Reelfoot	5			+ 5
Tennessee	45			+45
Texas				
Anahuac	23			+23
Aransas	30			+30
Attwater Prairie Chicken	22			+22
Brazoria	12			+12
Buffalo Lake	-20		-40	-60
Hagerman	-43		-23	-66
Laguna Atascosa	40			+40
Muleshoe	-33		- 5	-38
San Bernard	14			+14
Utah				
Fish Springs	-18			-18
Vermont				
Missisquoi	-28			-28
Virginia				
Back Bay	5			+ 5
Chincoteague	6		-18	-12

	Mig. Birds	Other W/L	Int. & Rec.	Net Change
Virginia				
Fisherman Island			-16	-16
Mason Neck	-18		-12	-30
Presquile	5			+ 5
Wallops Island	-20		- 5	-25
Washington				
Columbian White Deer		45		+45
Nisqually	65		7	+72
Ridgefield	70		-15	+55
Turnbull			-10	-10
Wisconsin				
Horicon	22			+22
Necedah	10			+10

Note: This list also does not include small increases on most refuges due to wage grade salary adjustment. The field station summary previously provided does contain these wage grade increases ranging from $500 to $4,000 per station. Therefore there will be some very slight differences between the two.

RATIONALE FOR REALLOCATION

Mr. GREENWALT. If I may suggest how we arrived at this rationale, which would be quite helpful to you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. GREENWALT. The basic idea is that of putting dollars where they will do the most good and will be most efficiently used. It was determined by examining those stations which are capable of producing, as an example in the migratory bird category, the greatest number of ducks and geese with a minimum investment; those stations which require, in order to meet more nearly their potential of production, a certain amount of long-deferred maintenance, as an example. These were identified for increases. At the same time we recognized there are certain refuges in the migratory bird category which are far less efficient.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can you give me an example of one?

Mr. GREENWALT. One which would be of low efficiency would be a station like Arapahoe, in northwestern Colorado, where there is a great deal of water management and manipulation that is required in order to produce benefits. An example of a station of high efficiency would be an area like Malheur in Oregon, where the refuge habitat is fairly natural, requires little in the way of pumping and artificial manipulation. By categorizing areas as to their production efficiency, we have arrived at the kind of reallocation shown within the migratory bird category. In the process we added 85 positions, and I will explain how this was arrived at.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your migratory bird areas are really on the flyways? Isn't this correct?

Mr. GREENWALT. Yes, ma'am. Since the flyways transcend the whole of the United States, migratory bird areas are represented throughout the United States.

MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGES IN COLORADO

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of a bird migrates through Colorado?

Mr. GREENWALT. A great many Canadian geese migrate through Colorado.

Mr. REED. There are a lot of areas in Colorado that are good producers. Furthermore, in the great wetlands in North Dakota-South Dakota, many of those refuges don't need anything. They just need to have a fence, a sign, and leave them alone. They will produce year after year.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. Do you have many natural refuges in Colorado?

Mr. GREENWALT. Most of the refuges in Colorado require artificial manipulation. They require the pumping of water, as an example, in order to produce the habitat. However, what we do essentially is to reproduce what nature provided in former times, before flood control projects and other manmade influences affected seasonal flooding that vacated natural habitat.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this generally in western Colorado?

Mr. GREENWALT. Yes.

EFFECT OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREAS

Mrs. HANSEN. Hasn't the pattern of life in the Rockies changed because of reclamation and various irrigation programs, et cetera?

Mr. GREENWALT. I might say that this is generally true throughout much of the United States, where those things which happened in former times, which provided outstanding wildlife water fowl habitat, periodic flooding to cite an example, no longer occurs. In order to obtain the level of habitat necessary to preserve water fowl—to retain any habitat at all in many cases—we must artificially reproduce this flooding. This often is expensive, and there is a need for periodically rehabilitating the things that we have to use, dikes and water control devices, in order to re-create the former natural habitat.

Other wildlife is another category in which we increased funds for certain refuges.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. GREENWALT. In this area, Santa Ana, Tex., is a good example. That is an area which, in former times, also was flooded. It is now artificially flooded to a degree. It is an extremely important refuge because it represents a kind of habitat that occurs nowhere else in the United States. It is typical of more subtropical parts of Mexico and unfortunately habitat is declining there as well, so it represents a relic of a kind of habitat that is now relatively rare.

DECREASES IN OTHER WILDLIFE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many areas were decreased?

Mr. GREENWALT. We decreased nine areas, in which our emphasis in the other wildlife category has been largely in the area of resident species, big game in particular.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give me an example.

Mr. GREENWALT. Fort Niobrara, in Nebraska, which is a fenced area in which bison and longhorned cattle are raised; the game ranges in Arizona and southern Nevada, without the expenditure of much money these will continue for a time to produce the kinds of benefits we have obtained before with greater protection and surveillance. We will have to forego this same level of protection in order to make these reductions in funds, but in terms of the output in the way of wildlife and its habitat there will be no significant change for some time to come.

Mr. HANSEN. What do you mean by some time? Give me a figure in years.

Mr. GREENWALT. Knowing these areas rather intimately, I would suggest in the desert southwest it would be quite some time before there is any material change in habitat.

Mrs. HANSEN. Five or 10 years?

Mr. GREENWALT. No, ma'am; I would say 10 or 15 in the Southwest. In certain other parts of the country we must expect a decline in 5 to 7 years, because of the need to refurbish the habitat, and to look after dikes and their habitat supporting facilities. To turn now to a totally different category, recreation and interpretation.

INTERPRETATION AND RECREATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Which we have already discussed.

Mr. GREENWALT. We have talked about this earlier. This major decrease represents our deemphasis of nonwildlife oriented recreation: swimming, water skiing, camping, activities of this kind.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can't very well segregate camping from duck hunting.

Mr. GREENWALT. It can be segregated in certain parts of the country. One of the very rigid rules we have applied is that if camping, as an example, is directly supportive of a wildlife oriented activity—hunting, for instance, in parts of Oregon where as a practical matter no hunting can be accomplished unless the hunter is permitted to camp in the areas because many are so remote.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is true of a great part of the West.

Mr. GREENWALT. A great part of the West, but not necessarily equally true of the East, where water fowl hunting may be done on national wildlife refuges situated near overnight accommodations.

The net result of these transactions is that we have in fact applied more money to the fundamental things we do—migratory birds, for instance—and we have also reassigned people to the kinds of activities that emphasize the things the Bureau regards as being of highest priority for the Bureau.

REORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the changes you are making in the reorganization of your research program.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to ask Dr. Loveless, the Chief of our Research Service, to respond to this, Madam Chairman.

Mr. LOVELESS. Thank you. Madam Chairman, we have in research now two divisions, one handling fisheries and one handling wildlife. We are reorganizing under functional areas into four major program areas that will be multi-disciplinary. In other words, under a single program area we will be able to handle and accommodate information needs from a total eco system standpoint, rather than just from a fishery standpoint or just from a wildlife standpoint.

BIG CYPRESS SWAMP

Mrs. HANSEN. I have a news article entitled, "The United States is Delaying the Swamp Purchase." This refers to the Big Cypress Swamp in Florida.

Mr. REED. That is proposed as an area of the National Park System. I would be delighted to give you the answer on that, Madam Chairman. We are under a great deal of criticism for not having a line item appropriation in the 1974 budget for acquisition in the Big Cypress Swamp. However, we have never, in the National Park Service budget, ever asked for land acquisition for an area without the area being authorized. Big Cypress has not been authorized. Tomorrow, Congressman Taylor, chairman of the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, is having oversight hearings on the National Park Service and I am going to give him the same answer.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am very glad you explained it because the committee has a rule that we do not appropriate funds if a project hasn't been authorized.

Mr. REED. It is a good rule, Madam Chairman.

REQUEST FOR HELICOPTERS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mrs. HANSEN. I have received a long telegram from the chairman of the Pacific Northwest Rivers Basin, Mr. Lane. I will insert the telegram in the record at this point.

[The telegram follows:]

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION,
Vancouver, Wash., March 7, 1973.

Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

One of the major unanswered questions in the Middle Snake River is the need to determine flow requirements for fish and wildlife, recreation, water quality, environment, and mail and supply boats as well as other forms of navigation. A 60-man team of Federal, State, and university experts, working under the leadership of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, has developed detailed plans for this long-needed study of the Middle Snake, including Hells Canyon. Because of flow and operational conditions of the Snake River and Pacific Northwest power generating system, it is essential that observations be made during the latter part of March 1973. All arrangements have been completed except transportation of personnel and materials from the staging points to observation points in the canyon. Four Huey and one CH–47 helicopters are required for these purposes.

Information to be developed from this study program is required for establishment of an acceptable flow pattern of the Snake River and thus is vital to the preparation of State water plans, the Pacific Northwest, the Corps of Engineers, Columbia River and tributaries study and considerations embodied in pending Federal and State actions. This is a matter of national interest as evidenced by action taken by and pending before the Congress and Federal regulatory agencies relative to the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake River, and is an integral part of current Federal and State studies in the Pacific Northwest as mentioned above. We understand required types and numbers of helicopters are available at Fort Lewis, Wash., and that military personnel at Fort Lewis consider this action suitable for training purposes. Determination of availability of helicopters is essential by March 9, 1973. For the aforementioned reasons, we urge your support in obtaining the required helicopters for this essential study by contacting the Office of the Secretary of Defense and, if necessary higher authority.

DONEL J. LANE, *Chairman.*

Mrs. HANSEN. What has happened in this regard?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I will start and then ask Dr. King to give us the answer if we have received one back from Defense yet. As of Friday, your office, the Department of Interior, and other Members of Congress were making requests to the Department of Defense for the use of these helicopters. As of close of business Friday, the decision had not been made.

Mr. KING. I checked at noon on this and was advised that we have not yet gotten a final answer from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics. We anticipate a favorable response, but our people back at the office have not been able to verify this as of noon, but we have every reason to believe that they are going to find a way to help us. I talked with some of the people myself Friday, and they said they were going to try to find a way to do it, which means usually they do find a way.

It does involve taking personnel to some 18 observation points in this stretch of the Snake River between Hells Canyon Dam and the mouth of the Salmon River. The project has the full support of the States. It is being carried out jointly with the Corps of Engineers, and is part of this water resources development program that we are participating in. We believe that this is the only way that we can report adequately on the probable developments of this part of the river. We know there are still considerations there for power and transportation that without this information on flows in this rather critical part of the river we won't be able to do our job as we should. Roughly they feel the cost of this water study for transportation costs alone would be as much as $100,000, so that the support from the Defense Department will be very, very helpful. Some 30 to 60 people are involved.

CAPE HATTERAS DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you. The other afternoon when I arrived home I found on my desk an advertisement that I think properly is related to the Park Service's operations. I give it to you as an example of why some of your problems occur. This is called Coastland Corp.'s Prime Ocean Front Property.

It discusses the ocean sands, located on the legendary and historic Outer Banks of North Carolina, which is fast becoming the hotspot for north-to-south tourism. In view of the dialog we had on the problems in this area it sounded to me as if this were not going to be very helpful to your programs at Cape Hatteras. The solutions to Hatteras are going to become more complicated. I think because of this kind of development. You can have this article if you want it.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am; I would like very much to look into it because obviously they are probably thinking of some nice big dredge-and-fill permits.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure they are.

Mr. REED. I would like very much to have this.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your authorized positions for 1973 and 1974?

Also what are your end-of-year ceilings for these years?

Mr. BENJAMIN. The answer to the last question first. Our end-of-year employment ceilings, this is permanent full time, 1973, 3,971; 1974, 3,979. Our total authorized positions that relate to these are 1973, 4,151; 1974, 4,212.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many part-time people do you employ?

Mr. BENJAMIN. Our year end ceiling for temporary, including summer employment, is 1,320.

Mrs. HANSEN. And these are refuge personnel, I assume?

Mr. BENJAMIN. Mainly on refuges, hatcheries, or laboratories.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a question, Mr. Veysey?

PRODUCTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Mr. VEYSEY. I have one related to the chart displayed here on the board showing reallocations which you propose. What will that do in

terms of our overall capability to produce or to enhance the production of migratory birds? I am looking now not to dollars expended but birds available. Is there any way to measure that?

Mr. SMITH. I am not so sure that I can give you a good measurement expressed in numbers. I feel that we can be very positive in the position that we will maintain the numbers of birds we have been servicing by refuges, with a more efficient expenditure of dollars. This is the basic approach under reallocation.

Mr. VEYSEY. That change is 547,000 additional dollars. How do you square that?

Mr. SMITH. This means in those areas where we are putting more dollars for waterfowl purposes to get a higher output of those things that birds need for the dollar investment, thus on some of the refuges, where we are reducing the input, we recognize that it is not too efficient to use those dollars for waterfowl production purposes.

Mr. VEYSEY. In other words, you really don't know whether you will produce more birds or less birds. You do produce more feed or more cover or whatever.

Mr. SMITH. Most of the birds are produced in Canada and Alaska, with some waterfowl production occurring in the prairie pothole country of the North Central United States. A major part of function of migratory bird refuges is for handling of the birds during the wintering season. Production is not the only measure that goes into the handling of waterfowl.

Mr. REED. Mr. Veysey, your flyway attracts ducks that are produced in Alaska, British Columbia, and the pothole country of North Central United States. We have no control over the farming practices in Canada as you know. As their wheat has become more valuable to them as a foreign exchange commodity, they are draining more and more pothole country. We have absolutely no control over that decrease in production.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you discussed this with Canada?

Mr. REED. Yes, the Canadian Wildlife Services are in communication with Mr. Smith and we are cognizant of their problems. We also recognize the Canadian Government's position on obtaining outside income for their wheat sales to China and to Japan, and regretfully they are in an accelerated period of drainage. It is having a dramatic effect on the number of ducks produced. What the budget does is put the manpower and the dollars to the primary areas of production.

Mr. VEYSEY. So you believe that you will produce more food and more cover or whatever for wildlife this way.

Mr. REED. This way we believe that we will hold on to the production in the less valuable areas, and perhaps increase it in areas of primacy.

DEPREDATION OF CROPS

Mr. VEYSEY. Down my way oftentimes in winter we have complaints from farmers about this depredation of their crops and this can be pretty serious on some occasions.

Mr. REED. I have been to the refuge involved and seen the depredations. I also saw the steps that the Bureau was taking to curtail it. I must admit, after visiting the place and seeing the problem, I felt that the Bureau had run an extraordinary show. The refuge is simply

not big enough to handle the number of geese now coming through that particular refuge. They were putting surplus grains out into the fields daily, 7 days a week, trying to cut down on depredations in the spring crop, where the cabbage and lettuce crops were of such tremendous value to the farmers.

Mr. VEYSEY. It is a gold mine by the time the lettuce and cabbage gets to Washington. It is pretty expensive to feed them lettuce.

Mr. REED. It is indeed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you have the same problem at the Toppenish refuge?

Mr. GREENWALT. Yes, a certain amount.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you corrected that situation?

Mr. GREENWALT. So far as I am aware there is no problem.

[Discussion off the record.]

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert justification pages 1 through 48 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Highlight Statement

The purpose of the resource management program is for the perpetuation, and the use and enjoyment by the people, of the sportfish and wildlife resources of the nation. This is achieved through production and stocking of hatchery fish; maintenance of a nationwide system of wildlife refuges; regulation of migratory bird hunting; and the management of fish and wildlife populations through scientific research and methods--all conducted in cooperation with the States and private organizations.

The 1973 appropriation reflected savings resulting from employment reductions. The estimates provided for operation of 3 new fish hatcheries, and a fish cultural development center; 6 new national wildlife refuges; expanded interpretive services, primarily on refuges; for wilderness studies; fishery research on Atlantic salmon; increased research on channelization and thermal effects; canvasback duck research; expansion of fishery services on Indian reservations; expansion of environmental quality staff; new office of planning and programming; expansion of environmental impact studies on water resource programs; river basin study of Southeast New England and Long Island areas; and increased emphasis for endangered species.

The 1974 estimates reflect savings from reduced management of several field stations, reduction of non-wildlife oriented recreation on refuges, and cessation of national aquarium planning. The estimates provides for expanded efforts in comprehensive river basin studies and stepped up environmental coordination; intensified management on existing refuges; increased animal damage control research; closer coordination of the national migratory bird programs; more diligent law enforcement activities, including surveillance of protected wildlife species at ports of entry; concerted efforts in the protection and perpetuation of marine mammals, and stepped up emphasis on production of anadromous and inland fisheries species.

In 1974, the Congressional appropriations subcommittees approved a revised appropriation and activity structure to be effective for the FY 1974 budget for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The two direct appropriation accounts Management and Investigations of Resources and General Administrative Expenses have now been merged into a single new appropriation account entitled Resource Management. All operational funding has now been consolidated into a single one-year account.

The activity structure has also been revised to reflect greater emphasis on programs and less on organizational structure. This new budget structure will permit Congressional and OMB reviewers to evaluate the programs based upon achievements and objectives. The previous activity structure was a means of carrying out the programs, but objectives and intentions were not readily discernible. The new program budget structure, in focusing on accomplishments of objectives, will permit better internal and Departmental management of Bureau functions.

Resource Management

Appropriation, 1972	$67,339,000	
Pay supplemental	1,784,000	
Total appropriation, 1972		$69,123,000
Transferred to Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration		-76,872
Transferred to Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Secretary		-49,000
Total available, 1972		68,997,128
Appropriation, 1973	$75,739,500	
Total appropriation, 1973		75,739,500
Transferred to Operating Expenses, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration		-176,739
Total available, 1973		75,562,761

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

Habitat preservation	Base for 1974	Increase 1974	
To expand comprehensive river basin studies	$2,440,000	$276,000	
To expand Office of Environmental Quality	5,559,000	200,000	476,000
Wildlife resources			
Migratory birds	21,011,601		
Reduce management on refuges		-989,000	
Expand operations on existing refuges		2,715,494	
Expand Migratory Bird Management office		200,000	
Other wildlife	6,670,000		
Reduce management on refuges		-181,000	
Expand law enforcement activities		257,000	
Marine mammals - initiate program	700,000	700,000	
Predator control program - expand research	5,515,000	800,000	
Increase due to employees compensation payments	396,399	112,745	
Wageboard increases		268,000	3,883,239

	Base for 1974	Increase 1974	
Fishery resources			
Anadromous fish	$3,432,000		
Increase salmon production		$414,000	
Other inland waters	8,754,000		
Reduce hatchery operations		-815,000	
Increase inland fisheries production		239,000	
Wageboard increases		135,000	$-27,000
Endangered species			
Increase importation law enforcement of endangered species	1,011,000	200,000	200,000
Interpretation and recreation			
Curtail public use on refuges	1,738,000	-998,000	
Eliminate planning of National Fisheries Center and Aquarium	188,000	-93,000	-1,091,000
Net increase, 1974			3,441,239
Budget estimate, 1974			79,004,000

Resource Management

Analysis by Activities

Activity	(Direct Appropriation) FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Total Appropriation	FY 1973 Transfers 1/	FY 1973 Adjusted Amount Available
1. Habitat preservation	$8,600,118	$11,473,000		$11,473,000
2. Wildlife resources	30,529,147	31,726,500	$-176,739	31,549,761
3. Fishery resources	18,369,787	19,136,000		19,136,000
4. Endangered species	3,212,287	4,172,000		4,172,000
5. Interpretation and recreation	5,464,814	6,004,000		6,004,000
6. Administration	2,776,135	3,228,000		3,228,000
Unobligated balance lapsing	44,840			
Total	68,997,128	75,739,500	-176,739	75,562,761

1/ Transfer to GSA for leased space, unless otherwise specified.

93-397 O - 73 - 40

Resource Management

Analysis by Activities

(Direct Appropriation)

Activity	FY 1972 Amount Available	Adjusted FY 73 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Reference
1. Habitat preservation	$8,600,118	$11,473,000	$11,949,000	$+476,000	FSF-6
2. Wildlife resources	30,529,147	31,549,761	35,433,000	+3,883,239	FSF-11
3. Fishery resources	18,369,787	19,136,000	19,109,000	-27,000	FSF-23
4. Endangered species	3,212,287	4,172,000	4,372,000	+200,000	FSF-35
5. Interpretation and recreation .	5,464,814	6,004,000	4,913,000	-1,091,000	FSF-40
6. Administration	2,776,135	3,228,000	3,228,000	....	FSF-43
Unobligated balance lapsing ...	44,840	....	....	....	
Total	68,997,128	75,562,761	79,004,000	+3,441,239	

1. Habitat Preservation: Fiscal year 1973, $11,473,000; fiscal year 1974, $11,949,000; increase, $476,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+200,000	+7 Perm.	$5,459,000	220	Criteria and standards for preparation and review of environmental impact statements.
(2) $+276,000	+3	$2,440,000	54	Area-wide planning-Interbureau comprehensive river basin studies
$+476,000	+10			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) 7 permanent positions at average annual rate of $20,000, $140,000; supplies, equipment, travel and contracts $60,000.

(2) 3 permanent positions at average annual rate of $15,000, $45,000; supplies, equipment, and travel $13,000; work to be performed on reimbursable basis by National Park Service, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Geological Survey, and Bureau of Reclamation $218,000.

Need for Increase: (1) Environmental Impact Assessment, $200,000 - 7 positions: The increase will enable better coordination and surveillance of environmental matters within the Bureau, both at the Washington and regional level. More adequate attention will be given to cooperative work with other Federal and State agencies to: (a) revise, review, and support State water quality standards, and pollution abatement measures; (b) assist in regulatory procedures and actions; (c) coordinate the national and regional oil spill contingency plan; (d) represent the Department and the Bureau in inter-agency conferences, technical discussions, and development of plans for protection of especially significant fish and wildlife habitat; (e) preparation and review of environmental impact statements as required by the Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347); and (f) to determine the need for special research, field investigations, and monitoring of fish, wildlife, and their habitats. The program is being extended to Bureau regional offices to support a full time environmental specialist as staff assistant to each regional director. This will place capability in this highly important subject closer to field problems where the expertise can be more effective in preventing and solving environmental problems.

Contract studies will be instituted in subjects that can be more effectively conducted by private, university, and specialized governmental laboratories. Included will be such specifics as computerized storage of data, development of analytical processes, and special surveys of a one-time nature.

(2) Area-wide Planning and Preservation, $276,000 - 3 positions: The increase will permit participation in the Hawaii Regional Study, Maumee River Basin Study, Minneapolis-St. Paul Regional Area Level B Study, and Pacific Northwest Comprehensive Study and publication of the Connecticut River Basin Supplemental Study. Increased funding is proposed for the Platte River Basin Study, whereas funding will be reduced for the Long Island Sound and Southeastern New England Regional Studies.

The aforementioned studies are coordinated by the Water Resources Council with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife designated as the funding office for Interior bureaus by the Office of Management and Budget. Of the proposed total funding for the comprehensive studies, the Bureau will retain only $331,000, an increase of $58,000 over fiscal year 1973. The balance will be transferred to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Land Management to support the work done by those bureaus in accordance with the distribution of Federal study funds established by the Water Resources Council.

Each of the comprehensive studies cited poses difficult environmental problems, as well as economic problems of consequence. The Department's bureaus should be fully represented in the planning of alternative means of meeting the needs of people in these basins. Their absence would result inevitably in a planning effort that would be incomplete in terms of environmental considerations.

Program of work: The goal of the Habitat Preservation activity is the protection and improvement of land and water environments for the direct benefit of living natural resources, and indirect benefit of the quality of human life.

Broad public concern for the quality of the environment is directed to fish and wildlife habitats, as well as to the human environment. To be responsive to this concept, the Bureau must maintain the best expertise in the field, and must exert leadership throughout the Federal government, and before the States.

This leadership role is carried out through the three programs listed below. In the area of Biological Monitoring, the Bureau is the biological arm of the Department; in assessing Environmental Impact, the Bureau critically examines not only the plans of others, but project proposals to identify possible adverse or non-compatible uses; in Area-wide Planning and Preservation, the Bureau cooperates with other Interior bureaus and offices in preparing regional reports on broad-scale utilization and management of natural resources, including fish and wildlife. Such participation in planning must occur at all levels and in a continuing manner.

HABITAT PRESERVATION FUNDING

Program	FY 1973 Estimate	FY 1974 Estimate	Change
Biological Monitoring	$4,050,000	$4,050,000	....
Environmental Impact Assessment	5,259,000	5,459,000	$+200,000
Area-Wide Planning & Preservation	2,164,000	2,440,000	+276,000
Totals	11,473,000	11,949,000	+476,000

Biological Monitoring: The objectives are:

(1) To establish a system that identifies those fish and wildlife species that are indicators of environmental conditions, and make outputs available to agencies involved in comprehensive planning and assessment of land and water development projects.

(2) Evaluate significance of pollutants from cities, industries, and agriculture such as pesticides, organic contaminants, heavy metal, silt, and other contaminants of fish, wildlife, food chain organisms and their habitats.

Fish and wildlife are sensitive indicators of environmental conditions signalling changes that are not ordinarily apparent in advance of crises affecting man's health and safety. These indicators are being used to detect and measure degradation or enhancement of the environment along with changes in annual populations of selected key indicator species.

Biological monitoring, particularly through environmental surveillance, of fish and wildlife and associated ecosystems, is used as a basis for determining the rate of environmental pollution and degradation.

Research is ongoing on the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife. A habitat monitoring system is and will continue to identify changes in quality and quantity, provide a continuing up-to-date inventory of critical habitat types, and monitor pesticide contamination and residues. Figure 1 depicts the location of Heavy Metal Monitoring Sites throughout the United States.

Monitoring determines the status of key fish and wildlife or chosen animal communities and identifies species exhibiting significant population fluctuations. Baseline data are provided to concerned Federal, State, and private conservation agencies, and the general public.

The primary benefit resulting from a nationwide monitoring system is a rapid assessment of ecological conditions. This leads to early recognition of environmental changes related to pollution, pesticides, or habitat modification. Further destruction of unique habitat is prevented; early identification may be made of species that may become endangered; and the public is made aware of destructive changes in important ecosystems.

Environmental Impact Assessment: The objectives are:

(1) To insure that fish and wildlife resources receive equal consideration with other objectives of land and water development programs of all Federal agencies.

(2) To acquire the impact assessment-oriented data necessary for the analyses of the impacts of development project or program proposals, and for meaningful participation in the formulation of criteria, standards, stipulations, and development guidelines.

(3) To provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies, fish and wildlife enhancement, compensation, or mitigation recommendations at Federally licensed or financed projects.

No part of the United States has been, or now is, immune from some form of land or water resource change. Thus, the Environmental Impact Assessment program is national in scope.

Figure 1



Figure 1-Heavy Metal Monitoring Sites
Division of Wildlife Services

The assessment of the impact of land and water resource development projects on fish and wildlife and their habitats is being determined through project investigations; on-sight surveillance; follow-up studies; environmental impact statement preparation and review; close coordination with all concerned agencies, Federal, State, or other; research; and participation in public meetings.

The table below presents the actual and estimated outputs in number of resource development studies conducted, and the number of environmental impact statements, all types - field level and official review. Included in the resource development studies are projects proposed by the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Power Commission, Atomic Energy Commission, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and International Water and Boundary Commission.

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate
Resource development studies	5,495	8,500	8,864
Environmental impact statement preparation and review	2,800	3,000	3,400

Benefits to be derived from this program include a significant reduction of habitat losses from Federally financed or licensed projects; recognition of fish and wildlife production as beneficial uses of land and water resources; identification of compatible alternates to environmentally damaging activities; increased recognition of fish and wildlife values in land and water use.

Area-Wide Planning and Preservation: The objectives are:

(1) To participate at all levels in private, State, and other Federal agency planning efforts to insure adequate consideration of fish and wildlife values.

(2) To participate in efforts designed to identify and promote legislative preservation of unique areas by assisting in planning for Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Areas, National Recreation Areas, National Wildlife Refuges, and State Game Ranges.

Coordinated intra- and interagency planning is essential during the formulation and development of multiple-purpose use plans for water and land resources. Only through coordinated area-wide planning is there assurance that fish and wildlife values will be recognized as beneficial uses in the land and water allocation planning decisions.

Wilderness area study reviews are being completed and public hearings conducted on wilderness area proposals. Twenty-six field studies involving 654,119 acres of wilderness area refuges are being initiated and will be completed in F.Y. 1974. Close liaison is maintained with the Environmental Protection Agency and National Academy of Science to improve National Technical Advisory Committee Water Quality Criteria. This will result in better State water quality standards for fish and wildlife nationwide. The Bureau participates in Departmental level studies with the view of achieving better protection of fish and wildlife and their habitats in the face of mineral and energy resource exploitation.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

(1) Operation of newly established river basin coastal stations in Olympia, Washington; Corona Del Mar, California; Galveston, Texas; Lafayette, Louisiana; and Hawaii permits more efficient and less costly surveillance of both legal and illegal dredge and fill and related activities in coastal counties where about 50 percent of the Nation's people live.

(2) During the first nine months of 1972, 257 apparent dredge and fill violations were reported to the Corps of Engineers. Action by the Corps was: 26 cease and desist orders issued and 5 cases referred to the Department of Justice for action; no jurisdiction claimed in 5 cases; 11 were not in violation, and 14 after the fact permits were applied for or granted. Sixty-seven of the reported violations were being investigated to determine status, and the action taken is unknown in 129 cases. Since the Bureau began its surveillance program, the Corps of Engineers started policing its permit program in the northeast United States. Nine cease and desist orders were issued by the Corps on illegal works uncovered during its surveillance activities.

(3) Wilderness studies resulted in the designation of 103,611 wilderness acres in 25 areas within the National Wildlife Refuge System. Designation of these areas assures their preservation in a natural state. This affords man countless opportunities to view the undisturbed natural setting seen by those preceding him and to be seen by those succeeding him.

(4) Project investigations, formulation of recommendations, and environmental impact statement review to insure compliance with the Environmental Policy Act resulted in direction by the Atomic Energy Commission to the applicants to include closed cycle cooling facilities in nuclear generating stations at Indian Point, Hudson River, New York; Trojan, Columbia River, Oregon; Quad-Cities Mississippi River, Illinois; and Davis-Besse, Lake Erie, Ohio. Such facilities will insure against damage to the fisheries resource from the discharge of heated effluent into the affected river or lake.

2. Wildlife Resources: Fiscal year 1973, $31,549,761; fiscal year 1974, $35,433,000; increase $3,883,239. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)$+1,926,494	+49	$21,011,601	898	Migratory Birds-Reduce management on refuges; expand existing refuges; program coordination.
(2) + 76,000	-6	6,670,000	236	Other wildlife-Reduce management on refuges; law enforcement
(3) + 700,000	+14 perm	700,000	14	Marine mammals
(4) + 800,000	+37 perm	5,515,000	247	Animal damage control-increase predator control research.
(5) + 112,745	..	396,399	..	Employees' compensation payments
(6) + 268,000	..	..	..	Wage Board Increases
+$3,883,239	+94			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) 43 permanent positions at an average annual rate of $12,100, ($520,300) for better operation of existing and new national wildlife refuges; 6 positions at an average annual rate of $15,500, ($93,000) for establishment of Migratory Bird Office; 30 man-years of seasonal labor at an average annual rate of $9,000 ($270,000); purchase of equipment, supplies, and contractual services, $1,043,194.

(2) Purchase of equipment, supplies, and materials, $50,000, travel expenses, $26,000.

(3) 14 permanent positions at an average annual rate of $13,500 ($189,000); for management, research of marine mammals. For contract research, support services, and expenses for a marine mammal program $511,000.

(4) 37 permanent positions at an average annual rate of $13,500 ($499,500); for predator damage control research; for support services, expenses, and contract research, $300,500.

Need for Increase: (1) Migratory Birds, +$1,926,494 and +49 positions.

(a) Curtailed management of National Wildlife Refuge System, -$989,000 and -42 positions.

To allow reprogramming of funds into areas of higher priority, low priority management programs will be reduced. Criteria used to select the programs where management would be limited were: (1) Production efficiency, including but not limited to the numbers of waterfowl and other wildlife produced or accommodated; use by people for wildlife observation and other recreational purposes, and prevention of crop depredation. (2) The degree to which a refuge management program could continue to produce outputs if reduced to a natural and unmanaged state. (3) Areas that lack the potential to produce wildlife and public benefits at a level considered acceptable for the National Wildlife Refuge System.

This action may in some instances require vacating physical plants and disposing of materials and equipment. In each instance, minimum security will be provided for Federal property. Lands will be retained and managed at minimum levels where benefits to both wildlife and man will continue to result.

(b) Operate new and existing national wildlife refuges, +$2,715,494 and +85 positions.

During the last decade, basic operation and maintenance of the National Wildlife Refuge System has not been adequately funded. Salary increases have generally been covered but funds for other operational costs have not kept pace with inflation, and the result has been an erosion of the base appropriation. New programs have created new demands, and the result is an overcommitment of both funds and manpower. This overcommitment is identified in the Office of Survey and Review's Audit Report titled "Review of the National Wildlife Refuge System, BSFW." It was concluded in the report that the system was "seriously under-financed."

To insure that high output refuges continue present levels of production, $2.7 million will be made available to augment base appropriations for operation and maintenance. $2.1 million will be used for general cyclical and custodial maintenance projects and operational programs including management of habitat. These projects will not necessarily increase waterfowl outputs from the refuge system but will insure continued production at current levels. Should these funds not be made available, the base appropriation will continue to diminish. This will eventually jeopardize resources and accelerate deterioration of physical facilities.

There will be $0.6 million allocated to specific projects on 28 refuges involving small (less than $25,000) maintenance projects, major equipment purchases such as motor vehicles and farm machinery, and major habitat improvement projects. The program will be flexible to allow annual determination of specific needs.

(c) Migratory Bird Office, +$200,000, and +6 positions.

The Bureau is responsible for coordinating a national migratory bird program. The Office of Migratory Bird Management is the Bureau's agent in exercising a national responsibility for managing migratory birds. The office develops objectives, establishes priorities and procedures, and implements programs within the scope of its responsibility. These programs include collecting, processing, and evaluating data to support migratory bird management, and evaluating public use and demand for the recreational benefits provided by the resource.

Major annual activities include an evaluation of duck, dove, and woodcock breeding populations; development of migratory game bird harvest regulations; and an evaluation of the kill of waterfowl. Ongoing projects include operation of the North American bird banding program, evaluating waterfowl habitat requirements, and coordinating joint migratory bird management with the States. Special attention is currently being given to evaluating the experimental point system for hunting waterfowl, zoning States for dove hunting, implementing a non-toxic substitute for lead shot, and implementing the provisions of the amended treaty between the United States and Mexico granting Federal protection to an additional 32 families of birds.

The increase will be used to (a) staff the Office of Migratory Bird Management, evaluate the introduction of non-toxic shot and the experimental point system, and provide coordination for migratory bird management programs with the States; (b) evaluate with modern statistical methods the waterfowl breeding population survey initiated in the late 1940's; (c) conduct a pilot study to evaluate public demand for migratory birds; (d) hire a flyway biologist trainee to maintain continuity of migratory bird survey and banding programs; (e) develop improved correction factors for aerial waterfowl surveys; and (f) provide added clerical help to handle the constantly increasing volume of data in the Bird Banding Laboratory and the Electronic Data Processing Section.

(2) Other Wildlife, $+76,000 and -6 positions.

(a) Curtailed management of the National Wildlife Refuge System, -$181,000 and -16 positions.

To assure more adequate funding of higher priority programs, primarily migratory bird and endangered species work, management operations principally concerned with big game will be reduced. Individual refuges affected by this decision will continue to provide habitat requirements for their existing animal populations. These refuges are also areas where the primary goal to sustain representative populations of indigenous species of mammals and/or non-migratory birds has largely been accomplished.

Free-roaming big game animals such as desert bighorn sheep, antelope, mule deer, and the endangered Sonoran pronghorn antelope are found on these sites. Since reduced management will not in most cases drastically affect the habitat on these sites, populations of these animals should be little affected. Ongoing biological investigations, surveys, census and law enforcement activities will be reduced or terminated. Public use activities will necessarily be curtailed, but areas will not be closed to the public unless required to protect the area or the resource.

Funding associated with this action will be utilized at other more productive refuges producing higher priority outputs; i.e., migratory birds and/or endangered species. In addition, lands will be retained, and benefits will continue to accrue to wildlife at these locations, though at a reduced level.

(b) Law Enforcement, $257,000, and 10 positions.

The Bureau's responsibilities in wildlife protection are continually expanding. An increasing national population, coupled with the mobility current affluence provides, puts continued pressures, not always legal, on our wildlife. Violations of interstate and international significance are becoming commonplace. To be responsive, these complaints must be investigated promptly and efficiently. Without adequate response, public support and cooperation is thwarted, and our efforts to suppress and intercept illegal international and interstate traffic in wildlife are severely curtailed.

Incidents of illegal interstate and foreign commerce involving wildlife are increasing. Investigations have revealed numerous large illegal commercial shipments of animal skins, hides, and furs. Two years of intensive investigation by Bureau enforcement agents resulted in detection of an international conspiracy to unlawfully kill alligators and traffic in their hides. The investigation involved persons in the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, and has so far identified over 120 possible defendants in seven States who have been responsible for illegally killing 127,000 alligators valued at $4,140,000.

Certain American outfitters and hunting guides are believed to be conducting illegal hunts for rare and endangered big game animals in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. One apprehended guide was known to charge $3,000 per client to hunt the endangered desert bighorn sheep in California. Detecting such violators and gathering evidence for conviction is constantly underway. But these investigations are difficult and time consuming, involving delicate undercover operations.

Federal jurisdiction attaches under the Lacey Act (18 U.S.C. 43) and the Black Bass Act (16 U.S.C. 852) when wildlife, which has been taken, transported, or sold in violation of another Federal law, or the law of a State or foreign country moves in interstate or foreign commerce. Proof of violations under these laws can only result after completion of complex investigations. This is compounded by the fact that the Federal statutes require proof of all the elements of the State or foreign law violation, necessitating time consuming, expensive investigations by highly trained investigators.

Additional enforcement responsibilities were created when Congress amended the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 in 1971 to prohibit shooting at certain birds, fish, and other animals from an aircraft.

(3) Marine mammals, $700,000 and 14 positions. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-5222) created new law enforcement and research responsibilities for four species: polar bear, walrus, sea otter, and manatee.

(a) Law enforcement, $300,000 and 11 positions.

The regulations for implementation of this Act will create many additional regulatory violations and establish a complex permit application and review procedure. Moreover, the Lacey Act (18 U.S.C. 43) provides sanctions for certain activities involving wildlife that was taken, transported, or sold in violation of an Act of Congress and, therefore, the new Marine Mammal Act also enlarges Bureau jurisdiction in this area. To provide for adequate enforcement, 8 agent positions and 3 clerical positions are needed. One agent will be stationed in the Washington office for development and review of regulations, policies, and procedures; permits administration and coordination of major investigations. For field enforcement, agents will be deployed as follows: Alaska--3, Washington--1, Oregon--1, California--1, and Florida--1. In addition to these additional positions, funds will be expended on training, operations, equipment, and support of the existing agent staff necessitated by these additional law enforcement responsibilities.

(b) Research, $400,000 and 3 positions.

The Act requires that the Secretary of the Interior publish a status report in the Federal Register on walrus, polar bear, manatee, and sea otter by June 21, 1973, and annually thereafter. In order to obtain information necessary for publishing status reports, and in order to intelligently manage populations of these species, studies will be undertaken through Bureau research and grant programs to outside groups.

In addition, the United States and the USSR signed an "Agreement of Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection." As a result, coordination and expansion of research with the Soviets will be mandatory in fiscal years 1974 through 1977. Joint programs and initiation of denning studies on polar bear and aerial surveys of walrus will be required.

Part of the increase ($100,000) will be utilized to support Bureau in-house research and administration of the grant provisions of the Act, as follows:

Walrus studies--$30,000 for one permanent position

Polar bear studies--one permanent position and $30,000 for U.S.-U.S.S.R. cooperative studies.

Manatee studies--one permanent position and $20,000 to initiate Florida population studies.

Marine mammal investigations--$20,000 for Bird and Mammal Laboratory to make data compilations and status analysis of other marine mammals.

The remaining $300,000 will be expended in grants for studies, as follows:

$125,000 will support polar bear research to determine for each subpopulation of the species whether this interbreeding group is depleted or not. Considerable effort will be required to observe bears, to mark them for identification, to determine movements to and from denning areas and wintering grounds, and to determine the environmental factors which determine polar bear distribution and abundance. Among these needs is an understanding of the complex ecological relationships pertaining to productivity of areas of polar bear abundance as well as an understanding of movements and populations of the ringed seal prey species.

Current knowledge of walrus populations is based mainly on that obtained from periodic aerial surveys on the wintering grounds. In order to gain understanding of population dynamics and trends in walrus numbers and the areas of migrational movement, $75,000 is requested. Expanded aerial surveys will be required in the areas north of the Bering Sea by which summer populations and breeding success can be determined.

Considerable research has been accomplished on sea otters in their Alaskan and Aleutian range and in California and the Pacific Northwest. However, requirements of the Marine Mammal Act dictate a knowledge of population levels of subpopulations of this species beyond that which now exists. Surveys will be conducted at a cost of $50,000. These will provide information on population trends of this species and in the various areas in which it occurs.

Also covered by the Act is the manatee, a large plant-eating aquatic mammal. Little is known of manatee population distribution, particularly away from the wintering areas in Florida. Surveys, at a cost of $50,000, are essential to determine population dynamics of this species. In order to follow movements to breeding areas it will be necessary to develop telemetry equipment and to do extensive monitoring of telemetered animals.

(4) Animal damage control, $800,000, and 37 positions

Executive Order No. 11643, signed February 8, 1972, banned the use on public lands of all chemical toxicants for the purpose of killing a predatory mammal or bird, and all chemical toxicants which cause secondary hazards to other wildlife. Since most predatory damage control techniques have been affected by this action, it is imperative that an increased research effort be developed to find new damage control methods.

Unfortunately, the controversy over predator control is in part a direct result of not having reliable information on the actual amount of damage that is occurring. Primarily, information in the past has been obtained through questionnaires and interviews and thus is subject to question because it often is based on opinions. Therefore, an initial research effort will be to provide more reliable, well substantiated information on predator caused losses.

Secondly, a concerted effort will be made to develop and register non-lethal predator damage control methods that can be used safely in the environment. In order to most effectively use these devices, it is necessary to learn to exploit weaknesses in predator behavior patterns.

A third area of needed research is to evaluate predator populations as they relate to populations of prey species such as rodents and rabbits. Evidence has been obtained by Bureau researchers which suggests that predators play a role in regulating prey populations. However, these relationships are not understood very well and studies are needed in order to document them.

A fourth area of research concerns the role predators play in wildlife disease transmission. Animals involved are many, but are primarily grouped as lesser carnivores. Methods are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of control programs in reducing the incidence and magnitude of disease outbreaks in wildlife populations.

Lastly, it is desirable to evaluate the esthetic value of predators. There are recreational values associated with predators, but the significance of this is undetermined.[1] Such information will be of assistance in the development of predator damage control programs.

The research effort on predators will be concentrated in 17 Western States and will be conducted at existing research stations located at Denver, Colorado, Logan, Utah, San Antonio, Texas, Twin Falls, Idaho, and Rawlins, Wyoming. Six of the 37 positions will be supervisory, while the remaining will be field research biologists.

(5) Employee compensation, $112,745.

This increase is needed to reimburse the Bureau of Employees Compensation, U.S. Department of Labor, for payments made to employees of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for work-connected death, disability, or injury.

(6) Wage Board Increases, $268,000

The total requested increase is $403,000, of which $135,000 is included in the Fish Resources activity. This justification supports both budget activities. It is needed to cover the part-year costs in fiscal year 1974 of wage rate increases made pursuant to surveys conducted in fiscal year 1973. The fiscal year 1974 requirement is the difference between the amount included in the appropriation base (proposed supplemental estimated for fiscal year 1973) and the full-year requirement in fiscal year 1974 for wage rate increases already in effect and expected to be approved through the end of 1973.

Most of the Bureau's wage rate schedules are based directly on those of other agencies (such as the Department of Defense, U.S. Forest Service, and Veteran's Administration) as a result of the Coordinated Federal Wage System. Public Law 85-872 required that Bureau schedules be made effective no later than the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after the 20th day following receipt of the other agencies' schedules. In most locations, such schedules are issued once each year. However, occasionally they are issued more often to reflect significant wage increases in the private employment sector.

The proposed increase is necessary to provide for continuing Bureau operations and maintenance at the 1973 fiscal year program level and does not provide for strengthening the program. If the requested increase is not provided, program deficiencies will occur in fish hatchery production due to reduced quantities of fish foods, supplies and materials, and fewer waterfowl use days due to a reduced program of wildlife habitat management.

Program of Work: The goal of the Wildlife Resources activity is to improve and maintain wildlife resources through the increasing of bird and mammal populations and improvement of their habitats while protecting the interests of man.

The operation of 342 national wildlife refuges comprising 30.5 million acres contributes significantly to the management of waterfowl and to the welfare of non-game species. Management programs on the refuges will afford top priority attention to the welfare of the Bureau's first and foremost responsibility--migratory birds. In order to accomplish this goal, reprogramming of funds and manpower from other, lower priority refuge functions will be accomplished. This will result in deemphasis of several program areas--public use (particularly those non-program related activities such as swimming, boating, picnicking, camping, boating, and water skiing); refuge programs designed for non-migratory resident wildlife species such as antelope, deer, and bighorn sheep; and minimally effective migratory bird programs, refuges that no longer produce waterfowl habitat at economical costs and have limited potential to provide for additional waterfowl production or use.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES FUNDING

Program	FY 1973 Estimate	FY 1974 Estimate	Change
Migratory Birds	$18,817,107	$20,743,601	+$1,926,494
Other Wildlife	6,594,000	7,370,000	+ 776,000
Animal Damage Control	4,715,000	5,515,000	+ 800,000
Cooperative Wildlife Units	1,140,000	1,140,000	...
Wage Board Increases	...	268,000	+ 268,000
Employee Compensation	283,654	396,399	+ 112,745
	$31,549,761	$35,433,000	+$3,883,239

Migratory Birds: The objectives are:

(1) To meet the requirements of people for both consumptive and non-consumptive recreational use of migratory birds.

(2) To enhance public understanding and appreciation of migratory birds and their importance to man's well-being.

(3) To contribute to a quality environment for the American people by preserving and improving migratory bird populations and their habitats.

Management of migratory birds includes the enforcement of regulations governing the take of game and the protection of non-game species by an authorized force of 174 U.S. Game Management Agents. This work is accomplished through first line patrol and by gaining cooperative assistance of about 6,000 State officers. The operation of 342 national wildlife refuges comprising 30.5 million acres contributes significantly to the management of waterfowl and to the welfare of non-game species. An extensive research and investigation program is conducted to provide data to guide management decisions, particularly those related to harvest regulations for game birds. These studies include annual evaluations of the status and harvest of waterfowl, doves, and woodcock; and long-term studies of the life history, ecology, and management of migratory birds.

Migratory Bird Program Results

Measurable outputs produced by the Migratory Bird Program include the maintenance and improvement of game duck breeding populations and harvest. While weather and its effect on production habitat is an important factor in annual production rates, breeding populations can be maintained only if excessive exploitation is prevented through appropriate harvest regulations. In addition to 17 million ducks, about 1.7 million geese and brant were taken by hunters in FY 1972. A total of 16.2 million trips were made by waterfowl hunters.

The trend in status of mourning dove populations is revealed by an annual survey conducted on 627 routes during the breeding season. While accurate harvest data is not available, recent estimates suggest that 25 to 40 million doves are shot annually by about 2 million hunters. More mourning doves are bagged by hunters than any other species of game bird.

The status of woodcock is also determined annually from a survey conducted on 752 routes during the breeding season. The data suggest that the woodcock breeding population increased slightly in 1972.

Convictions for violation of migratory bird regulations increased from 9,741 in fiscal year 1971 to 10,014 in fiscal year 1972. New enforcement responsibilities have resulted from the amended Convention with Mexico, which added 32 families to the list of migratory birds now given Federal protection by both nations.

In fiscal year 1972, national wildlife refuges provided 1.6 billion waterfowl use days (1 bird for 1 day = 1 waterfowl use day). About 1.7 million waterfowl were produced on the refuge system, and the system provided 422,000 days recreation for migratory bird hunters.

Research continued on an intensive evaluation of mallard banding and survey data, canvasback habitat conditions and population dynamics, and on the nesting requirements of ducks. Sixty research reports concerning migratory birds and their habitats were published in fiscal year 1972.

Other Wildlife: The objectives are:

(1) To acquire and manage lands containing desirable mammal and non-migratory bird habitat.

(2) To maintain mammal and non-migratory bird populations on this habitat.

(3) To protect mammal and non-migratory bird populations from overuse.

(4) To provide resource management information for Federal and State land management agencies, private organizations, and individuals.

Mammals and non-migratory birds are important inhabitants of the ecosystem and as the Nation continues its material growth and development, it becomes obvious that these species will find it increasingly difficult to survive. Through legal authority granted by the Sikes Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, National Wildlife Refuge Act of 1966, Fish and Wildlife Act, Water Resources Recreation Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, the Department of the Interior attempts to insure that wildlife species receive equal consideration in decisions affecting habitat alteration. As the Department's major environmental agency, this charge has been delegated to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Since most mammals and non-migratory birds reside within a given State, it is primarily considered the State's sovereign and jurisdictional responsibility to manage such species. Bureau

responsibility resides primarily on federally owned or operated lands such as national wildlife refuges, national parks, national forests, military installations, and Indian reservations.

In 1972, on national wildlife refuges alone, there were 8,420,534 use days by such animals as bison, elk, antelope, big horn sheep, bear, and mountain goats.

During fiscal year 1974, regulations will be promulgated for new marine mammal legislation and to control hunting from aircraft. In addition, monitoring procedures related to the current importation program will be revised; an agreement to initiate wildlife technical planning assistance on U.S. Air Force installations will be initiated and long-range wildlife management plans for each major Indian reservation will be developed. Research studies pertaining to the effects of range and forest management on wildlife, the role of fire in managing wildlife, and determining habitat requirements of wildlife species will be initiated. These studies will be published in technical publications and reports.

Benefits to be derived as a result of this budget investment are:

(1) Preservation of wildlife populations for the enrichment of man's culture.

(2) Economic improvement of communities through utilization of the wildlife resources.

(3) Increased public recreational opportunities associated with wildlife and its habitat.

(4) Accumulation of knowledge necessary to manage wildlife resources.

(5) Increased public awareness of our wildlife heritage.

Animal Damage Control: The objectives are:

(1) To develop methods and provide assistance to protect agricultural, forest, range, and wildlife resources from wildlife damage.

(2) To develop damage assessment methods and employ them in measuring the extent of damage caused by wildlife.

(3) To develop methods and provide assistance to public health agencies in suppressing wildlife-borne diseases.

Predatory mammals, rodents, and most bird species are not generally classified as game species and consequently are not usually included in local and State wildlife management programs. These animals often cause damage to agricultural products which must be alleviated with methods least harmful to the environment. Damage to agricultural products by wildlife often overlaps county and State boundaries and requires coordination of State and Federal efforts. The Department of the Interior was charged with this responsibility by the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 7 U.S.C. 426-426-b). Executive Order 11643 (February 1972) "Environmental Safeguards on Activities for Animal Damage Control on Federal Lands" also has a direct bearing on this program. To prevent damage caused by wildlife, the Bureau must utilize trained biologists in operational and extension type programs. These programs involve most non-game mammals and birds found in the United States. Programs are, for the most part, cooperative with State and local governments and they are designed to protect man's interests while recognizing wildlife values.

Animal Damage Control Program Results

	FY 1972 Actual	FY 1973 Estimated
Requests for wildlife borne disease suppression responded to	1,006	1,124
Airports assisted in preventing bird aircraft strikes	90	94
Agricultural resource protection requests responded to	29,694	39,284
Natural resource protection requests responded to	653	792
Urban facility protection requests responded to	4,497	4,805

The program provides biological soundness in resolving conflicts between man and wildlife through the dissemination of technical information and through skilled assistance. Some of the more obvious benefits of the program are:

(1) Reduction of public health hazards caused by wildlife-borne diseases.

(2) Improvement in the aesthetic quality of the urban environment.

(3) Reduction of animal-caused damages to residential, commercial, and industrial facilities.

(4) Increased amount of agricultural, forest, and range production available for use by man.

(5) Protection of wildlife resources from indiscriminate control practices.

Cooperative Wildlife Research Units: The objectives are:

(1) To further the wildlife research function of the Bureau and to assist in satisfying national wildlife research needs through active cooperation with other research installations.

(2) To insure that an adequate complement of wildlife biologists with quality advanced training is available to the profession.

The Cooperative Wildlife Unit program was introduced in 1935 to meet the need for professionally trained personnel in the field of wildlife conservation. Each wildlife unit is supported cooperatively by the Bureau, the Wildlife Management Institute, and at the State level by the State fish and game department, and the associated university. These units, located at 20 State universities, are conducting research and supervising graduate research that complements the Bureau's other research programs and augments research of many other agencies in addition to providing trained personnel for wildlife agencies and for teaching environmental science.

93-397 O - 73 - 41

Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit Program Results

In 1972, a total of 27 students receiving bachelors' degrees, 69 receiving masters' degrees, and 19 receiving doctors' degrees were provided support by the unit program. Over 80 percent of these students are now employed in wildlife or related positions. Unit staff and collaborators supervised 436 research projects and published 159 papers detailing research results. The balanced distribution of the units' research efforts are shown in the table below:

Subject	Number of Studies 1971	1972
1. Waterfowl and Wetlands	67	74
2. Other Migratory Birds	30	38
3. Pesticides	19	27
4. Diseases and Parasites	11	11
5. Animal Damage Control	29	54
6. Rare and Endangered	13	15
7. Wildlife Ecology on Public Lands	38	45
8. Foreign Studies	2	3
9. Resident Species and Miscellaneous	200	169
	430	436

The wildlife units utilizing graduate students, provide the Bureau with the capability to respond quickly to urgent research needs without the requirement of employing full-time professional scientists. They also improve the quality of training received by wildlife graduate students through close association with personnel of the management agencies. Active Bureau involvement in this program has facilitated the recruitment of quality professionals, and the units have also provided for closest contact between the research arm of the Bureau and the academic community.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

(1) On March 10, 1972, an amendment to the Convention between the United States and the United Mexican States for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Animals (1936) was adopted. This amendment affords Federal protection to an additional 32 families of birds. Of particular significance was the inclusion of six families that encompass all birds of prey, and a number of families which include species that are listed as endangered.

(2) Following the President's Executive Order 11643 banning the use of toxicants to control predator damage, a new effort was required to maintain predator damage control capability. The Bureau conducted an accelerated animal damage control program in critical areas, without the use of chemical toxicants and successfully held depredation losses on sheep in these specific areas to levels comparable to previous years.

(3) Blackbirds cause significant losses of field corn in a number of areas of the United States. The Bureau, during the past few years, has maintained research and operational programs to find methods to reduce these losses. This effort recently resulted in the registration of a fright-producing chemical "Avitrol" for use in field corn. The compound is not hazardous to the environment and is specific to blackbirds when used properly.

(4) The northern spotted owl is a secretive inhabitant of the Pacific Northwest. Little was known regarding the habitat requirements and nesting of this species prior to studies begun by the Oregon Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit in the early spring of 1972. These studies, which are continuing, have shown that this species is dependent on overmature stands of Douglas fir for

nesting. The investigators believed the spotted owl is threatened with endangerment because current timber management emphasizes the harvest of the overmature fir stands. This information has been conveyed to the agencies responsible for controlling timber harvest and, hopefully, forest management practices will reflect the need for providing overmature stands of Douglas fir for this species.

(5) Raptor Electrocution. During 1969-72 over 400 raptors, primarily golden eagles, were electrocuted on electric power distribution lines in the West. The Bureau, BLM, USFS, State game and fish departments, national conservation agencies, and public and investor-owned power companies are identifying offending lines and altering them to reduce their lethal aspects. As a result of these efforts, lines have been altered in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Nevada, and raptor losses from these lines have been virtually eliminated.

(6) The modified process of establishing waterfowl hunting regulations resulted in improved relations with the Flyway Councils and the States. The Director's Waterfowl Advisory Committee was particularly appreciative of receiving duck status information simultaneously with the Bureau staff. There appears to be a more cooperative attitude among the States regarding the establishing of waterfowl regulations because of the increased role in the process played by the Flyway Councils which are composed of State conservation directors.

3. Fishery Resources: Fiscal year 1973, $19,136,000; fiscal year 1974, $19,109,000; decrease $27,000. The decrease consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1) $+414,000	+11	$3,432,000	128	Anadromous fisheries-provide Atlantic salmon coordination; operate new hatcheries, improve four.
(2) -576,000	-30	8,754,000	379	Other inland waters-reduce hatchery operations and research laboratory, increase hatchery operations.
(3) +135,000	...			Wage board increases.
-27,000	-19			

Cost Factors Involved in Increases

(1) Eleven permanent positions at an average annual rate of $13,550 ($149,000); for support services and expenses for Atlantic Salmon Coordinator, $40,000; for purchase of fish food and other supplies for Atlantic and Pacific Salmon program, $225,000.

Need for Increases: (1) Coastal anadromous fisheries, $+414,000 and +11 positions. Includes the following:

(a) Atlantic Salmon program, $112,000 and 4 positions.

The Atlantic Salmon, once abundant in every major river basin in New England, is now in short supply. Water pollution and physical barriers in the streams have seriously reduced the populations of this highly desirable fish. Restoration and management must be accomplished through a combination of stream improvement, provision of fish passage-ways, pollution abatement, and stocking of the improved habitat.

To accomplish the extensive work required, cooperation of Federal, Canadian, State and local authorities, and private groups and individuals is essential. To make the effort truly cooperative, a full-time coordinator will be needed. The sum of $60,000 will permit the assignment of such a coordinator and provide the necessary support services, travel, and related expenses.

The amount of $52,000 and 3 positions will make it possible to initiate production at the new Green Lake National Fish Hatchery in Maine. To assure success of the restoration program, the immediate annual requirement is for one million smolts, with the ultimate goal of three million for annual stocking on a sustained basis.

A Federal hatchery system capability to meet this management requirement is needed as the States' resources are already overtaxed. Initial production at Green Lake will approximate 300,000 fry and fingerling fish, to hold over until they reach the smolt stage (ready to travel down to the sea where rapid growth takes place). When fully operational, Green Lake will produce a minimum of 600,000 one-year smolts, or 300,000 to 400,000 two-year smolts.

(b) Pacific Salmon program, $302,000 and 7 positions.

The Federal fish hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest are an integral and essential component of the total effort aimed at maintaining adequate spawning runs of the several species of Pacific Salmon. To mitigate the losses to the sport and commercial salmon fishing interests, caused by high dams constructed for hydroelectric and other purposes, optimum hatchery production must be maintained.

At the Tehama-Colusa National Fish Hatchery, California, $116,000 and 3 positions are needed to raise production to the next level of the planned production schedule. Presently producing about 4 million chinook salmon in the artificial spawning channels constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, this increase in funds and manpower will raise the production level to 5 million. The artificial spawning channels are integrated with the Tehama-Colusa irrigation canal system, and were constructed to mitigate loss of salmon spawning area inundated by the Red Bluff Diversion Dam. Operating at full capability, the Tehama-Colusa spawning channel system should eventually provide about 15 million chinook salmon annually for release and seaward migration. Present irrigation use and related water handling facilities, however, do not permit the attainment of this goal. The next production level planned, therefore, is for 10 million chinooks annually.

The Kooskia National Fish Hatchery, Idaho, requires $33,000 and 2 positions to maintain a production level of 600,000 chinook salmon. The two additional positions are desirable as facilities being constructed in fiscal years 1973 and 1974--water re-use and reconditioning system--will be in the process of becoming operational and will require more manpower. The increase is primarily for salaries and related costs.

The Quinault National Fish Hatchery, Washington, requires an increase of $123,000 and one position. With this, there will be an increase in production of about 4,900,000 salmon (120,000 pounds), resulting from the increased ability to fully utilize hatchery facilities which are now being developed. This should facilitate operation at full capacity, with a total production of 9,300,000 fish (205,000 pounds), providing about 45,100 fisherman days of use. Located on the Quinault Indian Reservation, this hatchery makes a significant contribution to the economy of the Quinault Tribe.

The new Warm Springs, Oregon, National Fish Hatchery will begin production in fiscal year 1974, requiring $30,000 and one position. Located on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, it will produce both salmon and trout to support recreational and commercial fishing opportunities on reservation lands. When completed, this hatchery will produce about 1.5 million chinook and silver salmon and trout annually with a combined weight at release of about 165,000 pounds. This production will support approximately 100,000 fisherman days by 1975. Initial production in fiscal year 1974 will approximate 86,000 salmon (10,000 pounds) and will support an estimated 3,000 fisherman days, a significant contribution to the present total fisherman use on the reseryation of 40,000 man days. Economic benefits will accrue to the Indians from the sale of fishing permits, provision of guide services, commercial fishing, and related enterprises.

(2) Other inland waters, -$576,000 and -30 positions. Includes the following:

(a) Increased operation at 3 hatcheries, $239,000 and +9 positions.

The Allegheny National Fish Hatchery, Pennsylvania, where initial production will take place in fiscal year 1974, requires $46,000 and three positions. This hatchery has been established to provide brook, brown, and rainbow trout for management of waters within the Allegheny National Forest and other waters in New York and Pennsylvania. A secondary purpose is to produce coho salmon

for the eastern Great Lakes. Although still under construction, fish cultural operations will begin in fiscal year 1974--with about 500,000 fish (5,000 pounds) to be produced. Approximately 30,000 fisherman days can be supported by the portion of these fish to be stocked. When construction is completed and full operations are underway, annual production will total 650,000 trout and salmon weighing about 125,000 pounds.

The Lahontan National Fish Hatchery, Nevada, with an increase of $121,000 and one position, will realize an increase of 1,100,000 fish (50,000 pounds) supporting an increase of 22,900 fisherman days. This station produces the Lahontan cutthroat trout, a rare and endangered species, for stocking in Pyramid Lake on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation and in Walker Lake, which is partly on the Walker River Indian Reservation. The funds increase, for salaries, fish food, and equipment, will make it possible to raise production to the full capacity of the hatchery as presently developed. Again, benefits accruing to the Indian tribes are similar to those outlined above.

The San Marcos National Fish Hatchery, Texas, will require $72,000 and 5 positions to begin fish production. This is another station still under construction, but where we can also enter the initial operational phase in fiscal year 1974. Approximately 2 million warmwater fish will be produced, weighing about 20,000 pounds, which can support up to 340,000 fisherman days of public use. After completion, annual production will be about 3.8 million fish. These fish will be used to manage new reservoirs, small watershed impoundments, and lakes in Texas, and to meet stocking requirements in waters on Federal lands in adjacent southwestern states. This new facility replaces two older hatcheries in Texas which have been closed in recent years.

(b) Transfer of two hatcheries to State agencies, -$145,000 and -8 positions.

Transfer of Springville National Fish Hatchery to the Utah Fish and Game Division, -$83,000 and -4 positions.

This will involve terminating operation of a hatchery where the State of Utah will take it over. Transfer is possible because most stocking commitments for this station can now be met by the new Jones Hole National Fish Hatchery. Springville is adjacent to an existing State hatchery, with which it shares a common water supply. The two stations can be more effectively operated as one unit.

Transfer Lyman, Mississippi, National Fish Hatchery to a State agency, -$62,000 and -4 positions.

The output of the Lyman facility is not presently needed to meet the management requirement for warm water fish in Mississippi. The hatchery will be turned over to the State Game and Fish Commission on a term-lease agreement and can be recovered by the Federal Government in the event a need should arise in the future.

(c) Program reduction at national fish hatcheries, -$550,000 and -26 positions

In order to finance high priority programs in the Bureau, it becomes necessary to curtail some programs of lower priority. The national fish hatchery system has been carefully evaluated and overall priorities have been assigned. To effect a savings of the magnitude indicated, to be used in other programs, two hatcheries have been selected for transfer to State agencies, and operations will be reduced at other hatcheries. It has been determined that the level of operation of hatcheries in the Southeast can be reduced and still meet management needs. A few other hatcheries are relatively low priority programs as a result of excessive cost of production and distribution, physical condition of the facilities, and operational deficiencies. These

actions are in line with the national budget constraints of identifying weak or inefficient programs and redirecting the funds.

(d) Closure of one fishery research laboratory, -$120,000, and -5 positions.

The laboratory selected is one where research has been aligned primarily with native and introduced salmonid fishes. Such research can be carried out in conjunction with work at other existing Bureau installations with a resultant savings in total cost.

(3) Wage Board increases, $135,000 and no positions. See justification under Wildlife Resources, page 11.

Program of Work. The goal of the Fishery Resources activity is to meet the public demand for recreational fishing while maintaining the Nation's fishes and their habitats at a level that will assure continued survival. The program planned consists of the conduct of research in support of the general fishery programs, the preparation of fishery management recommendations based upon biological investigations and the rearing and stocking of fish. The 1974 program adjustment involves primarily hatchery operations, reducing operations at some stations and increasing others in accordance with the needs of the fisheries and station capabilities. Two hatcheries will be transferred to States.

FISHERY RESOURCES FUNDING

Program	FY 1973 Estimate	FY 1974 Estimate	Change
Coastal anadromous fisheries	$ 3,018,000	$ 3,432,000	$ +414,000
Great Lakes fisheries	2,353,000	2,353,000	...
Reservoir fisheries	3,126,000	3,126,000	...
Inland fisheries	9,330,000	8,754,000	-576,000
Cooperative fishery units	1,309,000	1,309,000	...
Wage board increases	...	135,000	+135,000
Totals	$19,136,000	$19,109,000	$ - 27,000

Coastal anadromous fisheries: The objectives are:

(1) To provide fish passages and protection facilities, and produce and stock fish of the species required to maintain the fishery.

(2) To assess needs for additional conservation, development and enhancement activities.

(3) To develop comprehensive plans on a State, regional, or watershed basis which satisfy management objectives, taking into account multiple uses and stresses, and related resource programs.

The coastal anadromous fish program is accomplished through a series of Bureau activities in 16 of the 24 coastal States. These include fish production, stocking, disease and nutrition research, management studies, and intergovernmental training programs. Principal coastal anadromous species in the program are coho and chinook salmon, steelhead trout, sea-run cutthroat trout, striped bass (rockfish), Atlantic salmon, three species of river herring (alewives, blueback herring, and hickory shad), smelt, American shad, Alabama shad, sturgeon, and sheefish. Some of the areas where we are working are the Connecticut, Delaware, Penobscot, and Hudson Rivers in the Northeast, most major river systems in the Northwest, and Choctawhatchee Bay in Florida. Through the combined efforts of the Bureau at 13 hatcheries, and cooperative State-Federal grant-in-aid projects at eight hatcheries and 31 rearing ponds,

the expected annual production of all coastal anadromous species amounts to about 37,000,000 fish, weighing in excess of 1,000,000 pounds.

Research projects on nutrition, disease prophylaxis and treatment, and effects of pollutants are performed by means of 20 studies at four laboratories and field stations.

Coastal Anadromous Program Results

	FY 1973	FY 1974
1. Number of fish stocked	37,000,000	37,000,000
2. Pounds of fish stocked	1,000,000	1,000,000
3. Number of technical publications and reports	25	28
4. Aid to Indians (Projects)	18	18
5. Fisherman days resulting from program	1,150,000	1,150,000

In addition to the sport fishing indicated above, there will be an improved commercial fishery resulting from the stocking. The combined sport and commercial fishing provides economic benefits to all coastal areas.

Great Lakes Fisheries: The objectives are:

(1) To improve the quality, abundance, and productivity of the sport and related commercial fishery resources of the Great Lakes by providing Federal leadership in participation with other Federal agencies, Canada, the States, and the fishing industry.

(2) To support and participate in the Great Lakes Fishery Commission with special emphasis identifying long-term needs, and developing action programs for each.

(3) To assess the condition of fish stocks and recommend measures for their utilization and protection.

(4) To reduce sea lamprey populations to a level where self-sustaining populations to lake trout are established.

The Bureau's Great Lakes Fishery Program is an integral part of a large complex program for conserving international fishery resources of the Great Lakes. It is complicated by international agreements and State management jurisdiction within the boundaries of each State. The Department of the Interior has broad responsibility to conduct many activities that relate to program objectives. Among these are the gathering and analysis of data pertaining to fish stocks and harvest; research on the aquatic environment; restoration and maintenance of the fish stocks using the output of the national fish hatchery system; conducting sea lamprey research and control (as an agent of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission which is funded by the Department of State); participating in planning water development projects; and providing grant-in-aid funds (primarily Anadromous Fish Act) to the Great Lakes States for hatchery construction, stream improvement, and stock assessment.

Great Lakes Fisheries Program Results

	FY 1973 (Estimated)	FY 1974 (Estimated)
1. Number of man days fishing provided	18,950,000	20,100,000
2. Number of Bureau reared fish stocked	4,709,000	4,700,000
3. Number of streams treated containing sea lamprey	69	77
4. Number of technical publications and reports produced	49	68

The Great Lakes form the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world. They have a surface area of 95,000 square miles, of which 61,000 square miles are in the United States. More than 30 million people live in the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes Basin, and half of these are located in urban areas. Thus, these waters are important economically and recreationally to the inhabitants of the Basin.1/ A vigorous program will provide for increased management effectiveness of the Great Lakes States, Province of Ontario; improved quality of the fish; increased protection of the sport and commercial fishery from pollutants and predation of the sea lamprey; and increased sport fishing opportunities and production of food fishes. All of these combined will lead to a sustained economic growth of tourist and recreation communities bordering these waters.

The lake trout restoration program is showing definite progress, and natural reproduction is now evident. This is particularly significant as the resource was virtually wiped out when the program started.

Reservoir Fisheries: The objectives are:

(1) To increase reservoir fish production by improving and applying good management and enhancement practices.

(2) To increase the precision of estimating the amount of sport fishing by identifying and cataloging the various reservoir types; gathering and analyzing reservoir fish production data nationally; developing a system that will allow comparative evaluations of reservoir production and yield, and encourage fish production and angler harvest studies by State agencies.

(3) To create greater fishing opportunities by altering existing fish populations, introducing new species, and obtaining access to closed waters; and restoring depleted fisheries.

Nine and a half million surface acres of reservoirs (counting those over 500 acres in size) are scattered throughout the United States. These reservoirs have completely altered the angling habits, and to a large degree the recreational pursuits of a substantial portion of the population. These waters represent the only type of fish habitats subject to extensive increase in numbers and surface areas in the years ahead. By the year 2000, it is estimated there will be an additional 10 million acres of reservoirs. These, plus those already constructed, will have to provide for 277 million man days of fishing if we are to meet projected needs.

1/ See graph "Fishing Pressure Projections" on page 34.

Reservoir Fisheries Program Results

	FY 1973 (Estimated)	FY 1974 (Estimated)
1. Number of fish stocked	20,000,000	20,000,000
2. Number of acres of water under Federal control	13,000,000	13,000,000
3. Number of man days of fishing on reservoirs over 500 acres	150,000,000	150,000,000
4. Number of technical reports completed	32	24

Inland Fisheries: The objectives are:

(1) To develop new and improved techniques for sport fishery management by conducting research in fish genetics, disease, nutrition, taxonomy and biological and chemical controls.

(2) To improve sport fishing opportunities to the Nation's anglers by providing technical assistance and hatchery produced fish for the management of fishing waters on Federal, State, and other lands.

(3) To provide technical assistance in the management of sport and commercial fisheries on Indian lands to allow for their intensified utilization while maintaining the environmental integrity of the total resource.

During 1970, 21 million citizens went fishing in the fresh waters of the United States, other than reservoirs. Total fishing effort amounted to 462 million recreation days and $2.7 billion was spent in pursuit of the sport. Most of the thousands of waters fished were under management by a State or Federal fishery biologist. Many were the subject of research studies and many more received fish from Federal and State hatcheries.

Bureau efforts include the provision of technical assistance for the management of waters on 506 areas including 82 Indian reservations, 197 national wildlife refuge and military areas, and 227 national forests, national parks, and other installations. Also included is the production and distribution of 120 million fish weighing approximately 5 million pounds from 80 national fish hatcheries in 45 States. Ten fishery research laboratories produced 46 technical publications and reports relating to fresh water fishery problems. The Bureau's program requires close coordination with the fish and game agencies of all 50 States and many other Federal and private entities.

Bureau involvement is dictated by interagency agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs regarding assistance in fishery matters on Indian trust lands, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1956 and 16 U.S.C. 670a (Fish and Wildlife Conservation on Military Reservations).

Inland Fisheries Program Results

	FY 1973 (Estimated)	FY 1974 (Estimated)
Total number areas provided management services	506	516
Man days fishing provided	9,400,000	9,000,000
Number of fish stocked	120,000,000	110,000,000
Weight of fish stocked	5,000,000	4,600,000
Number of technical publications and reports produced	46	49

The benefits of the program are primarily realized by the fishing public in terms of more opportunities to fish and better fishing success. Spin off benefits include cleaner and healthier aquatic habitats.

Technical assistance provided to the Indian results in increased economic benefits to the tribes ranging from modest to substantial. Training of young Indians is geared to provide them with the necessary knowledge and experience to eventually take over the complete management of their aquatic resources.

Fishery research is generally of the long-term type which is difficult for individual States to perform and the results are normally applicable nationwide.

Cooperative Fishery Units: The objectives are:

(1) To conduct fishery research to meet the specialized needs of the Bureau, State fish and game agencies, and universities.

(2) To train new and existing fishery biologists to solve the current problems of fishery resources management.

(3) To provide technical expertise to other Federal and State fishery personnel by conducting extension support services.

Twenty-five Cooperative Fishery Units are located at universities throughout the United States. The units, administered in cooperation with the Bureau, State fish and game agencies and universities, are vitally assisting in the conservation of the Nation's fishery resources. During fiscal year 1972, unit personnel supervised and participated in 274 research projects and taught courses attended by more than 1,000 students. As a result of this effort, 48 advanced degrees were awarded and 71 research studies were completed.

Each unit has its own program responsive to the area needs of the cooperating agencies. Some are highly specialized in certain problem solving areas, while others are general in scope. Collectively, the units are working closely with people of different agencies on a wide variety of resource problems to help insure the perpetuation of this country's valuable fish stocks and aquatic habitats. The following data illustrate the Cooperative Fishery Units research commitment to current fishery problems.

Research Area	Units Participating
Pollution	15
Commercial fisheries	13
Socioeconomic	11
Flow modifications	10
Estuaries	9
Rare and endangered fishes	6
Diseases and parasites	5
Genetic	5

Cooperative Fishery Units Program Results

	FY 1973	FY 1974
1. Number of research projects	250	250
2. Number of fishery biologists trained	50	50
3. Number of extension activities	50	50
4. Number of Federal areas and Indian reservations provided technical assistance	25	25
5. Number of minority students trained	15	20

A need urgently exists for specialized interagency research to improve fishery resources that is responsive to local requirements. The multiple demands on the Nation's aquatic resources will increase this need. The services of fishery biologists, highly skilled in all phases of aquatic problem solving, are required now and will increase. An era of public and legal demands for competence, including certification and advanced training, is incumbent upon the fisheries profession. The Cooperative Fishery Units have highly competent staffs and are capable of achieving the foregoing research, training and extension objectives. Through Unit programs, the dual goals of research and training are accomplished simultaneously.

Summary of Indian Fisheries Assistance: Included in the foregoing programs are various aspects of Indian Fisheries Assistance. A recapitulation follows:

	FY 1973	FY 1974
Included in Coastal Anadromous Fisheries		
Number of fish stocked on Indian lands	7,150,000	7,150,000
Pounds of fish stocked on Indian lands	110,000	110,000
Aid to Indians (number of projects)	18	18
Included in Reservoir Fisheries		
Number of fish stocked on Indian lands	1,076,000	1,076,000
Pounds of fish stocked on Indian lands	154,000	154,000
Number of man days of fishing	8,000,000	8,000,000
Included in Inland Fisheries		
Number of fish stocked on Indian lands	6,395,000	6,395,000
Pounds of fish stocked on Indian lands	650,000	650,000
Number of Indian tribes assisted	90	92
Man days fishing provided	500,000	500,000

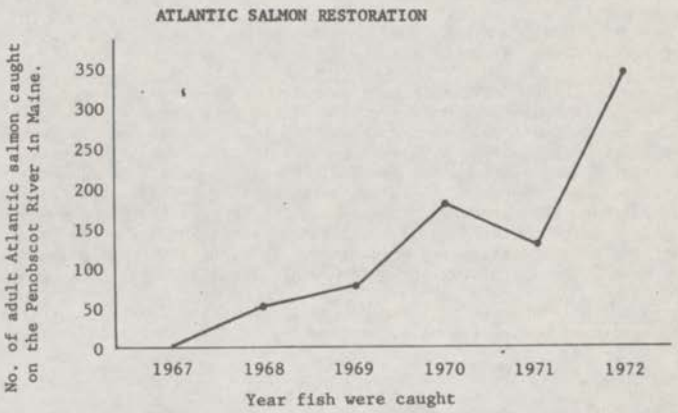
Such assistance results in economic benefits to the Indian tribes from the fish utilized by the Indians themselves, as well as from the use of Indian

lands managed for sport fishing--sale of permits, guide services, concession operations, and so on. Training of young Indians in management of their aquatic resources will result in more independence as well as greater economic benefits.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments:

(1) Bureau research scientists participated in the International Field Year Great Lakes by conducting the most intensive fish population assessment studies ever conducted on the Great Lakes. This cooperative effort with the State of New York and the Province of Ontario has revealed that a substantial forage fish base is available in the lake. The forage fish should support introductions of salmon and trout. Now that sea lamprey control has been initiated in Lake Ontario, on both the United States and Canadian shores, there is exciting promise of new sport and commercial fisheries.

(2) A new technique for accelerating growth of lake trout in hatcheries to allow them to be stocked in the fall rather than in the spring promises to allow a substantial increase in production. The rapidly grown (Force fed) trout have survived by a ratio of 2 to 1 when compared with conventionally grown trout.



(3) The above graph illustrates the progress which has been made over the past six years in restoring the run of Atlantic Salmon on the Penobscot River in Maine. The restoration of this river is a result of fish reared at the Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery, East Orland, Maine.

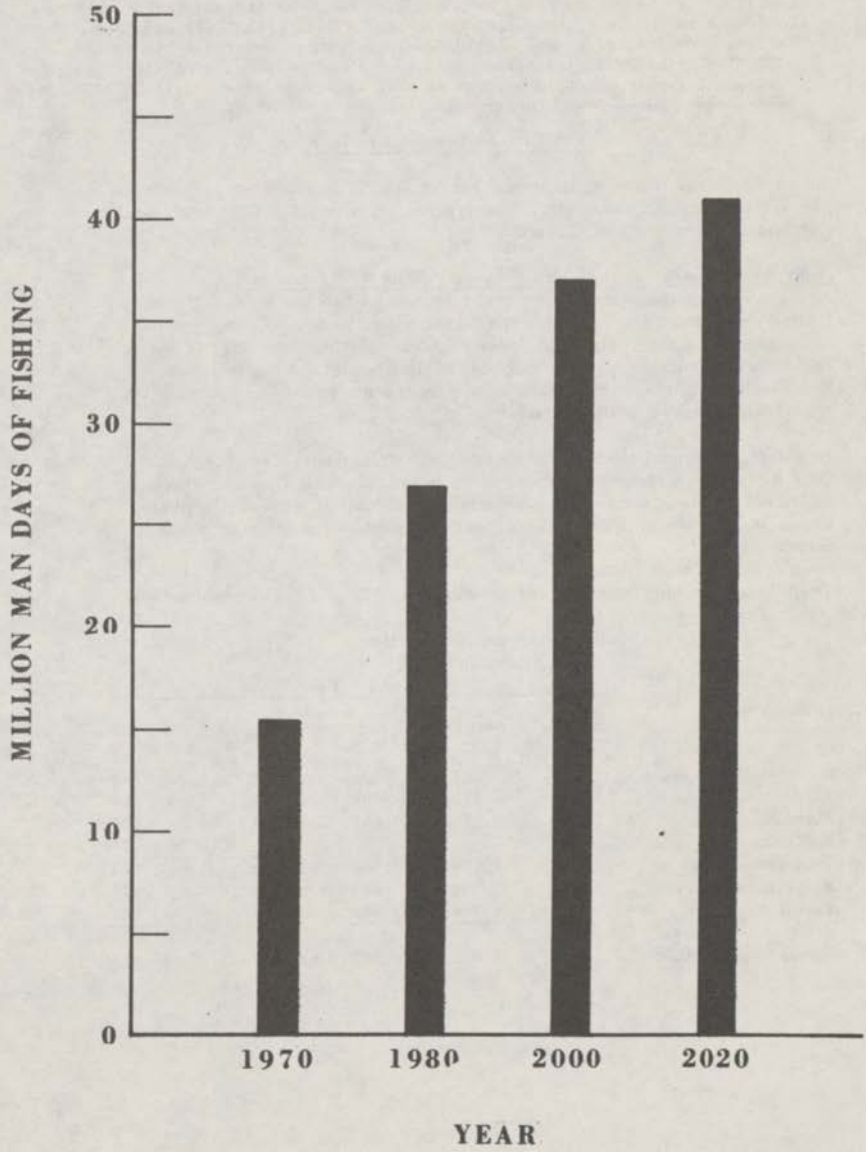
(4) Experimental work has shown that the Columbia River Coho salmon contributed heavily to the Oregon troll fishery in the ocean. Hatchery fish from the Columbia River contributed more than two-thirds of the catch in 1968. Success of the Oregon troll fishery has been similar to that shown for the Coho sport fishery and returns to the river. Record catches were made in 1970 and again in 1971.

(5) Bureau fishery research chemists have developed two new techniques and invented and patented a device for isolation and separation of pesticide and organic pollutants. These breakthroughs will save time, manpower, and will increase accuracy of measurement of residues in fish, fish food organisms,

water, soil, and plant materials. Such data are essential for the registration or identification of chemicals hazardous to fish and wildlife and environment.

(6) Pollution abatement at fish hatcheries is being investigated by personnel at the Lamar Fish Cultural Development Center, Pennsylvania. Initial efforts were directed toward the use of settling basins, which were shown to be 80 percent effective in removing metabolic wastes. A settling basin was installed at the Jordan River National Fish Hatchery, Michigan. Dewatering equipment is now being tested to increase its efficiency. We are also testing a device called a "Lamella Separator" which has proven to be as effective as other sedimentation devices. The separator has the advantages of requiring only about 10 percent as much land area as a settling basin, is self-cleaning, and lower installation costs.

FISHING PRESSURE PROJECTIONS FOR THE U.S. GREAT LAKES



4. Endangered species: Fiscal year 1973, $4,172,000; Fiscal year 1974, $4,372,000, increase, $200,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+200,000	+6	$1,011,000	40	Increase importation law enforcement of endangered species.
$+200,000	+6			

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Six permanent positions at an annual rate of $20,200, including premium pay $121,200; purchase of six police-type automobiles, $18,000; equipment purchases and operations, $60,800.

Need for Increase: Importation controls, $200,000 - 6 positions. As an aid to enforcement, the law requires that all fish and wildlife, with limited exceptions, imported into the United States must pass through one of the ports of entry designated under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior. The number of ports has been limited to eight to monitor fish and wildlife imports, including live animals and their parts or products, by actual inspection of the shipments.

At a designated port of entry, fish and wildlife shipments may enter the United States via personal baggage of travelers, air freight, ocean cargo, and the U.S. Mail. Since air shipments are heaviest at night while other channels have a continuous volume, many shipments are released without inspection.

The following table illustrates the growing magnitude of these importations:

Wildlife Imported into the U.S.
(in thousands)

	Calendar Year				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (6mo.)
Mammals	141	117	101	103	250
Birds	492	572	688	995	467
Fish	64,254	73,695	83,867	98,972	59,979
Mollusks & Crustaceans	180	1,939	10,768	5,928	1,803
Amphibians	171	339	573	392	279
Reptiles	1,950	1,394	2,110	1,404	2,207
Total Live Wildlife	67,188	78,056	98,107	107,794	64,985

Such rapid growth in fish and wildlife importations into the United States continues to necessitate an increase in the enforcement staff at designated ports of entry. A significant volume of unlawful imports enter at Chicago through the U.S. Mails and via ocean shipping channels through the St. Lawrence seaway. The one-agent staff at Chicago must be increased to monitor these other importation avenues.

Twenty-three ports of entry along the Canadian border and seven along the Mexican border have been designated to permit importation of wildlife because of their substantial traditional use by importers. None of these ports is staffed. Intermittent monitoring indicates heavy use of the Canadian border ports by fur importers, many of whose shipments contain furs from animals not originating in Canada.

A similar, but more complex, condition exists along the Mexican border. In addition to valuable wildlife shipments from animals originating in Mexico, including furs from the endangered spotted cats, a voluminous illegal traffic of animals originating in Central and South America is occurring through the seven designated ports.

Thus the increase is necessary to expand the staff by one agent at Chicago and station two agents along the Canadian and three along the Mexican borders.

Program of Work: The goal of the Endangered Species program is to restore, to the point at which they are once again viable components of their ecosystems, species and subspecies of vertebrates, mollusks, and crustaceans which have been identified as being threatened with extinction.

At present, the endangered species program is transitional between two stages. Earlier efforts were largely devoted to identifying the species endangered and why they were regressing. Although many of these questions still exist, many have been answered. Where answers on the cause of endangerment have been obtained, recovery plans are being prepared to correct the problems. The final step will be to implement the plans and effect the recovery of the animal populations concerned. Intensified effort will be directed towards the preservation of endangered species on a worldwide basis. Law enforcement, particularly preventive enforcement, will be an important part of this stepped-up effort.

ENDANGERED SPECIES FUNDING

Program	FY 1973 Estimate	FY 1974 Estimate	Change
Planning and coordination	$ 592,000	$ 592,000	------
Research	643,000	643,000	------
Management	2,126,000	2,126,000	------
Foreign Species	811,000	1,011,000	$+200,000
	$4,172,000	$4,372,000	$+200,000

93-397 O - 73 - 42

The objectives are:

1. To develop a nationally coordinated endangered species program by enlisting the aid and services of other Nations as well as Federal, State, and private agencies in the implementation of mutually developed endangered species recovery plans.

2. To develop and keep current a scientifically accurate endangered species list, developed through consultation with individuals throughout the world who are knowledgeable about the various species, their status and needs.

3. To develop and implement a recovery plan for each threatened native species. These plans will identify limiting factors, propose corrective measures, and guide efforts to restore individual threatened species.

4. To increase the scope and effectiveness of importation regulations through increased enforcement in order to prevent the United States from contributing to the diminution of foreign animal resources.

Planning and coordination: Planning and coordination consists of all aspects of administration at all program levels. The Bureau is responsible for both the native and foreign endangered species programs and for all wildlife activities that relate to foreign countries, including travel, communication, and international agreements. The Bureau reviews and recommends an action on all applications for permits to import endangered species or other products. Most applications are from zoos, but they are received from animal importers, trophy hunters and many other sources as well.

Beginning in FY 1973, the Bureau initiated a survey of the distribution of high priority native endangered species and their habitats including estimates of population densities, population trends, and identification of the more obvious factors causing depression of the populations. Additional surveys will be carried out for as many species as can be effectively done in conjunction with other programs. Information gathered will be used (1) to determine whether or not a species needs to be listed, (2) to develop plans for the recovery of endangered species, (3) for the protection of species from deleterious environmental impacts, (4) for the development of research priorities, and (5) for determining which species require the most urgent and intensive help.

Action plans for the recovery of each species are necessary to assure that all agencies involved recognize their respective roles. Plans will provide a comprehensive focus on action programs necessary to save each animal. Responsibilities of each agency or division can be identified from the plan, and more realistic cost estimates can be made on a species-by-species basis.

Plans have been developed and preparations made for a meeting of nations which the United States will host from February 12, 1973, to March 2, 1973, to prepare a convention on the import, export, and transit of wild plants and animals involved in international trade.

Research: The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, develops propagation methods for certain species of captive mammals and birds for reintroduction into the wild. Research is required to learn how to propagate the needed number of animals and how to produce animals that are suitable for reintroduction to native habitats. The endangered wildlife research program encompasses studies of the distributional, ecological, physiological, pathological, genetic, and behavioral characteristics of native species. The research program includes seven field biologists for the study of ecological requirements and identification of measures for restoration of certain species.

Emphasis will be placed on obtaining information needed to (1) determine the status of species about which little is known, and (2) prepare recovery plans for a host of critically endangered animals in the United States and Puerto Rico. Species under study include California condor, black-footed ferret, Puerto Rican parrot, Puerto Rican plain pigeon, Puerto Rican whip-poor-will, elfin woods warbler, Everglades kite, dusky seaside sparrow, masked bobwhite, Yuma clapper rail, and a number of Hawaiian birds.

Aids to the identification of animals that appear at import stations are being developed by the Bird and Mammal Laboratories. Species which import agents must identify are not only diverse, but may be in the form of skins, or portions of skins, teeth, bones or any other part of the animal or any product manufactured therefrom.

Management: Field management and investigations are benefiting the eastern timber wolf, red wolf, black-footed ferret, San Joaquin kit fox, desert pupfish, and southern bald eagle. A major portion of the field management and investigative actions for endangered species is accomplished on national wildlife refuges, such as the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, the winter home of the whooping crane; Attwater National Wildlife Refuge (Attwater prairie chicken); Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge (key deer); Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (American alligator); Columbian White-tailed Deer National Wildlife Refuge (Columbian white-tailed deer); and St. Johns National Wildlife Refuge (dusky seaside sparrow).

Foreign endangered species: A plan has been developed to provide needed technical services to foreign countries for the protection and management of their own endangered animals. Anticipated services include: (1) Training foreign nationals in the skills needed to save their own endangered species, (2) conducting "Current status" surveys of foreign species known to be endangered or suspected of being in trouble, and (3) providing expert consultant services on request to countries that need professional help in effecting the recovery of their endangered species.

Prevention of illegal entry of foreign species into the United States will assist other nations in the protection and preservation of their endangered species. This includes the live animals and their parts or products made therefrom. This new inspection capability at the Canadian and Mexican borders will add measurably to control of illegal imports.

Anticipated Endangered Species Program Results--FY 1973 and FY 1974: It is anticipated that about 65 species or subspecies of endangered animals will be added to the endangered species list in FY 1973. Many of the animals listed will be mollusks and crustaceans as required by the 1969 amendment to the 1966 Endangered Species Act. It is further estimated that about 100 additional endangered forms will be added to the lists in fiscal year 1974. Finally, removal of three to five animals from the lists is anticipated because their future well-being has been reasonably assured.

A new and updated revision of the "Redbook" entitled Threatened Wildlife of the United States will be published in fiscal year 1973 and maintained current in 1974.

Preparation of 20 individual species recovery plans is scheduled in fiscal year 1973 and 25 more in 1974. Recovery plans will be implemented by local species recovery teams composed of the best informed local specialists for that particular species. It is estimated that ten local recovery teams will be activated in fiscal year 1973 and 20 additional teams in 1974.

Examples of recent accomplishments: (1) About 20,500 separate shipments of wildlife and 19,800 shipments of wildlife products were inspected in 1971. Violations of endangered species import laws were detected in 234 cases.

(2) The endangered species research program in FY 1973 produced by captive propagation, 557 masked bobwhite, 16 nene geese, and 39 Aleutian Canada geese. Work is continuing with propagation of whooping cranes, Mississippi sandhill cranes, southern bald eagles, Puerto Rican parrots, and black-footed ferrets. Twenty-eight Hawaiian birds are listed as endangered. Up to FY 1972, three of those had not been reported for at least ten years. During years 1972-73, Bureau biologists "rediscovered" the Maui and Kaui nukupuus, parrotbill, and akepa.

(3) The Endangered Species Lists were amended once in FY 1972 when eight full species of cats, including the tiger, leopard, and cheetah, were added. In FY 1973, 17 Australian birds and mammals, including four kangaroos, one Mexican turtle, and eight native species of vertebrates have been proposed for addition.

(4) A proposal for reverse interpretation of the Lacey Act is being implemented. Such an interpretation would provide that all exotic wildlife are considered harmful to the ecology of the United States until proved safe and no permits for the importation of such species will be issued until conclusive proof of their harmlessness is submitted. Thus, all species of wildlife and particularly endangered species will be spared the further threat of competition from species that might otherwise be introduced.

(5) The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is playing a key role in planning and accomplishing a Program for Environmental Cooperation with the Soviet Union. This program was provided for by a recent agreement signed for the President by Chairman Train of the CEQ. Training programs are being arranged for foreign nationals in wildlife curricula as well as organizing information tours of Bureau installations.

5. Interpretation and Recreation: Fiscal year 1973, $6,004,000; fiscal year 1974, $4,913,000; decrease $1,091,000. The decrease consists of:

	Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$ -93,000	- 4 Perm	$ 188,000	11 Perm	Eliminate National Fisheries Center and Aquarium planning.
(2)	-998,000	-22 Perm	1,738,000	69 Perm	Curtail public use on wildlife refuges.
	$-1,091,000	-26 Perm			

Need for Decrease: (1) National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, $-93,000, -4 positions. This decrease is due to Congressional reappropriation of the unobligated funds originally appropriated for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium for application to other Bureau construction projects. This effectively eliminated any prospects for construction of the aquarium in the foreseeable future, and made operating funds available for other priority Bureau programs.

The present operating budget supports a small aquarium in the Commerce Building. It attracts approximately 500,000 visitors annually. A total of $188,000 will be required to continue this operation. A saving of $93,000 and four permanent positions is being realized by terminating an executive position and the planning and research associated with the previously authorized aquarium.

(2) Curtailing public use on national wildlife refuges, $-998,000, -22 positions. Certain refuges were selected for reduction of public use on these criteria:

(a) Refuges providing large amounts of nonwildlife-oriented recreation such as swimming, waterskiing, camping and picnicking.

(b) The existence of substandard facilities.

(c) Refuges where public use exceeds the Bureau's capability to provide for it properly, resulting in an overcommitment of personnel and funds.

The imposition of limited management of several refuges as a part of the Bureau's reallocating of resources from programs of low productivity to those having a high priority overall will also affect public use opportunities on these refuges. While the objective is to reduce public use that is not basically wildlife-oriented, it is evident that certain other wildlife-oriented uses may be affected as well. Refuges placed in limited management status will retain, insofar as is possible, opportunities for public hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, and nature study, but not always at former levels.

The management of other wildlife refuge areas will be modified to effect the direct reduction or curtailment of non-program recreation activities like swimming, boating, water-skiing, camping and picnicking. In accomplishing this it will be necessary to close some sites or limit access to sites. This will affect certain wildlife-related recreational activities, as well. Reductions of personnel in four regional offices and in the central office of the Bureau will be accomplished as a part of the overall program reduction.

Program of Work: The basic program goal is to expand understanding and appreciation of fish and wildlife, wildlands, ecology, and man's role in his environment utilizing Bureau facilities and special competence of its personnel. The objectives are:

(1) To improve the ability of people to better react to environmental problems locally and nationally by providing through specialized media information about fish and wildlife and its relationship to man.

(2) To enhance public understanding of fish, wildlife, wildlands ecology and man's role for their protection and perpetuation by providing visitors to Bureau installations a safe, enjoyable interpretive experience.

(3) To make available environmental study areas on Bureau lands for use by school groups and teachers to conduct studies to better understand fish, wildlife, wildlands, ecology, and man's role in his environment.

(4) To conduct field studies to determine an acceptable public use carrying capacity that is compatible with fish and wildlife management and the resource.

Interpretation and Recreation Funding

	FY 1973	FY 1974	Change
Fish and Wildlife Information	$1,005,000	$1,005,000	$ ----
Interpretation	1,931,000	1,838,000	-93,000
Environmental Education	332,000	332,000	----
Recreation	2,736,000	1,738,000	-998,000
Total	$6,004,000	$4,913,000	$-1,091,000

Emphasis will be placed on reducing recreational activities that are not in concert with fish and wildlife resources and management and through studies establish the levels of public use that can be provided without jeopardizing the resource.

As a result of a program decrease a reduction of outputs will occur. Although output losses will include chiefly swimming, waterskiing, camping and picnicking, many areas will be affected by losses such as interpretive services, wildlife observation, and sightseeing. The reason for this is that many access sites within a refuge will require closing in order to reduce activities such as swimming and picnicking. Since other compatible uses are offered at these same sites a number of these losses will also occur. Most areas will remain open for seasonal wildlife observation, hunting, fishing and self-guided interpretive trails.

Interpretation and Recreation Program Accomplishments

		1973 Estimate		1974 Estimate
Wildlife-oriented refuge visits		15,400,000		14,100,000
Nonwildlife-oriented refuge visits		6,600,000		3,900,000
Number of leaflets produced	(227)	2,092,001	(230)	2,300,000
Participants in Environmental Education		200,000		275,000
Kinds and hours of recreation activities provided	(33)	28,500,000	(31)	21,800,000

Benefits occurring from the remaining program will include: increased public knowledge of environmental degredation through informational and interpretive media; increased protection of the resource by provision of compatible forms of recreation; increased management efficiency through public use planning; use of Bureau lands by school groups and teachers to learn environmental relationships between man and the various natural resources.

Examples of Recent Accomplishments: During the past fiscal year, 34 refuges improved their interpretive programs with additional facilities and personal

services. Improvements consisted of: walking and driving interpretive trails, information stations at entrances, observation towers, parking areas, exhibits, visual and audio equipment, leaflets, signs, and litter cleanups. Part-time interpretive guides provided tours for school groups and the general public. A Bureauwide sign production center was established and put into operation.

6. Administration: Fiscal year 1973, $3,228,000; fiscal year 1974, $3,228,000; no change.

Program of work: This activity reflects the total executive direction, centralized planning, and partial financing of administrative support required by program management activities. The new budget activity Administration differs from the former appropriation General Administrative Expenses (GAE) in funding, positions, and management philosophy. For example, General Administrative Expenses had $2,250,000, Administration has $3,228,000; GAE had 158 positions, Administration has 198. The difference of $978,000 and 40 positions occurs in the identification of responsible positions engaged in executive direction and planning. In real terms, there are no changes in the amount of money or positions allocated to this function.

The consolidation of the positions performing executive direction functions was developed in our new program budget concept and in the reclassification of administration under the management appropriation account. These positions carry the full responsibility for program management on a national or regional scale and function across the entire Bureau structure.

The positions at the Washington level now added to executive direction from other budgetary categories are:

Assistant and Deputy Assistant Director - Operations
Assistant Director - Research
Assistant Director - Planning
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Director - Cooperative Services

Those positions reassigned at the regional level are:

Deputy Regional Director
Associate Regional Director

Positions for secretarial support for the executives also are included.

Previously included in executive direction of General Administrative Expenses were the positions of Director, Deputy Director, Associate Director, Assistant Director-Administration, Regional Directors, and secretarial support. All are carried over into Administration.

Positions in the Office of Planning are also reassigned to this activity. They cover long-range planning and program evaluation and coordination.

General administrative support services, such as personnel management, budget, financial operations, contracting and general services, etc., will continue to be included in this category. There are no changes from previous years.

Goals and objectives: In order for the Bureau to attain its goals and objectives, it is necessary that all parts of the organization be directed toward these goals. In the case of Administration, the goal will be to provide the most timely and effective guidance and support of managers who will carry out the programs that are designed to protect, develop, and utilize our fish and wildlife resources.

a. Executive direction is required to direct and manage the programs with primary responsibility for their planning, development, funding, execution, and evaluation--all based on an objective/output orientation.

b. The planning function is expected to provide the Bureau with the latest tools of systems development, tap the most knowledgeable sources for information, act as a catalyst for program development, and integrate the various inputs into a dynamic planning and program evaluation process.

c. Administrative and related support services program provides housekeeping functions of hiring and servicing employees; procuring property and

services; processing, recording, and reporting financial transactions; coordinating the preparation and execution of the Bureau's budget; and administer all legal, regulatory, and policy requirements in the financial and business management area.

Funding: The financing for executive direction, planning, and administrative support services will be derived from directly appropriated funds under the Resource Management appropriation. These funds are in the current appropriation base, but are being reclassified from other activity or appropriation accounts. As in the past, an assessment will continue to be applied to permanent indefinite appropriations, appropriation transfers, and advances and reimbursements. The assessment rate is about 5.0 percent in the case of funds that are available primarily for salaries and expenses, and about 0.45 percent for those that are available for other purposes, such as land acquisition and payments to States. Also, as previously reported in the budget, annual definite appropriations will be assessed at about 0.4 percent. Under Resource Management, this will now involve the other activities. It is predicated on management evaluation comparing the program needs with those for administrative services. An analysis of total funding is shown on page 45 . In all, the total amount involved covers a most conservative 2.8 percent of the total Bureau programmed funds.

For economy and efficiency, certain essential program functions are consolidated and the financing is administered on a joint basis under the Directorate. These involve talents and expertise for which operational activities would have some need but not full use. However, they could be sustained jointly for full utilization by all programs. Examples are ADP systems development and programming, training, equal employment opportunity, occupational safety, servicing correspondence from Congress and coordinating basic legislation. These are under study for inclusion in this activity as we continue to review the development of our current budget structure.

Program results: The outputs of executive direction are a clear, well-defined understanding of the mission, goals and objectives of the Bureau; a common, coordinated concept of management permitting a concerted effort to perform operational programs effectively; a delineation of responsibility from the Director to the field and back, so each will know what to do in the context of program objectives; and a good and effective representation before the Department, Office of Management and Budget, the Congress, and others of what the Bureau is all about and how it acts to accomplish its goals.

The outputs of administrative support services consist of numerous services to the Bureau of a tangible or intangible nature. Many of these outputs are represented by papers whose volume indicates the magnitude of the effort such as personnel actions, pay checks, bid invitations, purchase orders and contracts, voucher schedules, deposit slips and accounting and property records, and a myriad of other records, reports, and communications. Other outputs are equally significant consisting of advice and guidance to program managers in the best methods of financial, personnel, and property management, and in the observance and response to laws, regulations, and budgetary decisions.

Examples of recent accomplishments: (1) The Bureau has conducted a number of highly significant organization and staffing studies to provide a better framework for implementing new concepts or program management and direction. These studies have resulted in a reorganization of the staffing and grade patterns of the regional offices and the establishment of a sixth regional office at Denver, Colorado, pursuant to the President's FAR program. The Denver regional office was organized in an innovative manner, not only smaller in size, but constituted to encourage mobility and flexibility of personnel both for individual assignments and group action. (2) The Bureau's personnel processing and payroll systems were fully automated, using the Departmental ADP programs. (3) As evidenced by these Budget Justifications, the appropriation structure of the Bureau was realigned to eliminate two appropriations. Activities under the new Resource Management appropriation were reduced from ten under the former Management and Investigations of Resources appropriation to six, and reconstituted along program budget lines.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Administration

Sources of Total Funding

Appropriation	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase or Decrease (-)
Direct funding:			
Resource management - administration	$3,228,000	$3,228,000	....
Other funding:			
Resource management - assessed amounts	300,000	300,000	....
Construction and anadromous fish	31,600	28,400	-3,200
Migratory bird conservation account	124,300	126,000	1,700
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanents)	540,200	545,200	5,000
Transfer appropriations:			
Bureau of Reclamation	22,200	12,500	-9,700
Corps of Engineers, Civil	139,100	171,200	32,100
Other	182,800	166,500	-16,300
Advances and reimbursements	149,400	170,700	21,300
Total, direct funding	3,228,000	3,228,000	....
Other funding	1,489,600	1,520,500	30,900
Grand total	4,717,600	4,748,500	30,900

Department of the Interior — Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Appropriation Title: Resource Management

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
PERSONNEL SUMMARY			
Total number of permanent positions	3,305	3,341	3,391
Full-time equivalent of other positions	386	376	380
Average number of all employees	3,691	3,720	3,759
Average GS grade	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary	$13,516	$13,502	$13,546
Average salary of ungraded positions	$8,041	$8,283	$8,657

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title: Resource Management — Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate	Increase or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing				
Total obligations	$72,739,758	$80,388,261	$83,504,000	$3,115,739
Unobligated balance lapsing	44,840	....	....	....
Transfer to Operating Expenses, Public Building Service, General Services Administration (74. Stat. 353)	76,872	176,739	....	-176,739
Transfer to Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Secretary	49,000	....	....	....
Receipts from reimbursable program	-3,787,470	-3,925,000	-4,500,000	-575,000
Proposed wageboard supplemental	....	-900,000	....	900,000
Appropriation	69,123,000	75,740,000	79,004,000	3,264,000
Obligations by Objects				
Direct obligations				
11 Personnel compensation	45,499,013	49,828,000	50,490,000	662,000
12 Personnel benefits	4,318,025	4,915,000	4,921,000	6,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	18,910	....	....	....
21 Travel and transportation of persons	2,712,100	2,193,000	3,633,000	1,440,000
22 Transportation of things	411,813	1,262,000	741,000	-521,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	2,212,001	2,100,000	2,200,000	100,000
24 Printing and reproduction	307,010	409,000	438,000	29,000
25 Other services	4,895,100	6,359,000	6,899,000	540,000
26 Supplies and materials	5,576,272	6,776,261	6,802,000	25,739
31 Equipment	2,826,095	2,901,000	3,057,000	156,000
32 Lands and structures	222,014	213,000	211,000	-2,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	33,115	15,000	125,000	110,000
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	10,100	5,000	5,000	....
91 Unvouchered	27,120	....	....	....
Total program costs, funded	69,068,688	76,976,261	79,522,000	2,545,739
94 Change in selected resources	396,020	....	....	....
Subtotal	69,464,708	76,976,261	79,522,000	2,545,739
95 Quarters and subsistence charges	-512,420	-513,000	-518,000	-5,000
Total direct obligations	68,952,288	76,463,261	79,004,000	2,540,739

Appropriation Title: Resource Management

		1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate	Increase or Decrease (-)
Obligations by Objects					
	Reimbursable obligations				
11	Personnel compensation	$2,427,345	$2,604,000	$2,818,000	$214,000
12	Personnel benefits	224,095	258,000	267,000	9,000
21	Travel and transportation of persons	391,688	300,000	367,000	67,000
22	Transportation of things	14,618	28,000	39,000	11,000
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	52,124	50,000	63,000	13,000
24	Printing and reproduction	2,388	22,000	35,000	13,000
25	Other services	304,015	245,000	294,000	49,000
26	Supplies and materials	213,820	254,000	391,000	137,000
31	Equipment	176,257	186,000	243,000	57,000
32	Lands and structures	6,120	5,000	12,000	7,000
	Subtotal	3,812,470	3,952,000	4,529,000	577,000
95	Quarters and subsistence charges	-25,000	-27,000	-29,000	-2,000
	Total reimbursable obligations	3,787,470	3,925,000	4,500,000	575,000
99	Total obligations	72,739,758	80,388,261	83,504,000	3,115,739

HABITAT PRESERVATION

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $200,000 for environmental impact assessment. What are some workload indicators, that is the number of statements received, that give rise to the need for this increase?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, if I can refer back to the little book that I used this morning, we do have a chart which indicates the workload of our environmental impact assessment.

We will be handling 9,000 resources development studies in 1974, which would be an increase over 1973. You will also note an increase in the workload associated with environmental impact preparation and review activities of near 3,000 to over 3,000 scheduled for fiscal year 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. This program in part, as stated in your justification, includes: "To revise, review, and support State water quality standards of pollution abatement measures."

Is this so your refuges will conform to the State pollution abatement regulations?

Mr. REED. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does this involve?

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Mr. SMITH. This is our assistance, Madam Chairman, with other Federal agencies and the State interests, in helping to devise the best standards for water quality that represent all of the interested users of water. We have made a very sizable input.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many States are participating?

Mr. SMITH. We participate primarily through the Environmental Protection Agency. We have given specific assistance to four States.

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, when I was chairman in Florida of the water quality board, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was of great assistance in setting water quality standards in the State. They have also recently made a substantial contribution in Alabama. The Bureau is used by the EPA as a consultant on numerous other enforcement activities that are going on right now, where the key evidence comes from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also say attention will be given to "assist in regulatory procedures and actions".

Mr. SMITH. Again this is part of the answer Mr. Secretary just gave in that we are providing assistance.

REGIONAL OIL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. "Administer the regional oil contingency plan".

Mr. SMITH. This should have been—administer the Bureau's regional oil contingency plan. We do have a plan in the event of an oil spill that we could posture our people.

Mrs. HANSEN. In any one of the coastal regions?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am; inland regions also.

Mrs. HANSEN. The interstate waters or the waters of a State?

Mr. SMITH. This is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. So that you have the techniques that are recommended, to clean up an area?

Mr. REED. Exactly.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are some specific types of activities which will be performed by contracts?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, some of our activities will be performed by contract, primarily through the universities, on our thermal additive problems in waters. We will be in a position to work with either State game and fish commissions or university systems in looking into some of the field analysis problems of environmental impacts.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

USE OF COOPERATIVE UNITS

Mr. SMITH. Particularly using cooperative unit students to go out and help us with an analysis of the effects, for example, of a dam being located on a stream, where we do not have the full manpower capability to do it. We find it most efficient and expedient to use graduate students to do this.

Mrs. HANSEN. I visited Stevens Point in October. This is one example of the types of cooperative work that you are performing with the universities.

Mr. SMITH. This is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't this quite a saving for your bureau? It is also a great opportunity for the graduate students in these fields.

Mr. SMITH. It is quite a saving. It constitutes the opportunity for graduate students, but more important, Madam Chairman, it develops a flexibility in research expertise at a very reasonable cost that you could not develop otherwise.

AREAWIDE PLANNERS

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $276,000 for areawide planning and preservation.

Mr. SMITH. This is to cover comprehensive river basin study funding, Madam Chairman. These studies are scheduled by the water resources council. There are five such studies scheduled for 1974. Of the $276,000 the Bureau will only retain $58,000. The remainder will go to other Interior agencies involved in this comprehensive study.

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice you are performing a study in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. SMITH. The one in the Pacific Northwest, Madam Chairman, is funded at a total cost of $307,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this involve the whole Columbia Basin?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am; this is the whole Northwest area.

HAWAII FRESH WATER RESOURCES

Mrs. HANSEN. Explain the Hawaii comprehensive study.

Mr. KING. That is a new study. It is a rather small study that we are working on, the studies of the fresh water resources of the island.

Mrs. HANSEN. Of all the islands?

Mr. KING. At least the major ones, yes, ma'am. We are just hoping to get that going.

PESTICIDES ON FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mrs. HANSEN. You say, "Research is ongoing on the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife. A habitat monitoring system is and will continue to identify changes." How much and what are you doing? This is of intense interest to many individuals.

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I will start the response. Then I would like the opportunity for Dr. Loveless to amplify a bit. We have three major areas of work on this particular problem. One is our fishery monitoring. We operate 100 monitoring stations around the Nation. These have been in operation for some years to collect information on pesticides and heavy metals.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did you participate in monitoring the one in the salt area of Virginia?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, in the back bay area. We did have a monitoring station there. More importantly in that particular area we had an onsite study which participated as a part of the total study. On the wildlife service side we are maintaining a monitoring system nationwide, primarily using starlings as the living indicator.

Mr. VEYSEY. Using what?

Mr. SMITH. Starlings.

Mr. VEYSEY. They are doing fine.

Mr. SMITH. That is the indicator of increases or decreases in pesticides and heavy metals in their system.

Mr. VEYSEY. They don't seem to mind that.

Mrs. HANSEN. They can tolerate almost anything.

Mr. VEYSEY. They certainly can.

Mr. SMITH. The Bureau maintains in my opinion the best worldwide capability and sophistication in the measurement of pesticides and heavy metals. Dr. Loveless is in charge of our research activities, and I would like the opportunity for him to respond a bit on this.

Mr. LOVELESS. Our current program is being conducted out of eight separate facilities located across the country. The objectives are to assess and evaluate the extent of pesticide and pollutant contamination in fish and wildlife in any environment and to evaluate the acute and chronic effects of these environmental contaminates on species of fish and wildlife.

LOSS OF EAGLES IN TRAPS

Mrs. HANSEN. You were performing some work on eagles. What has happened in that area recently?

Mr. REED. A new enforcement case over the weekend in Nevada, Madam Chairman. A great number of eagles have been found to have been killed in the last 4 months.

Mrs. HANSEN. How were they killed?

Mr. REED. They were killed by trappers who inadvertently caught them while trapping bobcats on top of snow. It has just broken. It involves a great many eagles. The Bureau has been working on an undercover basis for quite some months, and we are just beginning to get the news into Washington. The trapping permits have been allowed on BLM lands. BLM and the Bureau were working on it Friday and again today to fully assess the problem. It is fully complicated by debate in the Nevada Legislature at this time on controlling wild animal trapping. We are very hopeful that the Nevada Legislature

will pass a strong trapping law in this session of their legislature, which will prevent the reoccurrence of this.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. REED. The Bureau did the key work in Denver and here at Patuxent on the metals that were involved in the deliberate killing of those eagles last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the chemical involved?

Mr. REED. Thallium sulfate is the chemical involved, which has been banned for use. It is an illegal toxicant, a deadly poison.

Mr. LONG. Would the chair yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. LONG. What is the motivation for killing the eagles?

Mr. REED. The individuals who were apprehended have claimed in court that the eagles were depredating on their lambs. That was the reason they gave, sir. Many of them had little regard for eagles, I am sorry to say.

BOBCATS—MAINTAINING AN ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

Mr. LONG. In the case of bobcats, isn't this one more of a long list of predators that we are beginning to realize serve a very important purpose in maintaining an ecological balance?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; the bobcat is.

Mr. LONG. What are we doing with it?

Mr. REED. We are going to have to come down to fundamentals and examine the policy of uncontrolled trapping on public lands. Unquestionably this case in Nevada raises this question. Bobcats have not been trapped for a number of years with any intensity because their pelts haven't been valuable. Their pelts are now extremely valuable. The demand controls the pricing up depending upon fads and fashion.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why do they want bobcat skins?

Mr. REED. For the same reason they want leopard or tiger skin coats.

Mrs. HANSEN. I can't even imagine wearing tigers or leopards.

Mr. REED. Neither can I. On Saturday I saw six or seven leopard skin coats, cheetah coats, and I thought I recognized a snow leopard coat, even though there are only 600 or 700 snow leopards left. These people were walking on the sidewalks of New York City.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why can't they buy mink raised on a farm?

CURRENT FASHION PROMPT KILLING OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mr. REED. We are going to have to convince American women and women around the world to stop buying coats made from endangered species. Bobcats aren't endangered, but leopards and cheetahs are. When you realize that one New York firm alone handled over 2,000 cheetah skins in 1 year, which probably represents, believe it or not, 20 percent of all the surviving cheetahs in Africa. This will give you an idea of the problem. It is just terrifying.

Mr. LONG. There are no laws to deal with this.

Mr. REED. The International Convention that we have just signed we hope within a year will greatly curtail the illegal shipment of these skins.

93-397 O - 73 - 43

Mr. LONG. What about the selling of them? Can't you just go in the store and close them down or do you have laws?

Mr. REED. In this country we can but the trade in the United States is a minuscule portion of the world trade. The center is in Great Britain, Italy and Germany.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does a leopard coat sell for?

Mr. REED. $25,000, a prime one.

Mrs. HANSEN. So it isn't the average person in the United States who is wearing them?

Mr. REED. No, ma'am, it has nothing to do with the average people.

NITROGEN AND FISH

Mrs. HANSEN. In the justification, you talk about environmental impact assessment. You have had so much change in the water, particularly in the Northwest where there are dams located. You have had a particular problem with fish in this area. What is the problem; is it too much oxygen?

Mr. REED. Nitrogen.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is occurring at the present time?

Mr. SMITH. Currently the Corps of Engineers has a model installation set up trying to gain a better appreciation of the nitrogen infusion.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is about 40 years late.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am, it is. In looking for a way to break the nitrogen up, they are now testing a lip gate type structure that is showing some promise. I feel that it is a bit early to indicate that the problem is licked. We did stage the release of fish last year with the total operational control of the river. We were able to successfully move the fish out by staging their release with pre-determined flow rates to cut down the level of nitrogen at the time of release.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will you have some definitive answers on this problem? This is a much discussed problem.

Mr. REED. We will have a much better idea when the fish released last year come back for their spawning run. We did have some strange things happen last year. We did have an exceptionally fine run of salmon and steelhead on the Columbia. The year they were released was a high nitrogen year. Yet between that spawning run and this year's run there has been substantial losses in smelts going to sea. We need to know a lot more about this but we know enough to be very concerned. The Governors of the three States, I will include Idaho, plus their Representatives here in Washington were instrumental in my opinion in getting the Corps of Engineers to reexamine their position on nitrofication last year. The corps is energetically looking into the problem. It is a substantial one. But the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife did a magnificient job last year in quickly translating the threat into positive action by releasing their smelts at times of low flow and got their fish to sea.

Mrs. HANSEN. You will remember the committee brought this to your attention last year and the year before. What is your total acreage in the refuge system?

Mr. SMITH. 30.5 million acres, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice you have 654,119 acres of wilderness area refuges under study to be completed in fiscal year 1974; is that correct?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many more acres do you have to study?

Mr. SMITH. I would refer you, Madam Chairman, to page 24 in the booklet, which gives a breakout of our studies. I am not sure that I have the acreage figures.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert the information in the record.

Mr. SMITH. I will be glad to.

[The information follows:]

Statement concerning the number of acres to be completed for wilderness areas.

Refuges Under Study

Refuge	State	Refuge Acres	Wilderness Acres	Status
White River	Arkansas	112,399	975	Final in OMB
Imperial	Arizona-California	25,764	12,010	" " "
Oregon Islands	Oregon	367	492	" " "
Mingo	Missouri	21,672	1,705	" " "
Klamath Forest	Oregon	15,225	non-suitable	" " "
Kenai	Alaska	1,730,000	1,093,200	Final in Department
Desert	Nevada	1,588,458	1,443,300	" " "
Cabeza	Arizona	860,000	818,600	" " "
Unimak	Alaska	998,260	973,000	" " "
Havasu	Arizona-California	41,495	18,710	" " "
Deer Flat	Oregon-Idaho	11,585	734	" " "
Valentine	Nebraska	71,516	16,317	Field Studies Compl
Crescent Lake	Nebraska	45,996	24,502	"
Semidi	Alaska	256,422	256,422	"
Anaho Island	Nevada	247.73	247.73	"
Arctic	Alaska	8,900,000	8,825,484	"
Kofa	Arizona	660,000	506,000	"

Refuge	State	Refuge Acres	Wilderness Acres	Status
Kodiak	Alaska	1,815,000	1,766,585	Field Studies Complete
Hawaiian Isl.	Hawaii	304,203	303,936	"
			18,613,901	
Red Rock Lakes	Montana	40,223		"
Sheldon National Antelope Range	Nevada	545,231		"
Sheldon Refuge	Nevada	34,131		"
Upper Mississippi	Iowa, Illinois & Iowa	195,122		"
Aleutian Isl.	Alaska	2,720,426		Field Studies Initiated
Clarence Rhodes	Alaska	2,887,026		"
Hazen Bay	Alaska	6,800		
Nunivak	Alaska	1,109,388		
Big Lake	Arkansas	10,974		"
Bombay	Delware	15,110		"
J. N. "Ding" Darling	Florida	4,307		"
Lake Woodruff	Florida	18,417		"
Crab Orchard	Illinois	43,017		"
Lacassine	Louisiana	31,776		"
Blackwater	Maryland	11,216		"
Parker River	Massachusetts	4,649		"
Agassiz	Minnesota	61,487		"
Mille Lacs	Minnesota	0.6		"
Rice Lake	Minnesota	20,297		"

Refuge	State	Refuge Acres	Wilderness Acres	Status
Tamarac	Minnesota	42,484		Field Studies Initiated
Noxubee	Mississippi	45,763		"
Bowdoin	Montana	15,436		"
Charles M. Russell	Montana	926,575		"
Medicine Lake	Montana	31,457		"
National Bison Range	Montana	18,540		"
U. L. Bend	Montana	46,264		"
Fort Niobrara	Nebraska	19,123		"
Ruby Lake	Nevada	37,631		"
Cedar Island	North Carolina	12,526		"
Mattamuskett	North Carolina	50,179		"
Pea Island	North Carolina	5,915		"
Swamquarter	North Carolina	15,500		"
Hart Mountain 1/	Oregon	240,824		"
Malhuer 2/	Oregon	180,794		"
Salt Plains	Oklahoma	32,009		"
Santee	South Carolina	74,353		"
Savannah	South Carolina	13,173		"
Sand Lake	South Dakota	21,451		"
Missisquoi	Vermont	4,680		"
Back Bay	Virginia	4,588		"
Chincoteague	Virginia	9,438		"
Little Pend Oreille	Washington	40,535		"

Refuge	State	Refuge Acres	Wilderness Acres	Status
Turnbull	Washington	17,171		Field Studies Initiated
Horicon	Wisconsin	20,934		"
National Elk	Wyoming	23,781		"
		26,171,071		

2/ Being restudied after rejection by Congress

Mr. REED. May I add one thing for the record. The Bureau is on schedule and will make their deadline. With regard to the Alaska refuges and those that will result from the withdrawals under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. I think we will probably wait on those until later. I think it would be inappropriate to go ahead with wilderness projects that would be totally out of context with the additions Congress may add in a few years.

NEW RIVER BASIN COASTAL STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You have established operation of new river basins coastal stations in Olympia, Corona Del Mar, Lafayette and Hawaii. What type of work are you performing in Olympia?

Mr. SMITH. A station for river basin study activities. A station that will be primarily concerned with the coastal activities, both Federal and private works, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason I asked, as you well know, there is a great deal of discussion on the Nisqually Flats area. Is this encompassed in that study?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

COOLING FACILITIES AT NUCLEAR PLANTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You say project investigations have resulted in the Atomic Energy Commission directing that applicants include closed cycle cooling facilities in nuclear generating stations at Indian Points, Hudson River, Trojan, on the Columbia River, etc. How much conclusive work have you developed on these cooling systems?

I am sure you know, Mr. Smith, that you have two particular problems. One is to avoid warming the water, and the other is what is going to be the effect on the air. On the Columbia River there is a great deal of fog, rain, and dampness. What is going to happen to the atmosphere?

Mr. SMITH. Let me respond to the first part of the question. I am not aware, Madam Chairman, of any significant climate changes that will occur as a result of a cooling system and the associated spray.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing you have a combination?

Mr. REED. The technology really has improved.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has it improved enough to prevent——

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. I refer back to the years of the rainmakers. I remember one summer we had a tremendous amount of rain, and the rainmakers were blamed for the excess moisture. I can visualize what could happen in a resort area where they have this as a primary source of energy, and had the impact of any extra moisture in the air.

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, the Bureau, AEC and EPA have done detailed studies on this, including salt water cooling towers. The technology has rapidly improved to curtail the drift of spray. It is our judgment that there will be no atmospheric effects from cooling towers. The problem for the companies is that they do not wish to put up cooling towers where they don't think a return is going to be made in their investment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Aren't these long time investments?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am. Damage which those powerplants could do before putting in their cooling towers is incalculable. If Trojan had been built without a cooling tower——

Mrs. HANSEN. The heat would have gone into the river.

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am. That company was very aggressive and built their cooling tower at the same time they built their plant. I only wish other companies were as enlightened.

MORE COMPANIES PARTICIPATING IN PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Are many companies in the United States participating in the development of cooling tower technology?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am, reluctantly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are they facing the fact that they can't dump this warm water into our rivers and oceans?

Mr. REED. Not all of them do, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you realize what happens to a river when extra heat is added.

Mr. REED. We have had a long, long battle this year over this subject. It is not over by a long shot, but especially with AEC we have made substantial progress.

NEW TECHNIQUES UTILIZE ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER

Mr. MCDADE. We have a corolary problem in the fact that some of these new techniques utilize enormous quantities of water. For example, the coal gasification plants we are talking about funding in this committee utilize water tremendously. They don't recycle it. They actually burn it up.

Mr. REED. That is a problem.

Mr. MCDADE. Have we addressed ourselves to that?

Mr. REED. It is being addressed at the moment, but that science isn't anywhere near perfection yet. It is not there. Our principal problems on these is that—the longest case I had was Florida Power & Light at Turkey Point. They acquired the Biscayne National Monument. You authorized it as a unit in the national park system and you appropriated $25 million, and we acquired the monument. They wanted to put their plant on it and didn't want to cool their water.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have agreed?

Mr. REED. Yes; finally. Four and a half years I spent on that case.

Mrs. HANSEN. How about those scheduled along the Hudson?

Mr. REED. We have won a temporary victory. AEC recommended that they be required at Indian Point to put in the cooling facilities by 1977. The company has appealed it. That of course is the spawning grounds for the striped bass on the east coast, one of the major spawning grounds. The heat losses there are calculated to have a tremendous effect on the fisheries.

HEAT PROBLEM AT HANFORD, WASH.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the impact of Hanford on the Columbia River?

Mr. KING. I believe nothing is new during the past year. The operation has slowed down.

Mrs. HANSEN. But are you still analyzing the results of the heat?

Mr. REED. As Dr. King has indicated they have substantially cut back on their volume of discharge, but we still consider it to have a negative effect on the water quality of the river. AEC is in the position of reexamining what they are going to do at Hanford, and our recommendations on Hanford still remains pertinent we think, which is cool it.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a combination of factors in the river. Hanford wouldn't cause as much of a problem if it were located on a fast flowing river. But you have the problem of the water lying and warming in the dams. It gradually gets warmer and warmer as you go downstream.

Mr. REED. Exactly right, Madam Chairman.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF HEATED WATER

Mr. LONG. I am a little curious about the heating of the water. Is that something that just lasts for a short while; in other words, when you have another winter does that get the water all nicely chilled again?

Do you start over fresh every season or is there a cumulative effect?

Mr. REED. There is a cumulative effect, sir, and there are presently nuclear energy plants that have discharge rates of over a million gallons a minute, raising the water temperature plus 12 or 14 degrees. This goes on 365 days of the year.

Mr. LONG. I would be very interested in finding out what is the story with these nuclear plants they are building in Maryland. We have some projected, some under construction, some withdrawn.

Mr. REED. We will send you for your use, a detailed description of each of the plants that are being programed in Maryland with the mitigation factors that we think are critical to be built into the plant at the time of construction to preserve the fish and wildlife benefits of that area.

Mr. LONG. They all claim no problem, and they get the local universities and so on to go along with them because they are all well paid to come in with the kind of verdict they want to hear.

ILLEGAL DREDGING

I wanted to go back to the first paragraph where you talk about illegal dredging. We have quite a problem in Maryland on illegal dredging down in the lower shore. It is not in my area but I find that an awful lot of these people have been for years now illegally dredging, building houses and other structures without ever getting a dredging permit.

I understand that you are setting up new river basin coastal stations. I don't know any coastal station near the east coast where I think we have a tremendous problem.

Mr. REED. We have a great many activities in the east coast. We are well aware of the problems in Maryland. I am going to ask the Director to tell you where the manpower is.

Mr. SMITH. We are establishing a new coastal office in Annapolis, Md.

Mr. LONG. I don't see it listed here.

Mr. SMITH. The reason it was not listed here, sir, is it has been established this year, so we are not asking for the new office in 1974. Part of the activity of that office will be dedicated to the dredge and fill permit system and a part of those activities will be looking into sites in which there are no permits issued.

Mr. LONG. What can you do when you find one?

Mr. SMITH. Turn them over to the Corps of Engineers. That is the permit issuing agency for the Federal Government.

Mr. LONG. What do they do? Impose a fine they can well afford to pay, in view of the rise in the cost of land?

Mr. SMITH. No. In certain instances they have closed the operation down. They have enjoined the person from moving further and in some instances they have required the individual to go back and undo what had been done.

Mr. REED. We have a very famous case in the Florida Keys, sir. Just a year ago the corps found enormous operations down there. They were required to place the fill back in the water and cease and desist.

Mr. LONG. They build those places pretty fast. You don't think you tear down any houses, do you?

COOPERATION AMONG FEDERAL AGENCIES

Mr. REED. No. It is interesting that you bring this up, Congressman, because the Secretary, during my visit with him last week in San Francisco, reinforced his interest in this and we are making an attempt with EPA, NOAA, the corps and CEQ this week to discuss some new ideas that he has.

Mr. LONG. He would instantly recognize the names of some of the people that have been doing the illegal dredging. One of them is a member of the State Legislature of Maryland who admitted he had been doing it for quite some time and I gather proposes to keep on doing it.

Mr. REED. Unquestionably he and the corps will have a confrontation.

Mr. SMITH. I feel that the Bureau has been quite aggressive in this area in that, while we do not have the responsibility for enforcement, I think that we do have the responsibility from a fish and wildlife standpoint to ascertain where illegal operations are going on, calling it to the attention of the corps.

Mr. LONG. All somebody has to do I guess is just go down there and look, somebody who has authority and knows the problem.

The average person I suppose wouldn't have any idea whether the law is being broken or not, whether there was a permit gotten or not.

How do you identify the particular piece?

We have a tremendous amount of wetlands in Maryland that will very rapidly be destroyed unless something drastic is done about it.

Mr. SMITH. We are very hopeful of new efforts on permits for dredging and filling will help in this regard this is one of the areas in which the Bureau has increased its surveillance activity enormously. During the past year and will continue to do so in the year ahead. This budget represents that increase.

PROBLEMS AT PORTLAND AIRPORT

Mrs. HANSEN. What are you doing about the Portland airport?

Mr. REED. We are having our problems with the Portland airport, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a problem.

Mr. LONG. Is this illegal dredging to build the airport?

Mrs. HANSEN. They are going to fill a slough.

Mr. LONG. I hope you get going in time to leave some of the shore in its pristine shape.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are going to destroy the pristine state.

Mr. REED. The Corps of Engineers has prime responsibility, as you know, in these coastal areas and any help that we can get, I will be very honest with you, would be valuable.

If the committee so wished to direct its continuing interest to the Corps of Engineers it would be very, very helpful in handling a difficult problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is interested. I think the Army Engineers should develop the answer to this resource problem instead of requiring the approval of 21 agencies before one piling can be driven to replace a piling that had rotted. This would be a much more sensible arrangement of their priorities.

Mr. REED. I would agree.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have been involved in some very questionable affairs.

Mr. LONG. Since we spoke of the Corps of Engineers, it has just come down with a highly favorable report on the dredging and dumping of the sludge at Hart and Miller Islands. The corps brushed aside, and that is the best word you can use, simply brushed aside with a sentence here or a sentence there all the protests that were raised by environmentalists.

I wouldn't count on the Corps of Engineers doing anything to maintain the resources of this country.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are charged with the safety and security of our rivers.

EXPANDED PREDATOR CONTROL RESEARCH

The committee has had some questions from Members of Congress, particularly from Montana on the subject of predator control research. They refer to the coyote population. They want to know what you are doing in the way of developing better and safer methods of trapping.

What is the situation, Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, we are requesting $800,000 to increase our capability in 1974. I will ask Dr. Loveless to give a rundown on the current activities in this particular program area.

Mr. LOVELESS. Currently the research program involves three major areas of activity. One is assessment of damage that predators actually cause and the environmental conditions with respect to the coyotes and the types of husbandry practices, as they relate to this predation which will help us to find hopefully, better ways to control it.

The other area that is being emphasized is the development of nonlethal control methods.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do those methods consist of?

Mr. LOVELESS. We are using two basic approaches right now, Madam Chairman.

NAUSEA-PRODUCING REPELLANTS

One involves the use of what we call aversive agents. You might think of them as repellants. One that is showing considerable promise is a nausea-producing compound that will be placed on that collar perhaps in a plastic bubble and put around the neck of a sheep. When coyotes kill a sheep they usually grab the sheep around the neck and they will get a dose of this emetic or nausea-producing compound and hopefully it will tell him that he shouldn't come back again.

We have done some pen tests with this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does it work?

Mr. LOVELESS. We have shown that we can interrupt the killing behavior of a coyote with a very unpleasant stimuli. We have done this in pen tests.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't the coyote eat rabbits instead of sheep, generally?

Mr. LOVELESS. Yes, ma'am. Seventy-five percent of the coyote population increases or decreases are explained on the basis of the available natural food base, which is for the most part rabbits and rodents. We have hopes for this particular approach as a nonlethal method for reducing damage.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much does this cost per sheep?

Mr. LOVELESS. $2 or $3.

Mr. LONG. You put that on every sheep?

Mr. LOVELESS. No, sir.

Mr. LONG. You just put it on the sheep that the coyote intends to go after?

FEW COYOTES PREY ON SHEEP

Mr. LOVELESS. Based on the data that we have, indications are that within a coyote population there are only a few so-called killer coyotes and these are the dominant snaggle-tooth males usually. In one field experiment we had these collars on 13 sheep and the coyotes killed 10 of those sheep that had the collars on and after that the man's damage terminated. He didn't have any more damage after that.

He only lost 10 sheep and after that the damage was essentially eliminated.

Mr. LONG. You mean one coyote gets his teeth into this, gets a bad hangover, and then spreads the word?

Mr. LOVELESS. This is part of it but the point is that in a large population of coyotes we believe there are only a relatively few coyotes that are doing the bulk of the killing.

If you get the killer coyotes you can eliminate the bulk of the damage.

Mr. LONG. I just don't see how the particular snaggle-tooth coyote that you are talking about is going to get to the particular sheep that has the collar on without a great loss of sheep intervening in the meanwhile?

PERCENTAGE OF SHEEP WITH AVERSIVE AGENTS

Mr. LOVELESS. In an operational situation we certainly have to put this on more than 10 sheep. I am speaking of an experimental setup in which we had 10 sheep.

Mr. LONG. But the plan would not be to have every farmer put one of those things on every sheep?

Mr. LOVELESS. No, sir.

Mr. VEYSEY. What percentage would you put them on?

Mr. LOVELESS. Well, this remains to be worked out but perhaps somewhere around 20 collars.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the size of an average sheep herd in Montana or New Mexico?

Mr. LOVELESS. I can't tell you the average size. They range from 200 or 300 up to 10,000 or 15,000 sheep.

INDIAN PROBLEM WITH COYOTES

Mrs. HANSEN. The people that have the greatest problem in New Mexico, I think are the Navajo people. Their income and food is almost totally dependent on sheep.

They have a real economic problem. Are you giving any special assistance to the Navajo people?

Mr. LOVELESS. Not specifically to the Navahos, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you working with the BIA in this regard?

USE OF TRANQUILIZERS ON COYOTES

Mr. LOVELESS. Yes. One other promising approach is the use of tranquilizers.

Mrs. HANSEN. Tranquilizers for coyotes?

Mr. LOVELESS. Yes, ma'am. We have four or five tranquilizing drugs that we are now working with and trying to develop a delivery mechanism. The old M–44 coyote getter we believe can be used with these tranquilizers.

They can also be put out in tallow baits. This particular coyote [referring to photograph] was tranquilized by the animal pulling an M–44 coyote device. He gets about 80 percent of the tranquilizer in his system. This is a wild coyote and the man there is one of our technicians.

You can see he is like a dog. Once you get him tranquilized there are a number of things that you can do from there on out.

For example, you could saturate an area during the lambing period of about 2 weeks with M–44 coyote getters loaded with tranquilizers, and we are going to evaluate this this spring, but if this method works the coyotes, hopefully, the coyotes would lose their propensity to kill sheep.

We are also going to try using dogs to locate the tranquilized coyotes. The coyotes become very unwary once they get this drug and it lasts up to 48 hours.

Mr. LONG. I am afraid I don't get it. This coyote loses taste for food or just lamb meat?

Mr. LOVELESS. We don't know.

Mr. SMITH. I think one major point that perhaps would help here in the understanding is the reaction of coyotes on rabbits so we can indicate the capability to imprint responses in animals.

It sounds like we are going way off on a tangent but we are not.

BREAKING KILLER INSTINCT IN COYOTES

Mr. LOVELLESS. Before we spent much effort on repellents or aversive agents, we had to know whether we could actually interrupt or break this killer instinct in a coyote and to test this we set up two pens, one with black rabbits and one with white rabbits. This was constantly observed using a TV monitor and a remote electronic device.

When a coyote went for the white rabbit he was in good shape. Nothing happened and he ate the rabbit. But the moment he touched the black rabbit he got a pretty good charge of electricity. After three to five charges we were able to condition the coyote not to eat black rabbits. We have coyotes now that can be put in a pen with a black rabbit, and even after a 7-month period without additional shocks they will not eat the black rabbit.

From this we deduced that if a material such as a nausea-producing agent that will make that coyote so sick for 2 or 3 days and if he remembers where he got the material, this will teach him a lesson, and hopefully he will not come back and take sheep for a while.

Mr. LONG. Who thought up this idea?

Mr. LOVELESS. We have some very creative, imaginative people working for us.

Mr. LONG. You sure do.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have to find some answers because of the food supply of the Nation. I think it is mandatory that we don't take out of production some of our sheep population.

INCREASE IN PREDATOR CONTROL RESEARCH

Mr. REED. As you remember, the Executive order on poisons was signed a year ago and since that time we have gone through our budget. The executive branch has taken a strong view that we owe ranchers in the West a maximum effort in research.

This budget reflects that $800,000 increase as a maximum amount that the Bureau could wisely expend for predator control research. We were told to put in whatever the Bureau felt was needed and that it could wisely expend. That is the figure.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think this is a wise approach because you have the problem of food supply, the problem of the total economy, and an increasing problem in those sections of Arizona and New Mexico where there are large Indian populations in which sheep are a major part of their economy.

As you know they don't have too much food as it is, thanks to the OMB slowdown of their irrigation systems.

I think you have to develop the answers because coyotes are not held in affection in some areas of the West.

Mr. REED. I recognize that, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. There is nothing pretty about a lamb chewed to death.

DEVELOPMENT OF A MORTALITY TRANSMITTER

Mr. LOVELESS. Madam Chairman, if I might just mention one other thing we have done within the past year. Our electronics people at Denver developed a so-called mortality transmitter. This particular transmitter that I have in my right hand is designed for use on a coyote but a modification of this transmitter has been made to be used on lambs and it is a so-called silent transmitter. It does not transmit until this lamb dies, and when the lamb dies the transmitter puts out a constant signal and our people can go in and determine the cause of death because this is one area that we really need good solid information on.

Mr. REED. As you know, the practice is to chalk up every dead lamb to a coyote. I was recently in southwest Texas during the lambing season. A very great cold wave had come across Texas and I was with one of the biggest ranchers in the State, and as we rode across his range, the lambing range, we saw literally thousands of lambs that had perished in the cold, and I asked, "What are you going to chalk them up to?"

He said, "Don't you see them? They all have been eaten by coyotes."

Legitimately certain ranchers have terrific problems during lambing. I don't want to make light of that. But I think it is time that all of us knew what the percentages were.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why the committee is interested in finding solutions for this entire problem. As you are well aware Members from those States with sheep population are deeply interested in the problem.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Secretary, are we able to get close to that answer? You pose the key question. Are we close to the answer?

MORE RESEARCH ON COYOTES

Mr. REED. We are not within a year of solution. I do think had we done more research rather than staying on a high poison program 5 years ago we would be very close to it today. I think that this committee will see great strides made within 2 or 3 years that will lead to some solution.

I do not wish to indicate to you that today the coyotes will give up eating sheep. Sheep are not very intelligent. They are often improperly herded, in my opinion, throughout much of the West. Thousands of animals are often turned loose without any supervision at all. There are always going to be old coyotes who have difficulty in catching rabbits. When they see a nice litle lamb, or full-grown sheep for that matter, cross their path they are going to knock him down. I do believe we can cut back the critical loss period when they are lambing in the fall and when they move from the high country down to the lower country.

Mr. LONG. What was your accelerated damage control program which held depredation losses on sheep to previous years' level without using toxicants?

Mr. SMITH. In most areas where the special summer animal damage control program functioned depredations were held to previous levels. However, due to the nature of the program, and the expenses

involved, it was limited to the most critical areas and to a 5-month period. A complete report will be submitted for the record.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES—MIGRATORY BIRDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a decrease of $989,000 for management of the national wildlife refuge system. What impact will this have on the Nation's migratory bird resources?

REALINEMENT OF FUNDS

Mr. SMITH. I think from a dollar investment standpoint it will further the migration and the distribution, Madam Chairman, because we will be putting the dollars in those areas where we can do the most good. By reducing certain areas we are increasing other areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $2,715,494 to operate new and existing refuges. What new areas are involved?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, madam,, we have two new areas, Humboldt Bay, Calif., and Nisqually Flats, Wash.

Mrs. HANSEN. What other areas does this involve?

Mr. SMITH. There will be 67 other areas.

Mr. LONG. Why are you planning to reduce management on the refuges? What are some of the possible adverse effects of reduced refuge management? You plan to reduce biological surveys and census activities on the refuges. How will you know if your reduced management is affecting the populations of the refuges?

Mr. SMITH. During the last decade, basic operation and maintenance programs of the national wildlife refuge system have not been funded at adequate levels to keep pace with inflationary trends. Increased costs of utilities, material, supplies, and contract labor for maintenance functions have eroded base appropriations. Concurrently, new programs have created demands on the ever-diminishing dollar, resulting in an overcommitment for resources—both funds and manpower.

In order to reprogram into areas of higher priority, management operations on selected refuges will be reduced.

These refuges are considered of lower priority than those that will be retained operable on the basis of the following criteria:

(1) Production efficiency. This is a quantitative decision based on the value of outputs produced per dollar of input.

(2) The degree to which a refuge could continue to produce outputs in a natural, unmanned state.

(3) Areas that are not now meeting nor have the potential to meet the standards for production of wildlife and public benefits called for by the system.

This action will require vacating physical plants, disposing of materials and equipment while providing minimum security for physical facilities. Lands will not be disposed of but will be held in mothball status until such time as the fiscal climate permits resumption of active management activities.

Direct losses resulting from this action include the annual production of 4,800 waterfowl. Such a loss will not significantly affect the North American waterfowl population. In addition, 10 million water fowl use days (1 waterfowl for 1 day=1 day use) will be lost.

93-397 O - 73 - 44

However, compared to other refuges in the system these lost days will be insignificant.

Although public-use activities will not be eliminated, visits will be reduced as a result of limited management operations. Other less quantifiable losses will include deterioration of habitat and physical facilities such as roads, fences, trails, and buildings. Water rights will be jeopardized. Some cooperative farming permittees may be phased out.

A reduction in surveys and censuses will result in less finite data on wildlife populations but we will still make such surveys often enough to detect a sizable population change.

CYCLICAL AND CUSTODIAL MAINTENANCE

Mrs. HANSEN. What is involved in your "general cyclical and custodial maintenance projects?"

Mr. SMITH. These are those annual repairs, Madam Chairman, such as replacing screen doors, repainting the buildings, reroofing the buildings, this type of maintenance.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, maintenance that has to be done or replacement will become necessary?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, or running up calls for major repairs on the buildings because of inadequate care.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has had a dismal view of not providing adequate maintenance funds incrementally and then having either a large maintenance bill or a large construction bill.

FUNDING FOR MIGRATORY BIRD OFFICE

Justify your requested increase of $200,000 for migratory bird office.

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, this is to increase our capability in the coordination of migratory birds to an adequate level. I reported to you last year that we were initiating a migratory bird coordination office. We have the office underway. I view it to be a good success in that the States are cooperating very well with us and I think we have a new image with the States in migratory bird cooperation.

This amount of money will allow us to adequately staff that office.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't part of this activity involve evaluations?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, census evaluations, determining projected fall flights, determining the capability of providing birds for the fall hunting, establishing the regulations, coordinating all of this through our four flyway council committees which are represented by State people.

IRON VERSUS LEAD SHOT

Mrs. HANSEN. You say, "evaluate the introduction of nontoxic shot."

Mr. SMITH. We are in the process, Madam Chairman, of looking to a shot that will not cause lead poisoning in the birds when the birds ingest the spent lead.

A soft iron has been developed. We did try it on some eight refuges last year to test the hunter acceptability of the use of iron. We feel that there is a good posture on hunter acceptability and we will be looking

to moving this type of ammunition into waterfowl hunting at a rather rapid rate. This will, of course, depend in part upon the capability of the ammunition producers to make sufficient rounds of this ammunition available.

But again we are working quite closely with the arms and ammunition people.

Mr. LONG. Would the Chairman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

COOPERATION WITH AMMUNITION INDUSTRY

Mr. LONG. You just don't have a wand of course and get that done. Do you tell the munitions manufacturers to do this? Do you ask them to do it? What about the economics of lead versus iron?

Mr. SMITH. On the first two I agree with you, you don't wave a wand and get it done.

Yes, we have met with the major arms and ammunition producers. The ammunitions industry have expended quite a sizable number of dollars in their research and development on this activity.

Mr. LONG. They seem to be great conservationists. Talk to any of these gun and sports clubs and they feel they are right at the lead of all these conservations measures. Do you get their cooperation?

Mr. SMITH. I believe that we are receiving their cooperation in the conversion to the iron shot.

COST OF SHOT

Mr. LONG. Does the iron cost more?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, there will be an increase in cost and at this point in time I cannot tell you what that cost will be. I think the answer will come with a competitive market.

Mr. LONG. Why would it cost more? I would have thought iron would be cheaper than lead. Lead is an expensive metal; isn't it?

Mr. SMITH. It is a matter of difference in manufacturing process. The iron has to be produced in a ball shape and then it has to be annealed to a tolerance of roundness and sizing, whereas the lead process is a screen-dropping technique that takes no or little polishing or annealing once the shot is produced.

It is not a difference in the cost of the base material. It is the cost in the manufacturing thereof.

Mr. LONG. Hopefully, there could be some technological development that could come forward?

Mr. SMITH. I would hope that there would be, yes.

Mr. LONG. How much money are you requesting for research at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Laurel, Md.? Is this an increase or decrease over last year's appropriation? What will this money be used for?

Mr. SMITH. We are requesting $3,776,000 for research at the Patuxent Wildlife Rerseach Center in Laurel, Md. Included in this amount is the Migratory Bird and Habitat Research Laboratory, also located at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. This represents an increase of $43,300 over the previous fiscal year, all of which relates to endangered species research. Total funds will be used for research on the effects

of pesticides and pollution on wildlife, endangered wildlife research and propagation, bird damage control research, migratory game bird population and habitat studies, nongame and urban wildlife research, and research on wildlife diseases.

BIG GAME

Mrs. HANSEN. You are curtailing management of the refuge system. Supposing that with the diminished management there is an overkill by the public of big game animals. What is going to happen?

Mr. SMITH. I don't believe that there will be an overkill, Madam Chairman. The take of big game is primarily managed by State Game and Fish Commission regulation. We assist the States in the enforcement of these regulations and I do not see any higher take of animals on refuges than there has been in the past.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES—OTHER WILDLIFE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a decrease of $181,000 for management of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Will you give us some specifics on what areas are affected?

Mr. GREENWALT. For example, Fort Niobrara in Nebraska.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this have an impact on the Nation's wildlife resources?

Mr. SMITH. I do not believe that it will. Again, we will maintain the habitat quality of the area. These are areas that are lower down on our scale of habitat capability. I don't see any change in the total.

IMPACT OF REDUCED MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC USE

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the impact on "public use activities"?

Mr. SMITH. In addition to the planned reduction in public use, if vandalism or misuse results under our limited management capability. I will have no choice but to close the area to public use. I hope that this does not occur.

Mrs. HANSEN. What steps are you going to take to prevent vandalism?

Mr. SMITH. On those areas where we have buildings we will go through the normal process of closing of the building to give it that added protection.

Mrs. HANSEN. It doesn't mean a thing to today's vandals.

Mr. SMITH. All the equipment that can be moved will be moved and used on other areas and we will maintain a level of limited control. In many of these areas where we are showing a limited management, we are simply taking the supervisor-type off of the refuge. We will leave some blue collar types there, but the supervision will come under a complex system in which we have four or five refuges being worked out of one center. This is termed "limited management."

Mr. REED. This was done successfully last winter on a trial program in a number of different areas where there were multiple refugees nearby each other, where centralized management ran them all, and it was very effective.

I point to Texas where I actually went down and visited and saw such a highly successful operation with its big cost saving.

INCREASE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. A $257,000 increase is requested for law enforcement. What wildlife will receive the increased protection with this money?

Mr. SMITH. This will be a combination of both the migratory birds as well as the animals that are included under the Lacey Act provision. The Lacey Act provides that any animal taken illegally, if transported interstate or internationally, the person holding the animal is in violation.

ILLEGAL GUIDE TYPE OPERATIONS

This past year we have made a concerted effort and I think made some real progress in several sizable cases in which we were able to break a system of guide type operations involved in illegal hunting for big game. Animals here included both bighorn sheep and polar bear.

This was an operation that covered operations from Alaska into Mexico. We have the responsibility to break this type of violation. Certainly we are about the only agency that has the capability because the State Game and Fish Commission cannot go from one State to another in this type of enforcement.

Mr. LONG. Will the Chairman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. LONG. I am glad you are taking an interest in it. You have 120 possible defendants in seven States?

Now, could you tell me what is the number of people who may well be killing these animals. What percentage is 120 of the total number of possibles? What do you do with these people when you catch them?

Mr. SMITH. The 120, Congressman; refers back to the alligator activities. It is impossible for me to answer the number of people involved in illegal trafficking of big game or big game hunting.

Mr. LONG. Well, does it run into tens of thousands?

Mr. SMITH. No. I would say that the guide services that operate in this area would probably be less than—and this is simply a guess—probably about less than 300 or 400.

Mr. LONG. Are these licensed guides? Can you take their licenses away from them so that once they have lost this, they have lost their ability to take people around?

Mr. SMITH. This is a State responsibility. In some States they do require a license for a guide. In other States, they do not.

IMPORT OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Mr. LONG. Can't we get Federal legislation on this? Animals and poachers cross country lines, to say nothing of State lines. Have you proposed Federal legislation to go after them?

Mr. SMITH. We do have Federal legislation, the Lacey Act, which states that any time an animal taken illegally is carried across a State boundary or an international boundary, the person can be prosecuted under Federal law, and this is a Federal enforcement responsibility that we have.

Mr. LONG. How many have you prosecuted?

Mr. SMITH. Do they have those numbers for last year, Kahler?

Mr. LONG. I would be interested to hear if you have them offhand. I suspect they are very few.

Mr. REED. Under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, your State has a large percentage of the number of arrests made in the United States.

Mr. LONG. Yes. Well, they really go to work on them.

Mr. SMITH. Last year we prosecuted 417 such cases.

Mr. LONG. What happens to them when they get convicted?

VARIATION IN FINES OR SENTENCES

Mr. REED. It depends very much on the local Federal judge and the Federal prosecuting attorney.

Mr. LONG. Can you give me some ideas, give me some cases? Do they put them in jail, give them heavy fines?

Mr. REED. Unfortunately, there is an enormous variable. Certain judges turn people loose with a slap on their wrist, with a suspended sentence. Others, in Maryland, for instance, the prosecuting attorneys have been advocating prison sentences.

Mr. LONG. Have they been getting any prison sentences?

Mr. REED. Yes; indeed.

Mr. LONG. Some of these people have been sentenced to prison?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. LONG. In Maryland?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Certainly in the alligator case mentioned in the book, one individual received 6 months and another received 3 months.

Mr. LONG. They weren't paroled or anything like that?

Mr. SMITH. No, they were not.

Mr. REED. I want to go off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. LONG. I think jail is the best thing. I don't believe just fining people ever accomplishes very much in these cases. I think you have to put them in jail.

Mr. REED. I just want to add to this that the agents involved in this often are under cover for days at a time. Their life literally is in jeopardy and I cannot speak highly enough of the men in the Bureau who are involved in this very difficult investigatory work.

If they are discovered we are very aware that they could be killed.

Mr. LONG. When will the regulations for implementation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 be completed?

Mr. SMITH. Comments were received through February 21, 1973, from 28 parties, pursuant to the interim regulations which were published in the Federal Register on December 21, 1972. Comments incorporating those suggestions proposing changes in the regulations are being considered in conjunction with interagency meetings in an attempt to better coordinate both Interior's and Commerce's interpretation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Amendments to the interim regulations, if needed, will be published in April.

[The regulations follow:]

Code of Federal Regulations



TITLE 50

PART 18 --- MARINE MAMMALS

Reprinted from the Federal Register
Published December 21, 1972, 37 FR 28173 - 28177.

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER B—HUNTING AND POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE

PART 18—MARINE MAMMALS

There was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 1, 1972 (37 F.R. 25524), a notice of proposed rule making which notified the public that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife intended to adopt interim regulations to implement the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027). Comments, suggestions, and objections were invited. Those received by December 15, 1972, would be considered for incorporation into the rules which were planned for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on or about December 21, the date the Act became effective. wo comments were received. Both of these suggested that § 18.32 as proposed be reworded to more closely follow the Act. These suggestions have merit and this has been done, and the section has been renumbered as explained below.

As a result of continuing consultation with interested parties including representatives of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the proposed rules published on December 1, 1972 (37 F.R. 25524), have been reworded for clarity and for purposes of uniformity conform to rules of that agency. Sections 18.31 and 18.32 are presently being drafted and will be published at a later date.

The procedures to be followed in the assessment of civil penalties which are contained in Part 17 (§§ 17.13 through 17.15) of this subchapter will be appiicable to the assessment of civil penalties under this Part 18.

Additional comments, suggestions, and objections, with respect to this Part 18 will be received until February 21, 1972. If additional changes are merited, this part will be amended.

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.

18.1 Purpose of regulations.
18.2 Scope of regulations.
18.3 Definitions.
18.4 State laws and regulations.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

18.11 Prohibited taking.
18.12 Prohibited importation.
18.13 Prohibited uses, possession, transportation, and sales.

Subpart C—General Exceptions

18.21 Actions permitted by international treaty, convention, or agreement.
18.22 Taking by State or local government officials.
18.23 Native exceptions.
18.24 Taking incidental to commercial fishing operations.
18.25 Exempted marine mammals or marine mammal products.

Subpart D—Special Exceptions

18.31 Scientific research permits [Reserved].
18.32 Public display permits [Reserved].
18.33 Undue economic hardship.

Subpart E—Depleted Species or Stocks [Reserved]

Subpart F—Procedures for Civil Violations

18.51 Assessment and hearings.
18.52 Holding, return, and disposal of seized property.
18.53 Forfeiture of seized property.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 18 are issued under authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 86 Stat. 1027, —— U.S.C. ——, Public Law 92-522.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 18.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part implement the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 86 Stat. 1027, —— U.S.C. ——, Public Law 92-522, which among other things, restricts the taking, possession, transportation, selling, offering for sale, and importing of marine mammals.

§ 18.2 Scope of regulations.

This Part 18 applies solely to marine mammals and marine mammal products as defined in § 18.3. For regulations under the Act with respect to other marine mammals and marine mammal products, see 50 CFR Part 216.

§ 18.3 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in the Act and unless the context otherwise requires, in this Part 18:

"Act" means the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 86 Stat. 1027, Public Law 92-522.

"Alaskan Native" means a person defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. section 1603(b) (85 Stat. 588)) as a citizen of the United States who is of one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians enrolled or not enrolled in the Metlaktla Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any Native, as so defined, either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Natives. It also includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Native village or town of which he claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as Native by any Native village or Native town. Any such citizen enrolled by the Secretary pursuant to section 5 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall be conclusively presumed to be an Alaskan Native for purposes of this part.

"Authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing" means items which (a) were commonly produced on or before December 21, 1972, and (b) are composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials, and (c) which are produced, decorated, or fashioned in the exercise of traditional native handicrafts without the use of pantographs, multiple carvers, or similar mass copying devices, or other improved methods of production utilizing modern implements, such as sewing machines. Traditional native handicrafts include, but are not limited to, weaving, carving, stitching, sewing, lacing, beading, drawing, and painting.

"Endangered species" means a species or subspecies of marine mammal listed pursuant to the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (See Part 17 of this subchapter).

"Marine mammal" means a specimen of the following species or subspecies of mammal, whether alive or dead, and any part thereof, including but not limited to, any raw, dressed, or dyed fur or skin:

Scientific name	*Common name*
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear.
Enhydra lutris lutris	Northern sea otter.
Enhydra lutris nereis	Southern sea otter.
Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus	Atlantic walrus.
Odobenus rosmarus divergens	Pacific walrus.
Dugong dugong	Dugong.
Trichechus manatus	West African manatee.
Trichechus inunguis	West Indian manatee.
Trichechus senegalensis	Amazonian manatee.

NOTE: Common names given may be at variance with local usage, they are not required to be provided by the Act, and they have no legal significance.

"Native village or town" means any tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association in Alaska which the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or the Secretary finds eligible for land conveyances under subsection 14(a) of that Act.

"Pregnant" means pregnant near term.

"Subsistence" means the use by Alaskan Natives of marine mammals taken by Alaskan Natives for food, clothing, shelter, heating, transportation, and other uses necessary to maintain life of the taker or for those who depend upon the taker to provide them with such subsistence.

"Take" means to harass, hunt, capture, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal, including, without limitation, any of the following: The restraint or detention of a marine mammal, no matter how temporary; tagging a marine mammal; or the operation of an aircraft or vessel, or the doing of any other acts which results in the disturbing or molesting of a marine mammal.

"Wasteful manner" means any taking or method of taking which is likely to result in the killing or injuring of marine mammals beyond those needed for subsistence purposes or for the making of authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing or which results in the waste of a substantial portion of the marine mammal and includes without limitation the employment of a method of taking which is not likely to assure the capture or killing of a marine mammal, or which is not immediately followed by a reasonable effort to retrieve the marine mammal.

§ 18.4 State laws and regulations.

(a) Section 109 of the Act provides that on or after December 21, 1972, no State may adopt any law or regulation, or enforce any existing law or regulation, which relates to the taking of marine mammals or which in effect nullifies an exemption or exception created by the Act, unless such laws or regulations have been previously reviewed by the Secretary and determined by him to be consistent with the provisions of the Act and the regulations in this part. In no event, however, will the Secretary approve any State laws or regulations which:

(1) Purport to authorize a State to issue permits in situations which would require a Federal permit under the Act, unless and until appropriate Federal regulations have been issued under section 103 of the Act, and where appropriate, the Secretary has waived the moratorium on such taking or importation under section 101(a)(3) of the Act; or

(2) Purport to authorize a State to issue permits for scientific research or for public display (except that a State may, under authority of a general scientific research permit granted by the Secretary to it, assign individual scientific research permits to State employees or representatives of State universities or other State agencies, subject to the provisions of the general permit); or

(3) Purport to authorize the State to grant exemptions from the Act on the grounds of economic hardship under § 18.33.

(b) Any State may obtain a review and determination of its existing laws and regulations from the Secretary by submitting a written request to that effect to the Director accompanied by the following documents, unless otherwise specified by the Secretary:

(1) A complete set of the laws and regulations to be reviewed, certified as complete, true and correct, by the appropriate State official;

(2) A scientific description by species and population stock of the marine mammals to be subjected to such laws and regulations;

(3) A description of the organization, staffing and funding for the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations to be reviewed;

(4) A description, where such laws and regulations provide for discretionary authority on the part of State officials to issue permits, of the procedures to be used in granting or withholding such permits and otherwise enforcing such laws; and

(5) Such other materials and information as the Secretary may request or which the State may deem necessary or advisable to demonstrate the compatibility of such laws and regulations with the policy and purposes of the Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder.

(c) In making a determination with respect to any State laws and regulations, the Secretary shall take into account:

(1) The extent to which such laws and regulations are consistent with the purposes and policies of the Act and the rules and regulations issued thereunder;

(2) The extent to which such laws and regulations are consistent with, or constitute an integrated management or protection program with, the laws and regulations of other jurisdictions whose activities may affect the same species or stocks or marine mammals; and

(3) The existence of or preparations for an overall State program regarding the protection and management of marine mammals to which the laws and regulations under review relate.

(d) To assist States in preparing laws and regulations relating to marine mammals, the Secretary will also, at the written request of any State, make a preliminary review of any such proposed laws or regulations. Such review will be strictly advisory in nature and shall not be binding upon the Secretary. Upon adoption of previously reviewed laws and regulations, the same shall be subject to a complete review for a final determination pursuant to these regulations. To be considered for preliminary review, all legislative and regulatory proposals must be forwarded to the Director and certified by the appropriate State official. In addition, they shall be accompanied to the extent available with the same materials required under paragraph (b) above, unless otherwise provided by the Secretary.

All determinations by the Secretary (other than as a result of preliminary reviews of proposed laws and regulations) shall be final and binding on the parties.

(f) The implementation and enforcement of all State laws and regulations previously approved by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be subject to continuous monitoring and review by the Secretary pursuant to such rules and regulations as he may adopt. Any modifications, amendments, deletions or additions to laws or regulations previously approved shall be deemed to be new laws and regulations for the purposes of these regulations and shall require review and approval by the Secretary before their adoption.

(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein shall prevent (1) the taking of a marine mammal by a State or local government official pursuant to § 18.22 of the regulations in this part, or (2) the adoption or enforcement of any law or regulation relating to any marine mammal taken or imported prior to the effective date of the Act.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

§ 18.11 Prohibited taking.

Except as otherwise provided in Subparts C and D of this Part 18, it is unlawful for:

(a) Any person, vessel, or conveyance subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take any marine mammal on the high seas, or

(b) Any person, vessel, or conveyance to take any marine mammal in waters or on lands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

§ 18.12 Prohibited importation.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subparts C and D of this Part 18, it is unlawful for any person to import any marine mammal or marine mammal product into the United States.

(b) Regardless of whether an importation is authorized pursuant to Subparts C and D of this Part 18, it is unlawful for any person to import into the United States any:

(1) Marine mammal

(i) Taken in violation of the Act, or

(ii) Taken in another country in violation of the laws of that country;

(2) Any marine mammal product if

(i) The importation into the United States of the marine mammal from which such product is made would be unlawful under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, or

(ii) The sale in commerce of such product in the country of origin of the product is illegal.

(c) Except in accordance with an exception referred to in Subpart C and §§ 18.31 and 18.33 of this Part 18, it is unlawful to import into the United States any:

(1) Marine mammal which was pregnant at the time of taking,

(2) Marine mammal which was nursing at the time of taking, or less than 8 months old, whichever occurs later,

(3) Specimen of an endangered species or subspecies of marine mammals,

(4) Specimen taken from a depleted species or stock of marine mammals, or

(5) Marine mammal taken in an inhumane manner.

(d) It is unlawful to import into the United States any fish, whether fresh, frozen, or otherwise prepared, if such fish was caught in a manner proscribed by the Secretary of Commerce for persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not any marine mammals were in fact taken incident to the catching of the fish.

§ 18.13 Prohibited uses, possession, transportation, and sales.

Except as otherwise provided in the Act or these regulations, it is unlawful for:

(a) Any person to use any port, harbor or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States for any purpose in any way connected with a prohibited taking or an unlawful importation of any marine mammal or marine mammal products; or

(b) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to possess any marine mammal taken in violation of the Act or these regulations, or to transport, sell, or offer for sale any such marine mammal or any marine mammal product made from any such mammal.

(c) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to use in a commercial fishery, any means or method of fishing in contravention of regulations and limitations issued by the Secretary of Commerce for that fishery to achieve the purposes of this Act.

Subpart C—General Exceptions

§ 18.21 Actions permitted by international treaty, convention, or agreement.

The Act and these regulations shall not apply to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of any international treaty, convention or agreement, or any statute implementing the same, relating to the taking or importation of marine mammals or marine mammal products, which was existant and in force prior to December 21, 1972, and to which the United States was a party.

§ 18.22 Taking by State or local government officials.

A State or local government official or employee may take a marine mammal in the course of his duties as an official or employee, and no permit shall be required, if such taking:

(a) Is accomplished in a humane manner;

(b) Is for the protection or welfare of such mammal or for the protection of the public health or welfare; and

(c) Includes steps designed to insure return of such mammal, if not killed in the course of such taking, to its natural habitat.

In addition, any such official or employee may, incidental to such taking, possess and transport, but not sell or offer for sale, such mammal and use any port, harbor or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States. All steps reasonably practicable under the circumstances shall be taken by any such employee or official to prevent injury or death to the marine mammal as the result of such taking.

§ 18.23 Native exceptions.

(a) *Taking.* Notwithstanding the prohibitions of Subpart B of this Part 18, but subject to the restrictions contained in this section, any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who resides on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean or the Arctic Ocean may take any marine mammal without a permit, if such taking is:

(1) By Alaskan Natives who reside in Alaska and such taking is for subsistence or

(2) For purposes of creating and selling authentic native articles of handicraft and clothing, and

(3) In each case, not accomplished in a wasteful manner.

(b) *Restrictions.* (1) No marine mammal taken pursuant to this section may be sold or otherwise transferred to any person other than an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo, or delivered, carried, transported, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce by any person, unless:

(i) It has first been transformed into an authentic native article or handicraft or clothing, or

(ii) It is an edible portion and sold in Alaskan native villages and towns.

(2) No person who is not an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo may purchase or otherwise acquire, or possess any marine mammal taken pursuant to this section except as permitted in this subsection.

(3) No person shall use any aircraft to take any marine mammal in violation of 16 U.S.C. 742j–1, 85 Stat. 480, Public Law 92–159.

(c) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, whenever, under the Act, the Secretary determines any species or stock of marine mammals to be depleted, he may prescribe regulations pursuant to section 103 of the Act upon the taking of such marine mammals by any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo and, during the existence of such regulations, all takings of such marine mammals by such persons shall conform to such regulations.

§ 18.24 Taking incidental to commercial fishing operations.

Persons may take marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations until October 21, 1974: *Provided*, That such taking is by means of equipment and techniques prescribed in regulations issued by the Secretary of Commerce. It shall be the immediate goal that the incidental kill or incidental serious injury of marine mammals permitted in the course of commercial fishing operations be reduced to insignificant levels approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate.

§ 18.25 Exempted marine mammals or marine mammal products.

(a) The provisions of the Act and these regulations shall not apply:

(1) To any marine mammal taken before December 21, 1972, or

(2) To any marine mammal product if the marine mammal portion of such product consists solely of a marine mammal taken before such date.

(b) Sections 18.12(c) (3) and (4) shall not apply to marine mammals or marine mammal products imported into the United States before the date on which the Secretary publishes notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of his proposed rule making with respect to the designation of the species or stock concerned as depleted or endangered;

(c) Section 18.12(b) shall not apply to articles imported into the United States before the effective date of the foreign law making the taking or sale, as the case may be, of such marine mammals or marine mammal products unlawful.

(d) In order to assist processors, aquariums, zoos, and any other persons holding specimens or inventories of marine mammals or marine mammal products to prove their rights of exclusion from the provisions of the Act and these regulations pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, there is hereby authorized a voluntary registration program. Any such person may register his inventories or specimens of marine mammals or marine mammal products which consist solely of marine mammals taken prior to December 21, 1972, with the Secretary by sending a complete listing of all such inventories or stocks to the Director postmarked no later than midnight, January 8, 1973. In order to be eligible for registration, such specimens or inventories must be physically located within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the listing with respect thereto must contain the following information:

(1) In the case of living marine mammals, a breakdown showing each species of subspecies of animal, and within each such category, the number of animals involved, their age, sex, and location, and any distinctive brands or markings.

(2) As to nonliving marine mammals and marine mammal products, a listing per geographic location of each such marine mammal or marine mammal product segregated by species and subspecies, together with a description, by class, of the product or article involved. In addition, such description shall indicate which of the items listed constitute raw materials, work in process, or finished goods, and shall indicate any identifying marks or brands thereon.

Each such list shall be prepared and certified by an independent Certified Public Accountant or independent attorney, and shall also be signed and attested by the person owning such inventory. In addition, no listing shall be accepted by the Secretary unless it contains the following certification:

> I hereby certify that the information shown herein is complete, true and correct and lists no marine mammals or marine mammal products consisting of marine mammals taken after midnight on December 20, 1972. This information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, and I understand that any false statement contained herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001 or to penalties under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

There shall be a conclusive presumption that no marine mammal or marine mammal product shown on a listing furnished to the Secretary pursuant to this section was taken, or consists of a marine mammal which was taken, as the case may be, after December 21, 1972: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary may at his discretion refuse to accept all or any portion of any such list if he has reason to believe that such list is false, or if such list is insufficient to clearly identify the marine mammal or marine mammal products referred to therein. In the event that any false information is supplied it shall be a violation of the regulations in this part. In the event that the Secretary shall determine to reject any list in whole or in part, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the person submitting such list, in writing, of his decision indicating his reason for such rejection.

Subpart D—Special Exceptions

§ 18.31 Scientific research permits. [Reserved]

§ 18.32 Public display permits [Reserved]

§ 18.33 Undue economic hardship.

(a) Persons other than those engaged in commercial fishing operations referred to in § 18.24 may be exempted by the Secretary from the provisions of the Act through October 20, 1973, if the Secretary determines to his satisfaction, that such persons will suffer an undue economic hardship.

(b) Any person desiring to obtain an economic hardship exemption may make application to the Secretary. Such application shall be in writing, addressed to the Director and shall contain the following information:

(1) The name and address of the applicant;

(2) A description of the marine mammal or the marine mammal product to be taken or imported, including the species or subspecies involved; the population stock, when known; the number of specimens or products (or the weight thereof, where appropriate); and the anticipated age, size, sex, and condition (i.e., whether pregnant or nursing) of the animals involved;

(3) A complete description of the location, date, and manner of the proposed importation or taking;

(4) If the marine mammal is to be taken and transported alive, or held for public display, a complete description of the manner of transportation, care and maintenance, including the type, size and construction of the container or artificial environment; arrangements for feeding and sanitation; a statement of the applicant's qualifications and previous experience in caring for and handling captive marine mammals and a like statement as to the qualifications of any common carrier or agent to be employed by the applicant to transport the animal; and a written certification of a licensed veterinarian knowledgeable in the field or marine mammals that he has personally reviewed the arrangements for transporting and maintaining the animal and that in his opinion they are adequate to provide for the well-being of the animal;

(5) A full statement of the facts, circumstances and reasons why failure to grant an exemption under this section would lead to undue economic hardship, together with all supporting documents, including certified copies of all relevant corporate minutes and resolutions, contracts and agreements, financial commitments, and current and historical financial data. In particular, copies of all contracts, agreements, or other arrangements entered into prior to the enactment of the Act necessitating the taking or importation of marine mammals or marine mammal products and documents showing the dollar amount of anticipated loss or economic hardship should be enclosed.

(6) If the exemption sought relates to scientific research, a detailed description of the scientific research project or program in which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be used, including a copy of the research proposal relating to such program or project and the names and addresses of the sponsoring or cooperating institutions and the scientists involved;

(7) If the exemption sought relates to scientific research, and if the marine mammal proposed to be taken or imported is listed as an endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (for which a permit under Part 17 of this subchapter is required), or has been designated by the Secretary as depleted, a detailed justification of the need for such a marine mammal, including a discussion of possible alternatives, whether or not under the control of the applicant;

(8) If the exemption sought relates to public display, a detailed description of the proposed use to which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be put, including the manner, location and times of display, whether such display is for profit, an estimate of the numbers and types of persons who it is anticipated will benefit from such display, and whether and to what extent the display is connected with educational or scientific programs. There shall also be included a complete description of the enterprise seeking the display permit and its educational, scientific, medical, or governmental affiliations, if any.

(9) Such other information as the Secretary may request.

(10) A certification in the following language:

> I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1072) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or to penalties under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

(11) Such application shall be signed by the applicant.

The sufficiency of the application shall be determined by the Secretary and in that connection, he may waive any requirement for information, or require any additional information deemed necessary.

(c) In determining whether to issue an economic hardship exemption, the Secretary shall consider, among other criteria, the following:

(1) The effect of granting the exemption on the species or population stock in question and the marine ecosystem;

(2) The degree of economic hardship to be anticipated should the exemption not be granted; and

(3) The economic and legal alternatives available to the applicant.

(d) Exemptions issued under this section shall contain such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate, including:

(1) The number and kind of marine mammals which are authorized to be taken or imported;

(2) The location and manner in which such marine mammals may be taken or from which they may be imported;

(3) The period during which the exemption is valid;

(4) The methods of transportation, care and maintenance to be used with live marine mammals;

(5) Any requirements for reports or rights of inspections with respect to any activities carried out pursuant to the exemption;

(6) The transferability or assignability of the exemption;

(7) The sale or other disposition of the marine mammal, its progeny or the marine mammal product; and

(8) A reasonable fee covering the costs of issuance of such exemption, including an appropriate apportionment of overhead and administrative expenses of the Bureau.

(e) Failure to observe any of the terms and conditions of the exemption shall be cause for the revocation, suspension or modification of the exemption by the Secretary in his sole discretion and may subject the exemption holder to the penalties of the Act.

(f) In no event shall an exemption be granted pursuant to this section which continues in effect beyond midnight of October 20, 1973.

(g) The decision of the Secretary regarding the granting or denial of an exemption, or the revocation, modification or suspension thereof, shall be final and binding. Upon taking any such action, the Secretary shall notify the applicant or the exemption holder, as the case may be, in writing as soon as practicable of such action.

Subpart E—Depleted Species or Stocks [Reserved]

Subpart F—Procedures for Civil Violations

§ 18.51 Assessment and hearings.

Section 17.13 of Part 17 of this subchapter is hereby incorporated by reference and applies to assessments and hearings under this Part 18.

§ 18.52 Holding, return, and disposal of seized property.

Section 17.14 of Part 17 of this subchapter is hereby incorporated by reference and applies to holding, return, and disposal of seized property under this Part 18.

§ 18.53 Forfeiture of seized property.

Section 17.15 of Part 17 of this subchapter is hereby incorporated by reference and applies to forfeiture of seized property under this Part 18.

The required notice under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) is dispensed with inasmuch as these regulations are interpretative rules, statements of policy and are necessary to implement the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 which became effective on December 21, 1972 and makes procedures for administering civil penalty provisions of The Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 applicable to the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, it is found for good cause described herein that these regulations shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (12-21-72).

F. V. SCHMIDT,
Acting Director.

DECEMBER 20, 1972.

INT: 3219-72

ADEQUACY OF ENFORCEMENT STAFF

Mr. LONG. Do you have enough law enforcement personnel?

Mr. REED. No, sir. That is one of the reasons we are adding new agents this year and I am sure we will be back. The problems of Alaska are absolutely colossal with the new Marine Mammal Protection Act. This will help us enormously.

With this addition here and last year's addition we will be in better shape.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to point out to the gentleman that the committee increased the budget last year for management and enforcement. This was not in the budget when it was presented to the committee.

Mr. LONG. I am all in favor of it. Laws are worthless unless you enforce them and I am convinced we enforce only a very small percentage of our laws.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $300,000 for law enforcement. Where are your principal problems in this area?

Mr. SMITH. The principal problems will be in Alaska, the States of Washington, Oregon, California, also in the State of Florida.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this in part for a new field agent at Spokane?

Mr. SMITH. No, ma'am.

The new field agent in Spokane is under our Endangered Species Act. The $300,000 will be to enforce the regulations that the Secretary will promulgate under this act.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is he going to be located in Seattle?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; Seattle.

MARINE MAMMAL RESEARCH

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $400,000 for research.

Mr. SMITH. This is a combination of in-house as well as grant research, $100,000 to the Bureau, $300,000 for the Secretary for the issuance of grants to carry out primarily the population dynamic studies to determine how we best manage and how we best regulate these animals.

As you know, there is not a good population status understanding of any of them now with the exception perhaps of the manatee.

Mrs. HANSEN. $30,000 is requested for walrus studies. Where will this work be performed?

Mr. SMITH. This will be out of the Alaska area, probably on the western coast of Alaska.

RESEARCH ON RABIES

Mrs. HANSEN. What research are you doing with the U.S. Health Service on rabies?

You know, you have an increasing problem in areas of the West.

Mr. LOVELESS. We are not doing research as such right now, Madam Chairman, although there is some coordination and cooperation between some of our operational people and the health authorities, but in our research plan for the coming year we will be working in California out of our Logan, Utah station on the rabies coyote problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have a problem with foxes and some squirrels.

Mr. REED. Raccoons.

Mrs. HANSEN. And raccoons.

Mr. SMITH. This is more of an operational problem, which we handle in this case under our wildlife services capability and we do provide assistance to county and local officials.

We have people rather well spread throughout the country to give quick assistance capability.

Mrs. HANSEN. There have been some rather frightening incidents.

Mr. REED. It is not fun to take that rabies shot. It is no fun at all.

FISHERY RESOURCES—ATLANTIC SALMON

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $112,000 for the Atlantic Salmon program. You discussed in some detail this program this morning. Do you want to add anything to that at this time?

Mr. SMITH. Other than to stress the priority that the Bureau simply must give to this program, Madam Chairman. The days are numbered in which we will or will not be successful. If we are not successful we lose a fish species.

If we are successful we will reestablish the Atlantic salmon. I think it is just this simple.

PACIFIC SALMON

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $302,000 for the Pacific salmon program. You have a problem in hatchery production in the Pacific created by the high dams. You also have an international problem with Korea and Japan in Alaska.

Have you had any successful meetings with Korea and Japan?

Mr. REED. This is in the hands of Ambassador McKernan of the State Department. He has recently signed a new treaty with Japan and Korea as well as international agreements that affect the Atlantic salmon as well, and he would be more properly able to give you the catch reductions that he has been able to negotiate, Madam Chairman.

Mr. SMITH. I should indicate for the record, however, that during the negotiations we did request of Ambassador McKernan the opportunity to have one of our people participate because we had some concern of Japanese operations near refuge islands.

Mr. McKernan very readily accepted our participation and we feel that through these negotiations the problem will be resolved.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you are aware that on the west coast this is a very, very high priority question.

Mr. REED. I think it is a frightening one, Madam Chairman. I just think for nonproducing nations to be taking such an enormous percentage of harvest out of our fishery is a very, very serious question.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is right. That is what has concerned the committee because all of the production of fish will go into the ocean.

Mr. REED. And all available to be caught by a foreign flag.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the current status of the Makah National Fish Hatchery, Washington?

Mr. SMITH. We are in the process of finalizing our plans for that hatchery, Madam Chairman. We will use $100,000 of funds made available to us this year. We at this point in time do not have a cost estimate available for the next phase of construction because we are just not that far along in the planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you working with the Makahs so they have a complete understanding of what you plan to do?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; we are, Madam Chairman. I know of no complaint on their part.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is in my district.

Mr. LONG. We have had tremendous problems in Maryland with unexplained fish kills, primarily menhaden. In August of 1971 and June of 1972, hundreds of tons of fish died in the Patapsco, Back, and Middle Rivers, some from industrial pollution, others from unexplained causes. What research are you doing to help find the causes of such huge kills?

Mr. SMITH. We have cooperated with the State of Maryland in special studies concerned with pollution in Chesapeake Bay and some tributary streams. We have analyzed fish for pesticide and polychlorinated biphenol residues, and conducted pathological examination on several occasions. Basic research on effects of environmental stress and pollution on fish species and fish food organisms comparable to those in the bay have also been performed at our laboratories. However, the State of Maryland has the main responsibility for determining the cause and source of pollution and we have supported them only on request.

Mr. LONG. What research are you doing on the effects of disasters such as Hurricane Agnes? What can be done to give maximum protection to fish and wildlife from future disasters?

Mr. SMITH. With relation to the effects of Hurricane Agnes, a current research program on the Canvasback is studying the effects of Hurricane Agnes on distribution of wintering waterfowl and changes in food sources, principally in Chesapeake Bay. Remote sensing from high altitude aircraft has been employed in detecting ecological changes caused by this disaster, and applications to similar natural disasters are becoming apparent. While it is not possible to predict in advance the occurrence of such disasters as Hurricane Agnes nor to plan for protection of fish and wildlife before the fact; research such as that described above can provide techniques for assessing potential damage. Such management tools as dispersal of wildlife concentrations and changes in hunting regulations can be used to ameliorate deleterious effects.

INCREASED OPERATIONS AT HATCHERIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $239,000 for the increased operations at three hatcheries. Does this involve personnel and management funds?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am. The $239,000 is all for personnel and hatchery operational costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. The hatcheries involved are Allegheny, Lahontan, and San Marcos.

Mr. SMITH. This is correct. As I indicated, two of these are new hatcheries, San Marcos and Allegheny. While the hatcheries are not completed we will have them in production as I stated to the committee last year.

TRANSFER OF HATCHERIES TO STATES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a reduction of $145,000 to transfer two hatcheries to State agencies. What are the terms of these transfers?

Mr. SMITH. The Lyman, Miss., hatchery is being offered to the State of Mississippi——

Mrs. HANSEN. Have they accepted?

Mr. SMITH [continuing]. On a 10-year lease. They have indicated acceptance. They are getting the acceptance cleared now through their State legislature. The last report I had was it looks like they will be in a position to sign the lease in a matter of several weeks.

The Springville Hatchery is a bit different in that the State of Utah operated a hatchery across the street from our hatchery. The State director approached us with the proposition that one or the other take over both operations to avoid duplication of supervisory effort.

So we said, "Fine, you are our friend, you take both of them." The agreement is ready to go if the committee approves this action.

SHIFT OF HATCHERY PRODUCTION FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are proposing a $550,000 program reduction for National Fish Hatcheries. Can you give us the highlights of this proposal?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am. This is a reduction of production at some 27 hatcheries.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are the warm water hatcheries you described this morning?

Mr. SMITH. Primarily warm water hatcheries and I would like if the Chairman would wish to submit a copy of the report for the record that we made of the Southeastern States which in my opinion is a very objective, detailed appraisal of our production capability, costs and the demand for fisheries.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will place it in the record.

(The information follows:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPRAISAL OF PRODUCTION CAPABILITY COSTS AND DEMAND FOR FISHERIES IN THE TEN STATES LOCATED IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE UNITED STATES

REVIEW OF WARMWATER HATCHERY OPERATIONS, REGION 4

During the winter of 1971–72 the Bureau conducted a review af warm-water fish hatchery operations in region 4 to determine the need (1) for present facilities and (2) for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the program.

Region 4 includes 10 States located in the southeastern part of the United States. The production of warm-water fish in this region is a major operation. The 18 warm-water hatcheries—out of a regional total of 28 Federal hatcheries—raise more than half of the total pounds of warm-water fish produced by the

National Fish Hatchery System and in 1971 accounted for 57 percent—$627,437—of the total Bureau pondfish production costs.

In 1971 warm-water fish were distributed as follows:

REGION 4.—DISTRIBUTION OF WARMWATER FISH

[In percent]

	Number	Pounds
Federal management areas	2.9	20.0
Cooperative management areas	18.3	20.5
Farm ponds	54.6	24.9
Experimental and research	3.1	6.1
Urban	.2	13.8
State fishery commission	20.8	14.6
Other	.1	.1

It can be seen that both in number and pounds more fish were distributed to farm ponds than any other category. Further, by far the greatest number and pounds of fish were distributed to other than federally managed waters.

Based on an analysis of requirements, capacity, and production the review concluded that the region 4 warm water hatecheries had an unused capacity in the range of from 30 to 40 percent (16 to 21 million fish). This excess capacity had resulted primarily from regional decision to decrease the stocking rates for the farm pond program. Since every regional warm water hatchery served this program, the resulting reduction in production requirements meant each hatchery was operating below capacity. It was evident that if some hatcheries could be operated at capacity and their distribution range increased, they could adequately serve the areas served by other hatcheries, making the latter excess.

Accordingly the review recommended that five or six hatcheries should be closed, placed in custodial status, turned over to the States for management, or converted to higher priority programs. Selection of the specific stations should be based on consultation with the regional director and include consideration of such factors as geographic location, production efficiency, size, and physical facilities.

The following possibilities for reduction were suggested:

	Number of fish, 1971 (million)	
Consider for disposal or standby status:		
Carbon Hill	0.9	0.9
Lyman or Meridian	2.5	1.7
Corning or Mammoth Spring	3.8	1.8
McKinney Lake or Cheraw	2.4	2.4
Frankfort or Cohutta	2.7	3.0
Transfer Warm Springs to Fishery Research or dispose of	1.7	1.7
Establish Edenton as warm water anadromous development center	1.5	1.5
Shift position of Welaka to cultural development work on estuarine-dependent sport species	----	----
Total	15.5	13.0

Savings from the proposed reduction were estimated to be between $330,000 and $360,000 (23 or 24 positions) in fiscal year 1973 in operating and maintenance costs, depending on the hatcheries finally selected. In addition facilities would become available for the Bureau fishery research and development work, a higher priority program area.

The review also recommended other measures to improve the warm water program in the region. In particular it concluded that the farm pond program, supported by the Bureau since the early 1930's, was a worthwhile program that had produced many valuable benefits for the fishing public. It need not necessarily be a Federal program, however, and appeared to be susceptible to support by the States if suitable arrangements could be made. The study recommended that the possibility of transfer be explored further.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are cold water fish involved?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, there are. There is some production of cold water fish in this area, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which ones?

Mr. SMITH. The Miles City hatchery was being used to supply a limited number of cold water fish primarily for States in which there has not been a Federal commitment to supply the fish.

May I go off the record?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

[Discussion off the record.]

FISHING AT YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Mr. REED. In the program at Yellowstone National Park about 8 years ago the fishing had degenerated to a deplorable degree.

When I was a boy I spent considerable time there and there was fine fishing. It has returned to the finest fishing in the United States due to Superintendent Anderson. Some days no fish can be killed, just fishing for fun, 16-inch limits, and the streams now are heavily fished.

The catch per hour is at an all-time high and people are having more fun and killing less fish.

Mr. LONG. Does pollution have much to do with it?

Mr. REED. Enormously, clear-cutting, construction of roads on gravel adjacent to the stream.

Mr. LONG. A fishless lake I am thinking about in Maine is 18 miles long and houses have been built on practically every bit of shore.

Mr. REED. You can be sure that the sewage is going in the lake.

Mr. LONG. But probably there has been a lot of digging in connection with the building and that silt is going in, and roads also.

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you place in the record the specific hatcheries affected and how much each one is affected?

Mr. SMITH. All right.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you also place in the record your justification for that action?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCDADE. If it is one rationale, fine. If there are a series of them, put that in.

Mr. REED. I will get you the information.

[The information follows:]

Statement Concerning FY 1974 Reductions at National Fish Hatcheries

Station	FY 1974 Reductions Funds	Pounds	Numbers	Estimated Investment Value	Rationale *
Alabama					
Carbon Hill	$ 4,000	330	25,000	680,000	a,b,c
Marion	56,300	2,000	150,000	2,888,000	a,d,e
Arkansas					
Corning	4,300	4,000	300,000	742,000	a,b,c
Mammoth Springs	2,900	--	--	485,000	c,d
Florida					
Welaka	13,900	1,660	125,000	1,459,000	c,d
Georgia					
Atlanta (RO)	37,000	--	--	--	f
Cohutta	6,300	1,070	80,000	737,000	a,b,c
Millen	23,500	2,870	215,000	844,000	a,b,c
Warm Springs	50,500	1,400	105,000	586,000	a,b
Iowa					
Fairport	59,600	3,900	1,300,000	753,000	a,d
Guttenberg	12,600	--	--	480,000	c,d
Kentucky					
Frankfort	4,900	800	60,000	842,000	a,d
Louisiana					
Natchitoches	18,900	1,660	125,000	1,191,000	a,b,c
Mississippi					
Lyman	62,300	3,700	1,967,000	588,000	g
Meridian	4,800	4,670	350,000	675,000	a,b

Station	FY 1974 Reductions Funds	Pounds	Numbers	Estimated Investment Value	Rationale *
Mississippi (cont)					
Tupelo	3,200	4,670	350,000	534,000	a,d
Montana					
Miles City	49,200	1,600	1,694,200	867,000	a,d
North Carolina					
Edenton	6,100	280	21,000	653,000	a,b,c
McKinney Lake	12,000	1,460	110,000	554,000	a,b
Ohio					
Hebron	10,000	400	1,000,000	918,000	a,d
Senecaville	10,000	500	500,000	416,000	a,d
Oklahoma					
Tishomingo	7,300	700	1,100,000	1,343,000	a,d
South Carolina					
Cheraw	3,000	1,330	100,000	836,000	a,b,c
Orangeburg	6,100	1,460	110,000	568,000	a,b,c
Tennessee					
Dale Hollow	6,100	--	--	1,174,000	c,d
Texas					
Fort Worth	66,800	27,000	1,217,000	543,000	a,d
Utah					
Springville (hatchery)	83,000	39,000	140,000	695,000	h
West Virginia					
Leetown	18,000	--	--	1,607,000	d,i
Wisconsin					
Genoa	35,800	800	600,000	807 000	a,d,j
Lake Mills	16,600	2,000	300,000	701,000	d
Totals	$695,000	109,260	12,044,200	$25,166,000	

Rationale *

(a) Fish produced are warmwater pondfish and are the lowest ranking priority for the Bureau.

(b) A determination has been made that the Bureau has the capability to produce more warmwater fish than are needed to meet requirements in the Southeast. That capability is being adjusted to bring the overall program into better balance.

(c) Public use is a spinoff of our production effort; as such it is considered less important than the production program itself.

(d) Because of budgetary restraints, it is necessary that we cut expenditures on some of our low priority programs.

(e) Fish cultural development center function in Southeast will be terminated. The closure of the In-Service Training School at Marion is based on the proposed plans for a combination (warmwater-coldwater) In-Service School at a more suitable location.

(f) Realignment of duties in the regional office is necessitated by the number of stations being reduced in the Southeast Region.

(g) Meridian and Tupelo National Fish Hatcheries have the capability of meeting the requirements for Bureau programs in the Lyman distribution area. Mississippi has no fish Hatchery facilities and this transfer will enable State personnel to perform some vitally-needed fish research in addition to providing some specialized production capability.

(h) Criteria considered in transferring Springville to the State of Utah: Hatchery location in relation to management areas which affect distribution costs. The fact the hatchery's spring water supply is deficient in that it is shared by an adjoining State hatchery.

(i) Postion to be eliminated is considered the lowest priority in the hatchery system in the Northeast region.

(j) The transferof five States to Region6 (Denver), as a result of regional realignment, eliminates 11 National Fish Hatcheries from Region 3 (Twin Cities). This reduces need for a large bilogical staff at this facility.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a reduction of $93,000 for termination of National Fisheries Center and aquarium planning.

What have you used this $93,000 for?

Mr. SMITH. This represents a part of the total and minuses or pluses that we are showing in the total budget, all of it reads allocations this year.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee feels we should make the determination on how the $93,000 is spent.

Mr. REED. This year is a thin year, Madam Chairman. We just had to put it right to work.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting a decrease of $998,000 for curtailment of public use on wildlife refuges.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have given us your rationale for this decision.

PROBLEMS OF LITTER CONTROL

On your refuges are you providing adequate funding for litter cleanup? Some of the public lands that I have seen in the United States are just cluttered with junk, tin cans, beer cans, et cetera. What improvements have you instituted to inform the public to cleanup after themselves?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, with most of our refuges we have a brochure that is furnished to every person coming on the refuge. A leaflet is a better term for it. We stress in that leaflet the need for litter control. Many of our refuges furnish the visitor with the usual plastic type litter bag. We do, in my opinion, provide adequate litter disposal facilities at appropriate places around the refuge. Being quite honest, we, as any other agency do have garbage and litter pickup problems associated with recreation uses.

I think that we have shown a reduction in the degree of litter over the last year by our aggressive efforts to call it to the attention of the public as they enter the refuge or the hatchery.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. The $93,000 reduction for termination of the National Fisheries Center, was this in the construction account?

Mr. SMITH. No, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. This was your planning money?

Mr. SMITH. That is right. This was the staff that we had for planning of the center.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happened to those people?

Mr. SMITH. Several of them have found other jobs, and the remainder of them have been absorbed in the organization.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does this $93,000 involve?

Mr. SMITH. This was set up—Sam, correct me if I am misstating it—in our old management investigation account.

Mr. BENJAMIN. That is right.

Mr. SMITH. In the early beginning of the planning of this activity, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the balance left in the construction account?

Mr. BENJAMIN. After the committee made its distribution last year——

Mrs. HANSEN. We decided to do it before OMB did.

Mr. BENJAMIN. Yes, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. We decided to spend it before OMB spent it.

Mr. BENJAMIN. There was a residual amount, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much?

Mr. BENJAMIN. Approximately $100,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is still in your construction account?

Mr. BENJAMIN. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is because it is a no-year account?

Mr. BENJAMIN. That is correct.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDING

Mrs. HANSEN. You have no change in your administrative funding.

Mr. SMITH. This is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. In spite of the fact your workload will be less on some of your refuges?

Mr. SMITH. The workload in my opinion from an executive management standpoint, will be much more difficult this year, in trying to get the Bureau into some of these changing postures. Therefore, I do not see the good possibility of reduction.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know you are going to have to increase your PR people.

Mr. SMITH. For the record, Madam Chairman, we are in the process of doing this right now. We will have reporting aboard next month a new public affairs officer. I essentially agree with the committee that there is the need for a very sizable increase in this activity.

Mrs. HANSEN. The public has to be aware of the changes. If you have less personnel to manage your refuges you are going to have to make the public more responsible for their litter.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Please insert justification pages 49 through 58 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Highlight Statement

The objective of the construction and anadromous fish program is to provide land, buildings, and other facilities for the conservation, management and investigations of the nation's sportfish and wildlife resources, and stimulate the conservation, development, and enhancement of the nation's anadromous fish, and the fish in the Great Lakes that ascend streams to spawn.

The 1973 appropriation provided for water pollution abatement at 39 hatcheries, refuges, and research facilities; new construction at 4 hatcheries; and public use development at 3 refuges; water rights investigations; advance engineering planning for refuges; initial planning for a visitor center at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Laboratory; badly needed rehabilitation at 12 Bureau facilities; and funding for cooperators to continue research, planning, and development of anadromous fish resources.

The 1974 request reflects a reduction in the number of new projects to be undertaken by cooperators in the anadromous fish program. The request provides for water pollution abatement measures at 60 hatcheries, refuges, and research facilities; and new construction of a fishery research and development facility.

In fiscal year 1973, Congress directed that the $9,070,100 construction program be financed with unobligated balances from prior years, with no additional funds provided. This had the effect of nullifying all proposed development of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, the source of the unobligated funds. Planning of the center has ceased and reassignment of the staff accomplished.

The former Construction and Anadromous and Great Lakes Fisheries Conservation accounts have now been merged into a single new appropriation account entitled Construction and Anadromous Fish. This action places all the Bureau's direct no-year funding into a single account.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Construction and Anadromous Fish

Appropriation, 1973		$2,333,000
Unobligated balance from prior years		12,081,937
Total available for obligation		14,414,937
Decreases		
Construction and rehabilitation	$12,004,612	
Anadromous fish	2,410,325	14,414,937
Subtotal		....
Increases:		
Construction and rehabilitation	7,417,000	
Anadromous fish	1,833,000	
Total available for obligation		9,250,000
Less: Unobligated balance from FY 1973		-17,000
Budget estimate, 1974		9,233,000

Construction and Anadromous Fish

Analysis by Activities

	Amount Available 1973	Fiscal Year 1974 Estimated Total Available	Unobligated Balance from 1973	Budget Estimate	Total available 1974 compared to total available 1973
1. Construction & rehabilitation	$12,004,675	$7,417,000	$17,000	$7,400,000	$-4,587,675
2. Anadromous fish	2,410,325	1,833,000	- -	1,833,000	- 577,325
	14,415,000	9,250,000	17,000	9,233,000	-5,165,000

1. Construction and rehabilitation - $7,400,000

(a) New construction - $300,000. The requested funds will provide for continuation of the planning, design, and construction of the fishery research and development center located in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The goal of this laboratory is the evolution of fish hatchery production systems that more optimally meet recognized needs for greater, more diversified, and superior quality output. Cost-benefit comparisons of controlled, pilot-scale trials will evaluate both common and novel hatchery facilities, tools, methods, and practices. The fish production relationships of numerous physical, chemical, and biological parameters of the aquatic habitat will be studied to derive practical environmental manipulations contributive to fish culture. Advanced training for fishery biologists also will be provided.

Such a program requires extensive and highly flexible facilities, innovative direction, and a multidisciplinary staff of specialized biologists, engineers, and supporting technicians.

(b) Pollution abatement - $7,100,000. Two Executive orders have been issued relative to the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution from Federal activities. Effluents from fish hatcheries were specifically exempted from the provisions of the original order (E.O. 11288, July 2, 1966), but not the second (E.O. 11507, February 4, 1970). In addition, E.O. 11507 required that all remedial work be completed, or under way by December 31, 1972.

To comply with the foregoing, it is planned that effluent treatment facilities and other waste treatment systems will be installed in 60 fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, and research laboratories throughout the United States.

(1) Effluent treatment facilities - $6,425,000:

The proposed treatment facilities allow a substantial portion of particulate materials, primarily fish feces and unconsumed food particles, to be removed from the water discharged from fish hatcheries. This accomplishes two purposes: first, removal of the particulate materials results in a reduction of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD), one of the principal measurements of the effectiveness of water quality control; second, this prevents deposition of particulates on stream banks and bottoms. These accumulations support pollution-tolerant bottom living organisms, a violation of inter- and intra-state water quality standards.

It is planned that these facilities will be constructed at the following locations at an average cost of $184,000 per station:

National Fish Hatcheries

Alchesay, Arizona
Williams Creek, Arizona
Willow Beach, Arizona
Greers Ferry, Arkansas
Norfork, Arkansas
Hotchkiss, Colorado
Leadville, Colorado
Hagerman, Idaho
Manchester, Iowa
Craig Brook, Maine
N. Attleboro, Massachusetts
Hiawatha Forest, Michigan
Pendills Creek, Michigan
Creston, Montana
Ennis, Montana
Berlin, New Hampshire
Nashua, New Hampshire
Mescalero, New Mexico
Pisgah Forest, North Carolina
Garrison Dam, North Dakota
Lamar (Tylersville), Pennsylvania
Dale Hollow, Tennessee
Erwin, Tennessee
Pittsford, Vermont
Paint Bank, Virginia
Wytheville, Virginia
Entiat, Washington
Leavenworth, Washington
Quilcene, Washington
Winthrop, Washington
Bowden, West Virginia
White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia
Jackson, Wyoming
Sarasota, Wyoming

Fishery Research Laboratory

Tunison, New York

(2) Domestic waste disposal systems - $675,000:

Domestic waste disposal systems will be installed on 24 wildlife refuges for the treatment of effluents from public use and domestic sources. This is a continuation of a program begun in 1968 to provide quality public use facilities and reduce environmental pollution from substandard facilities. Also included is a system required at the Hammond Bay Fisheries Laboratory, Michigan.

Domestic waste disposal systems will be installed at the following locations under this appropriation:

Station	Amount
National Wildlife Refuges:	
Wapanocca, Arkansas	$ 55,000
Arapahoe, Colorado	25,000
Salt Plains, Colorado	40,000
Ding Darling, Florida	15,000
Merritt Island, Florida	40,000
Piedmont, Georgia	70,000
Crab Orchard, Illinois	40,000
Kirwin, Kansas	50,000
Blackwater, Maryland	15,000
Parker River, Massachusetts	20,000
Noxubee, Mississippi	11,000
Bitter Lake, New Mexico	24,000
Bosque-del Apache, New Mexico	16,000
Lostwood, North Dakota	7,000
Erie, Pennsylvania	32,000
Cape Romain, South Carolina	40,000
Carolina Sandhills, South Carolina	25,000
LaCreek, South Dakota	6,000
Reelfoot, Tennessee	10,000
Tennessee, Tennessee	20,000
Anahuac, Texas	6,000
Laguna Atascosa, Texas	80,000
Santa Ana, Texas	10,000
Back Bay, Virginia	10,000
Subtotal, NWR	$667,000
Fishery Research Laboratory	
Hammond Bay, Michigan	$ 8,000
TOTAL	$675,000

Goals and Objectives:

To abate and prevent future pollution from Bureau installations necessary to support of Bureau program objectives in compliance with the requirements of Executive Order 11507.

2. Anadromous Fish - $1,833,000

The goal of this grant-in-aid program is to improve stocks of anadromous fish and their habitats for the benefit of sport and commercial fisheries.

The objectives are:

(1) To provide fish passage and protection facilities, and produce and stock fish of the species required to maintain the fishery.

(2) To assess needs for additional conservation, development, and enhancement activities.

(3) To develop comprehensive plans on a State, regional, or watershed basis which satisfy management objectives, taking into account multiple uses and stresses, and related resource programs.

To date, the anadromous fish conservation program has been accomplished through a series of cooperative State-Federal grant-in-aid projects involving 29 of the 31 eligible coastal and Great Lakes States.

For Fiscal Year 1974, $1,605,000 is requested for program payments to 25 States for work on 51 ongoing projects and 3 small, new starts. For administration of the program, $228,000 is required.

Program work has been applied to the principal species of anadromous fish, through development, research, planning and coordination, and land acquisition projects. The principal species are coho and chinook salmon, steelhead trout, sea-run cutthroat trout, striped bass (rock-fish), Atlantic salmon, three species of river herring (alewives, blueback herring, and hickory shad), smelt, American shad, Alabama shad, sturgeon, and sheefish.

Anadromous Fish Program Accomplishments: The value of this program lies principally in the number of additional fisherman days of recreation created as a result of work in the four major groups of activities: development, research, planning, and land acquisition. There is value also to the commercial fishery, currently estimated as 300,000 fish (or about 3,000,000 pounds) annually.

Relationship of Payments to States (BSFW) to
Fisherman Days and Resulting Dollar Benefits

	Program Payments to States Federal Funding	Fisherman Days	Dollar Benefits at $6 per Day
1967	$ 1,025,000	0	$ 0
1968	2,250,000	500,000	3,000,000
1969	2,105,000	1,300,000	7,800,000
1970	2,105,000	3,000,000	18,000,000
1971	2,105,000	3,800,000	22,800,000
1972	2,105,000	4,750,000	28,500,000
1973	2,105,000	5,500,000*	33,000,000
	13,800,000	18,850,000	113,100,000
	994,000**		
	$14,794,000	18,850,000	$113,100,000

Charts 1 and 2 graphically show the above data.

*Estimated

**Funds transferred from the Economic Development Administration, the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, and the Coastal Plains Regional Development Commission to supplement projects in Michigan, Minnesota, and South Carolina.

Recent Accomplishments

A number of costly or long-term projects have been brought to a stage of completion worthy of mention. They are the following:

1. Six new hatcheries have been constructed and eight major additions or modifications of hatcheries have been completed or are in progress. Increased production of juvenile anadromous fish is estimated at 835,000 pounds annually.

2. Four major fish screens installed at hydroelectric dams are saving an estimated 12,000,000 (300,000 pounds) juvenile salmon and steelhead. One of these, the Glenn-Colusa in California is the world's largest revolving drum screen. Total cost was $2.6 million. Value of the fishery saved is estimated at $1 million annually.

3. Ten streamside rearing ponds constructed or improved are increasing production of juvenile anadromous fish by 1,600,000 fish (65,000 pounds).

4. Thirty-five new fishways were constructed and two were improved. These fishways have opened 635 miles of rivers and streams to spawning and sport fishing.

5. Four anadromous fish research laboratories and two spawn-taking buildings were constructed under the program.

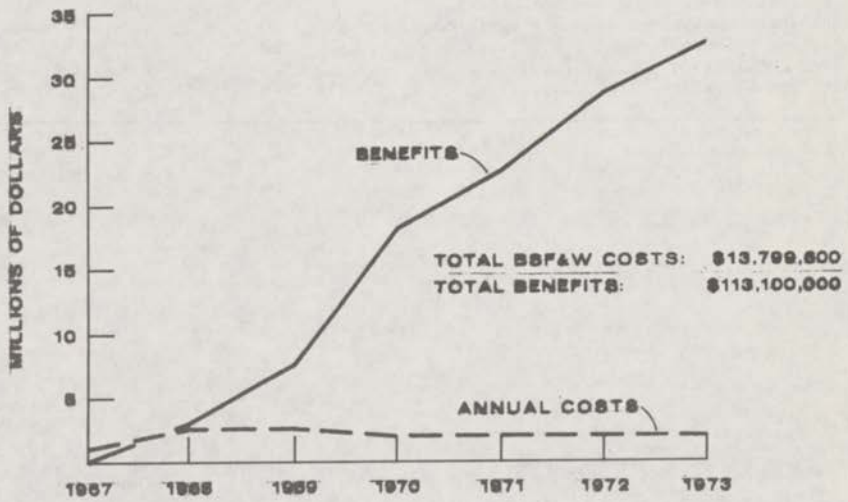
6. Thirteen dams, weirs or traps were constructed for low flow augmentation, assessment of anadromous fish migrations, and spawn-taking.

7. Research under this program has produced a vaccine to immunize juvenile salmon against a salt water disease known as vibriosis.

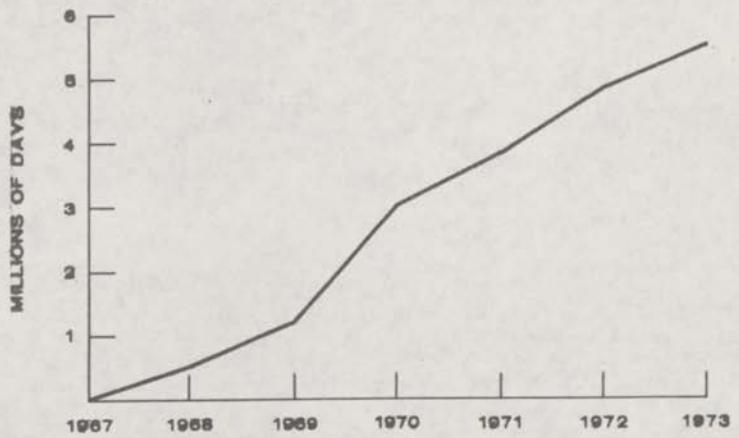
8. Seven States have initiated planning and/or coordination projects. Two such projects are concerned with long-range comprehensive plans for anadromous fish.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION PROGRAM
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COSTS VS. BENEFITS



FISHERMAN DAYS CREATED



Department of the Interior — Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Appropriation: Construction and Anadromous Fish

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
PERSONNEL SUMMARY			
Total number of permanent positions	110	110	110
Full-time equivalent of other positions	10	10	9
Average paid employment	87	87	87
Average GS grade	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary	$13,516	$13,502	$13,546

93-397 O - 73 - 46

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior
Appropriation Title: Construction and Anadromous Fish — Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate	Increase or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing				
Total obligations	$9,284,888	$14,397,937	$9,250,000	$-5,147,937
Unobligated balance brought forward	-11,808,825	-12,081,937	-17,000	12,064,937
Unobligated balance carried forward	12,081,937	17,000	....	-17,000
Appropriation	9,558,000	2,333,000	9,233,000	6,900,000
Obligations by Objects				
11 Personnel compensation	936,317	1,514,000	1,472,000	-42,000
12 Personnel benefits	84,323	131,000	125,000	-6,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	13,119	....	....	....
21 Travel and transportation of persons	115,505	126,000	113,000	-13,000
22 Transportation of things	16,837	8,000	7,000	-1,000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	17,376	16,000	16,000	....
24 Printing and reproduction	13,610	12,000	10,000	-2,000
25 Other services	798,555	429,000	460,000	31,000
26 Supplies and materials	102,587	99,937	120,000	20,063
31 Equipment	11,717	18,000	18,000	....
32 Lands and structures	3,374,610	7,954,000	5,819,000	-2,135,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2,245,217	2,090,000	2,090,000	....
Total program costs, funded	7,729,773	12,397,937	10,250,000	-2,147,937
94 Change in selected resources	1,555,115	2,000,000	-1,000,000	-3,000,000
Total obligations	9,284,888	14,397,937	9,250,000	-5,147,937

OBLIGATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Last year there was no appropriation in the construction account. Your program was financed from a large unobligated balance. Please insert in the record at this point a statement of your estimated 1973 obligations.

[The information follows:]

Construction projects funded by the $9,070,100 unobligated balance of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium

Construction:	
Fish hatcheries:	
Warm Springs, Oreg	$423,000
Green Lake, Maine	292,000
San Marcos, Tex	250,000
Allegheny, Pa	125,000
Wolf Creek, Ky	504,900
Makah, Wash	350,000
Northeast fisheries development center, Pennsylvania	200,000
Nashua, N.H	76,000
White River, Vt	125,000
Water pollution abatement	3,100,000
Pay act costs	40,000
Fishery research:	
La Crosse national fishery research laboratory, Wisconsin	575,000
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Coleman hatchery, California	52,000
Pollution abatement	123,000
Fishery services:	
Northern Plains fishery station, Nebraska	225,000
Rehabilitation and reconstruction at the Central States fishery station, Indiana	58,000
Total	6,518,900
Wildlife refuges:	
Planning and water rights	100,000
Fisherman Island, Va	30,000
Back Bay, Va	70,000
Wheeler, Ala	50,000
Horicon, Wis. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	128,500
Aransas, Tex. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	192,000
Delevan, Calif. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	37,600
Colusa, Calif. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	26,000
Laguna Alascosa, Tex. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	39,000
Lacreek, S. Dak. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	59,000
Blackwater, Md. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	32,900
Chincoteague, Va. (maintenance and rehabilitation)	33,000
Water pollution abatement	977,000
Pay act costs	18,000
Muscatatuck, Ind	173,200
St. Marks, Fla	170,000
Salton Sea, Calif	100,000
Tewaukon, N. Dak	140,000
Wildlife research:	
Maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities (Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md.)	74,000
Visitor center planning, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Md	75,000
Gainsville Wildlife Research Laboratory, Fla	26,000
Total	2,551,200
Grand total	9,070,100

UNOBLIGATED 1973 FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. What unobligated balance do you expect at the end of 1973 in this account?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I am pleased to report to the committee that our target right now appears to be 80 percent spent in 1973, leaving a carryover——

Mrs. HANSEN. How did this escape impoundment?

Mr. SMITH (continuing). Leaving a carryover of $2.5 million. I point out to the committee that $1.5 of this is in our fish hatchery pollution abatement. We are just now reaching the point with EPA on finalization of pollution abatement standards for hatcheries. Therefore I just will not have the capability to spend that money this year, not because of an engineering holdup, but because of a standards holdup. There will be an additional $200,000 in our pollution abatement on refuges. I am considering to propose to the committee, a reallocation of those dollars to construction of pollution abatement that we have scheduled for next year, because I have about four stations on which the fund expenditure is delayed from an engineering difficulty, or from a land ownership difficulty.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is $200,000 the amount that will be carried over?

Mr. SMITH. $216,000 is all that I will carry over on refuge pollution abatement. I might add in my opinion I believe that this is probably the best record that the Bureau has ever made in their expenditure of construction funds, Madam Chairman.

We started with $12 million of construction funds this year, and were it not for the holdup on our fish hatcheries we would be well within the 90–95-percent spend-out.

PROJECTS REMAINING TO BE COMPLETED

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there any uncompleted projects which are not being funded in 1974?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am, there are.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are they?

Mr. SMITH. There are several hatcheries that are not completed.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. SMITH. Warm Springs, Oreg.

Mrs. HANSEN. What would be the necessary funding to complete that hatchery?

Mr. SMITH. At today's prices we estimate $5,262,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many construction stages does this involve?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, we would estimate at today's prices $1.3 million for the next stage, which includes the hatchery building, spawning complexes, earth work. I can supply this in a tabular form.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE GREEN LAKE NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, MAINE

Following are funding estimates for items comprising the next phase of development:

Aeration and mixing chambers, filtration, ultraviolet units, degassing system pumps	$90,000
Brood pool with cover	40,000

Rearing pools	390,000
Mechanical building	300,000
Multipurpose operations building	210,000
Effluent treatment plant	650,000
Domestic water and sewerage	75,000
Grading, filling, and riprap	100,000
Equipment (vehicles, incubators, troughs, tanks, etc.)	70,000
Total estimated cost of next phase	1,925,000

Estimated funding needed for completion (to include the phase outlined above) is $3,525,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE WOLF CREEK NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, KENTUCKY

Estimated costs of items included in the next phase of development are outlined below:

Raceways	$352,000
Hatchery water supply system	75,000
Outfall drain lines	78,000
Two residences	63,000
Sewage treatment and pollution abatement	76,000
Underground electrical system	48,000
Equipment	39,000
Total estimated cost of next phase	731,000

Estimated funds needed for completion (including the $731,000 phase outlined above) is $1,763,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, TEXAS

Following is an itemization of estimated funds needed for the next phase of development:

First use and reuse water storage	$125,000
Seven 5-acre ponds	190,000
Completion of lab building with fixtures	78,000
Garage	79,000
Primary electrical distribution (remaining portion)	52,000
Fencing	39,000
Paving	7,000
Miscellaneous	17,000
Testing	7,000
Fish cultural and automotive equipment	6,000
Total estimated cost of next phase	600,000

Estimated cost for completion (including the $600,000 phase outlined above) is $1,600,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE MAKAH NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, WASHINGTON

The next phase of development consists of site preparation and construction of an access road; the estimated funding required for these items is $500,000.

Total estimated cost for completion (including the above $500,000) is $4,500,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, VERMONT

Estimated costs for items included in the next phase of development are outlined below:

Design and specifications	$250,000
Development of water supply system, wells, infiltration gallery and supply lines, aeration	350,000
Total estimated cost of next phase	600,000

The estimated total needed for completion (to include the $600,000 next phase) is $4,500,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, PENNSYLVANIA

Estimated funds needed for items comprising the next phase of development are indicated below:

Hatchery building	$300,000
Rearing pools and design of effluent treatment facility	165,000
Equipment	30,000
Total estimated cost of next phase	495,000

Estimated total needed for completion (to include the $495,000 phase outlined above) is $1,203,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE WARM SPRINGS NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, OREGON

Estimated costs for items comprising the next phase of development are outlined below:

Holding pond complex	$155,000
Spawning facility	37,000
Rearing water system	913,000
Monitor and alarm system	82,000
Earthwork	113,000
Total estimated cost of next phase	1,300,000

The estimated balance of funding needed for completion (including the above $1,300,000 phase) is $5,262,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPROPRIATED CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR MUSCATATUCK IN FISCAL YEARS 1972 AND 1973

The sum of $35,000 was appropriated for pollution abatement and $100,000 for planning at Muscatatuck in fiscal year 1972. An additional $173,200 was provided in fiscal year 1973 for actual construction.

STATEMENT CONCERNING NEXT STAGE CONSTRUCTION COSTS FOR REFUGES WITH FISCAL YEAR 1973 ADD-ONS

St. Marks, Fla.—Lighthouse interpretive complex

Item:	*Cost*
Renovation of lighthouse structure	$50,000
Interior restoration and interpretive exhibits	25,000
Outside signing and wildlife interpretation	10,000
Parking area	7,500
Public restrooms	40,000
Sewage treatment plant	25,000
Utilities (water, power)	20,000
Landscaping	3,000
Engineering services	19,500
Total	200,000

Horicon, Wis.—Goose viewing facilities

Complete resurfacing of existing roads, construction of five parking areas, development of interpretive facilities including two walking trails and visitor contact shelters.

Cost	$409,000

Muscatatuck, Ind.—Road construction

Construct entrance road to visitor contact station.

Cost	$40,000

Tewaukon, N. Dak.—Sprague Lake

1. Ditch and water control structure	$12,000
2. Dike and water control structure (Mann Lake)	10,000
3. Interpretive trails	4,000

White Lakes and headquarters

1. Dike, pump, and water control structures	10,000
2. Headquarters and service building	35,000
3. Residence and utilities	30,000
4. Engineering services	19,000
Total	120,000

Construction and rehabilitation	Next stage construction needs	Final stage construction needs
National Fishery Research Laboratory, La Crosse, Wis.	$3,000,000	$2,000,000
National Fishery Research and Development Center, northeast Pennsylvania	1,500,000	2,500,000

STATEMENT CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The Division of Wildlife Research has four construction projects under the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center for which planning funds have been appropriated: (1) Planning estimates for Laurel, Md., sewage disposal facilities total $96,000. The construction stage is undetermined contingent upon the availability of construction funds. (2) $75,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1973 for concept planning for a visitors' center at Laurel, Md. No funds have been appropriated to commence construction for fiscal year 1974. The next stage and remainder needed for completion is contingent upon acceptance of concept plans. Restoration of Snowden Hall, as a part of the project, is estimated to cost $150,000, and the remainder of the visitors' center is contingent upon acceptance of planning estimates. (3) $50,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1968 for plans for a Blackbird Research Laboratory at Sandusky, Ohio, under the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center; $25,000 of this amount has been used. The estimated cost of the laboratory, contingent upon acceptance of the planning estimates, is $2 million. (4) $50,000 has been appropriated for planning for an Endangered Species Laboratory at Laurel, Md. The next stage and remainder needed for completion cannot be determined until planning estimates are accepted. The estimated cost of completion is $1 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the other projects?

NEXT PHASE CONSTRUCTION OF FISH HATCHERIES

Mr. SMITH. The next one is Makah which I indicated we are just now in the process of finalizing the plan on it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your total planning going to cost?

Mr. SMITH. This is rather difficult to say as I don't have my first engineering estimate completed, Madam Chairman. I would judge we are going to be in the $4 to $5 million category on this hatchery.

Mr. REED. That is what a good cold water hatchery costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Over how many years?

Mr. SMITH. This is a 3- to 5-year construction phasing.

Mrs. HANSEN. What others?

Mr. SMITH. We have Quinault. I am sorry, Quinault is complete.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to say it was complete.

Mr. SMITH. We have San Marcos.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much will this cost?

Mr. SMITH. $2.5 million at today's prices.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many stages are involved?

Mr. SMITH. The next stage would be a price tag of $600,000, which would include the holding house, garage, storage buildings, and ponds.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the other projects?

Mr. SMITH. We have Wolf Creek hatchery in Kentucky, of which we estimated the total cost today to be $1.6 million, with the next phase of construction requiring $691,000.

Green Lake hatchery, Maine, a total construction cost remaining of approximately $3.5 million. The phase of construction listed at $1.9 million.

Allegheny, Pa., a total cost of $1.2 million, with a next phase of $495,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What else?

Mr. SMITH. I do not have with me, Madam Chairman—I will have to furnish for the record the next phase of construction at the La Crosse Research Center. We have budgeted in the budget $300,000 for the Northeast Pennsylvania Research and Development Center.

NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. Why did you chose to fund this project over all these others?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I think we are reaching that point in hatchery production that it is very timely that we look at more efficient and effective ways to raise fish. Quite frankly the Bureau does not have a good capability of going into experimental hatchery development. I feel that this station in the long run will pay off, and pay off handsomely, in the total investment that we are making and the States are making in hatchery production.

Mr. REED. It is going to be very critical to the States, Madam Chairman, because we are still using systems that were invented in the 1870's, with very little change.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think the railroad systems in the United States are in the same category. You have a long list of wildlife refuges construction projects. What pollution abatement projects do these involve?

REFUGE POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Mr. SMITH. We have no further pollution abatement construction scheduled beyond fiscal year 1974 for refuges.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these projects complete?

Mr. SMITH. That is right. In other words, they will be done in 1974. Most other construction amounts were maintenance and rehabilitation types of construction.

Mr. LONG. You are requesting $15,000 for a domestic waste disposal system at Blackwater, Md. Is this enough to complete the project?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. LONG. Do the other wildlife refuges in Maryland already have waste disposal systems? If not, when do you plan to request the money for them? What is happening to the waste now?

Mr. SMITH. Eastern Neck is the only other national wildlife refuge in Maryland with facilities requiring waste disposal. Septic tanks are in use there and are functioning properly. In the event of septic tank failure we would request funds for correction of the problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this include Muscatatuk and St. Marks?

Mr. SMITH. Muscatatuck is one of the areas which will probably result in a carryover. I will supply you the list of those areas that I am going to have to carry over.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is what I am trying to discover.

Mr. SMITH. I think the easiest way to approach it, Madam Chairman, is to give you a list of what I anticipate in the way of carryover. Checking it against your list you will see how much is completed. Muscatatuck is shown with a $177,000 carryover this is a very hard area to try to develop into a refuge. To be quite frank with the committee on this, we have gone through two plans, and in each case we have run into environmental impact statement problems. These will have to be cleared before I can move with any construction.

Tewaukon, N. Dak., is another again, another involving environmental impact problems.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had $173,200 allocated, and $177,000 carryover?

Mr. SMITH. I think we had earlier money, Madam Chairman. That was just the amount that you gave me last year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did you have left from the year before?

Mr. SMITH. I believe it was about $100,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am; we will furnish this figure.

[The information follows:]

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 1973, ESTIMATED CARRYOVER INTO FISCAL YEAR 1974

Location of project	Carryover into fiscal year 1974	Remarks
POLLUTION ABATEMENT		
Fish hatcheries:		
Georgia: Chattahoochee Forest	$170,000	Delayed pending evaluation of abatement facilities and EPA requirements.
Idaho: Kooskia	783,000	Do.
Iowa: Manchester	29,000	Do.
Michigan:		
Hiawatha Forest	14,000	Do.
Pendill's Creek	23,000	Do.
Pennsylvania: Lamar	200,000	Do.
South Carolina: Walhalla	175,000	Do.
Washington: Quilcene	96,000	Do.
Subtotal	1,490,000	
Refuges:		
Idaho: Minidoka	67,000	Delayed pending decision on program direction.
Indiana: Muscatatuck	26,000	Delayed pending completion of development plan.
Iowa: DeSoto	69,700	Delayed pending completion of refuse handling study.
Kansas: Flint Hills	33,600	Delayed pending decision on program direction.
North Carolina: Cedar Island	20,000	Do.
Subtotal	216,300	
OTHER CONSTRUCTION		
Fish hatchery: Washington: Makah	250,000	Delayed due to land acquisition problems A. & E. planning contract award in March.
Refuges:		
Indiana: Muscatatuck	177,000	Delayed pending completion of development plan.
North Dakota: Tewauken	137,800	Delayed pending clearance of EIS.
Wisconsin: Horicon	128,500	Delayed due to land acquisition problems. EIS required
Subtotal	443,300	
Research laboratory: Pennsylvania: Northeast Fishery Research Laboratory.	100,000	Delayed due to site selection problems.
Total	2,499,600	

NORTHEAST RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $300,000 for new construction.

Mr. SMITH. This is the Northeast Research and Development Center, Madam Chairman, in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is going to be the total cost of this facility?

Mr. SMITH. May I furnish that for the record?

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT CONCERNING NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL FISHERY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The Bureau proposes to establish a National Fishery Research and Development Center for determining optimum ways of culturing fish and transporting them to receiving waters.

Northeast Pensylvania has been selected for the general site because of climate, proximity to colleges and universities from which to draw expertise in the fields of engineering, chemistry, fisheries, and other biological and physical sciences.

Benefits from the laboratory will be both local and national. Locally, fish which have served their research function will be available to the State for local distribution to public waters. National benefits will be the increased efficiency of fish production under hatchery conditions and the production of fish of improved quality.

Four wells drilled at initially selected sites in Bradford County did not yield adequate volumes of water.

Seven sites were visited in Tioga County; one looked promising. A ground and surface water analysis of this site showed the presence of copper in amounts known to be toxic to fish.

One possible site in Wyoming County has been visited. Water analysis of two different streams and one deep well at this site reveals nothing detrimental to fish. Land acreage and volume of water are adequate. Site evaluations are continuing.

Two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated in fiscal year 1973 for site selection of which $27,000 has been expended for realty options and well drillings. A balance of $173,000 remains. The President's budget for fiscal year 1974 includes $300,000 for site acquisition, planning, and design.

The total anticipated construction costs, including design and planning, will be between $3.5 and $4 million.

The estimated payroll at this facility is between $250,000 and $300,000 per annum during initial years and will expand within 4 years to around $500,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you have an idea?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. It is going to be in the $4- to $5-million category.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will it be completed?

Mr. SMITH. The schedule of funding in this particular one will probably take about a year longer than the normal hatchery, so I would say on a 4-year basis.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are environmental impact statements required?

Mr. SMITH. They are, and they are being prepared.

Mrs. HANSEN. At a hearing the other day the committee discovered an agency had requested construction funds in last year's budget for pollution abatement projects and they didn't even have the plans completed.

EFFLUENT TREATMENT FACILITIES

You are requesting $6,425,000 for effluent treatment facilities. What kind of facilities are involved; are they the same at every station?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. We hope, Madam Chairman, that they can be the same.

Mr. REED. We had to discuss this with EPA in different locations. We have persisted and I think the Bureau has won. This is a question of very, very rapidly moving streams. EPA has reversed some decisions on this and I think are now coming around.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are all the plans complete?

Mr. SMITH. All the plans are not ready because we still do not have the standards specified by EPA.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many are completed?

Mr. SMITH. I would say only two sets of plans are ready, Madam Chairman, because we are moving this year to build two systems as prototypes. They are in construction now, to determine if the system will work.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then you can wait until fiscal year 1975 to complete these projects?

Mr. REED. We are faced with an Executive order.

Mrs. HANSEN. So was the Park Service.

Mr. REED. Yes, but the Bureau is further along, and they have a much simpler process. If it is agreeable with EPA, it is a much simpler process in secondary treatment.

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I think there are several other items that should be called to the attention of the committee. At the early stages there was an effort on the part of some fishery interests to move to recirculating systems. I could have gone that route, and probably have had the money spent by today, because we had design and know-how capability. To have gone that route, I would have presented to the committee a $40-million bill, because it would have cost that kind of money to build recirculating systems.

We got with EPA and started the design of a combination settling basin and filtering system that was fairly inexpensive. We are reasonably sure that the system will work, and if it will, we will be able to accomplish the pollution control at a much cheaper cost than we would have had we moved quickly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is your experimental work being performed?

Mr. SMITH. At the Lamar Station in Pennsylvania, and a fish hatchery in Michigan.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which one?

Mr. SMITH. The Jordan River Fish Hatchery.

DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $675,000 for domestic waste disposal systems.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am, this is the normal sewage disposal type systems. I don't see any problem.

Mrs. HANSEN. What kind of facilities are involved. How much are the experimental costs?

Mr. MARTINSON. We have two fish hatchery operational prototype systems, one at Quinault. We estimate about $750,000. The other is a settling basin type which would be at Jones Hole. This is strictly a settling basin approach, which will be approximately $350,000. As

Mr. Smith pointed out, we are thinking that EPA will go along with what these devices do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Supposing they don't?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, should we find our system is not adequate, and it becomes obvious that we could not do anything within the time frame for the 1974 budget, we would certainly notify the committee immediately that we would not have capability to utilize the funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. You say in your justification the average cost per station will be $184,000. You just said one of the prototype systems will cost $750,000. How do you explain this?

Mr. SMITH. This is correct. We hope that we will be able to cover the stations shown on the average cost of $184,000 at today's prices assuming we don't encounter unforeseen engineering problems. You recognize Quinault is quite a sizable hatchery compared to some of the other stations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Quinault is a new hatchery.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am; but it will still require the same amount of pollution abatement protection as an old hatchery.

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes; but shouldn't this have been part of the original plan?

Mr. SMITH. This is difficult to respond to either way. Perhaps it should, but as I understand it, in the early days of the planning of Quinault there was no EPA requirement in effect at that time. I believe Quinault was what, 6 or 7 years in the making.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it took longer than that to complete.

Mr. SMITH. This was before my time as Bureau Director. Obviously we are going to have to provide pollution abatement for any hatchery we build in the future.

Mr. SCHMIDT. One other point, it takes pretty good water to raise fish, particularly like trout and salmon from quality standpoints. I believe we are dealing essentially here with the output of solid material.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. I think you should have seen this coming, because there had been complaints through the years on the problems of water quality. It didn't reach national proportions, but it was certainly discussed before this committee.

Mr. REED. There is still a question in my mind, Madam Chairman, on this subject. There is always an argument on water quality rules and regulations, whether you are making a substantial investment to the quality of the water stream or whether you are making a substantial investment to come into compliance with the rules.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. REED. This is a stream of water that has been barely degraded, and you can spend an awful lot of money for very little results. From these hatcheries even the waste stream is of low quality. It is not hot quality and the BOD is very low. It has very little effect on the water quality of the receiving stream. This is why we have desperately tried to convince EPA that a $40 million investment by the Congress and the taxpayers, they are not getting a good return, that we should go to a much simpler system, which guarantees the integrity of the re-

ceiving stream but at the same time costs a great deal less money than a full secondary treatment plant would cost.

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree with you.

Mr. REED. I visited one in your State on my recent trip there, a steelhead hatchery on the Chehalis River in Washington. You raise hundreds of thousands of steelhead and salmon there. The waste stream going into the river was very clean. The measurable effect by the best techniques known to man was 50 feet in the stream. You know how big the stream is. It is a great big roaring river and you could only find 50 feet of effect. To go and spend hundreds of thousands of dollars clearing that up to meet standards just doesn't make sense to me.

Mr. SMITH. I think as a minimum what we have come up with is a program that will give good control over the effluent for a good price. We think these are reasonable. We are arguing it out with EPA, and we hope very much to come to an agreement with them.

Mrs. HANSEN. They can go overboard also.

Mr. SMITH. All agencies have that propensity. This is one that commonsense has to be involved.

Mrs. HANSEN. I couldn't agree with you more. When the cost becomes overwhelming, then it no longer seems feasible.

Mr. REED. In many cases that will be the answer, and I have made that point with EPA. Ninety-five-percent treatment of a waste stream that has very, very little effect is difficult to justify.

It should be noted the precedent established here will certainly affect the State hatcheries in the future.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand. This is going to contribute to the total problem.

Mr. REED. If this was a significant problem on the receiving waters I would be the first to say we should have national priorities to clean it up but the propounding of biological oxygen demand coming out of these hatcheries today is tiny.

Mrs. HANSEN. Cook Creek Hatchery isn't very far from the Pacific Ocean. There isn't any civilization below it, if I recall.

STATUS OF PLANNING OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

As I stated, $675,000 is requested for domestic waste disposal systems. What is the status of planning for these facilities, and what assurance do we have that you will be able to obligate the full amount?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman. I think that we will be able to obligate the full amount.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Park Service told me that last year.

Mr. SMITH. I can only stand on the record we are accomplishing in 1973.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had an unusual situation in fiscal year 1973. You had approximately $9 million to spend which you never expected to have.

Mr. SMITH. These facilities are essentially sewage package plants. We have had good experience in getting them installed. They require a minor degree of engineering.

Mr. REED. These are all known technologies, Madam Chairman, very simple, relatively inexpensive.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will this complete your pollution abatement program and put you in actual compliance with the Executive orders?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I am not sure that it will. We are targeted for completion of our pollution abatement on refuges. Until I get a better reading on the hatcheries I will just have to say I don't know. I will be pleased to inform the committee just as soon as we can make the determination.

Mrs. HANSEN. We would be pleased to receive the announcement.

ANADROMOUS FISH

You are requesting $1,833,000 for the Anadromous Fish grants-in-aid program. Please insert a list, by State, of all projects funded in 1973 and those proposed for 1974.

[The information follows:]

Shown below is a listing of anadromous fish projects funded in fiscal year 1973 and proposed for fiscal year 1974:

State	Funded F.Y. 1973	Projects	Proposed F.Y. 1974
Alabama	$ ...	New Project	$ 28,000
	17,500	Construction of an Anadromous Fish Hatching and Rearing Facility	...
Alaska	19,000	Southeast Alaska Steelhead and Sea-Run Cutthroat Trout Investigations	22,000
	12,000	Southeast King Salmon Investigations	18,000
		Fort Greely Salmon Rearing Ponds	13,000
	40,000	Mendenhall Salmon Rearing Ponds	14,000
	...	Planning	7,000
California	...	Mad River Hatchery Operations and Maintenance	50,000
	...	North Coast Steelhead Study	40,000
	60,000	American Shad Study	...
	125,469	Butte Creek Fish Facility	...
Connecticut	19,350	Connecticut River Basin Program	26,000
	10,000	Quinebaug-Thames River Study	12,500
Delaware	18,750	Delaware River Basin Anadromous Fishery Studies	18,750
	4,350	Brandywine River Program	6,000
Florida	15,000	Study of Anadromous Fishes of Florida	15,000
Georgia	15,000	Evaluation of Stocking Fingerling Striped Bass	15,750
	27,000	Electronic Tracking of Striped Bass	20,500
Illinois	10,000	Stocking and Artificial Imprinting of Salmon	...
Indiana	90,000	Kingsbury Trout/Salmon Hatchery	50,000
Louisiana	10,000	Comparison of Survival and Migration of Striped Bass	10,000
	30,000	LaCombe Hatchery Construction	20,000
Maine	22,500	Striped Bass and Smelt Research	20,000
	4,500	Statewide Comprehensive Plan	4,500
	10,500	Evaluation of Penobscot River Fish Migrations	12,500
	...	Atlantic Salmon Rearing-Penobscot River	10,000
	50,000	Union River Program	5,000
	20,000	Construction of Fish Passage Facilities-Penobscot River	...
	17,500	Meddybemps Lake-Dennys River	...
Maryland	30,000	Pilot Marsh Study	...

State	Funded F.Y. 1973	Projects	Proposed F.Y. 1974
Massachusetts	21,690	Connecticut River Basin Anadromous Fishery Studies	22,900
	3,000	Southeastern Massachusetts Shad Study	2,000
	14,250	Anadromous Fisheries Development	32,000
	4,000	Merrimack River Basin Restoration Program	6,000
Michigan	235.000	Anadromous Fisheries Research & Development	250,000
Minnesota	43,000	Improvement of Sportfishing for Anadromous Species	40,000
	7,000	Rainbow Trout Movement and Behavior	...
Mississippi	...	New Project	17,500
	17,500	Experimental Stocking of Striped Bass	...
New Hampshire	20,880	Connecticut River Basin Anadromous Fishery Studies	20,880
	33,250	Coho Salmon Introductions	49,000
	18,750	Merrimack River Basin Restoration Program	12,000
New Jersey	$ 18,750	Delaware River Basin Anadromous Fishery Studies	$ 22,500
New York	14,800	Cayuga Lake Studies	22,000
	59,000	Anadromous Fish Enhancement in Lake Ontario	90,000
	5,000	Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Program Development and Analysis	5,000
	11,000	Fish and Wildlife Management Act Coordination	10,000
	18,750	Delaware River Basin Anadromous Fishery Studies	18,500
North Carolina	45,000	Anadromous Fisheries Research Program	45,000
Oregon	6,776	Parr-Smolt Study	6,250
	...	Fall Chinook Rehabilitation	27,500
	15,000	Salmon Streamflow Requirements	27,250
	6,500	Nehalem River Steelhead Study	6,500
	55,000	Cedar Creek Hatchery Renovation	...
	87,000	Alsea Hatchery Improvements	50,000
	10,000	Effects of Logging ... on Salmonids	...
Pennsylvania	18,750	Delaware River Basin Anadromous Fishery Studies	18,750
	28,700	Lake Erie Salmon Program	29,350
	...	Brandywine River Program	7,800
Rhode Island	28,550	Construction of Fish Ladders	25,000
	3,330	Vibriosis Project	1,170
South Carolina	25,000	Detailed Studies of the Santee and Cooper Rivers	25,000
Vermont	16,650	Connecticut River Basin Studies	16,650
Virginia	70,000	Feasibility of Increasing Striped Bass Populations	...
Washington	55,500	Operation and Maintenance of Anadromous Fish Ponds	60,000
	15,000	Steelhead Research	...
	2,705	Shelton Anadromous Fish Pond #2	...
	5,500	Steelhead Program Evaluation and Planning	...
	6,500	Anadromous Fish Program Evaluation	...
	40,000	Green River Rearing Pond Expansion	...
	100,000	Wynooche River Steelhead Pond Construction	...
Wisconsin	300,000	Anadromous Fisheries Research & Development	200,000
Total	$2,165,500		$1,605,000

ANADROMOUS FISH PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. In what States will the three new projects be located?

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I will supply that for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want you to state it for the record. The committee is very inquisitive about these details.

Mr. REED. The program has done so much good. Of course, the Great Lakes have been the hallmark of it, although States that have bordered on it have really developed a fantastic fishery. The Southern States had these big impoundments where we have been able to stock striped bass. This has been an enormous increase for the pleasure of the American people.

When I was in the State of Florida I was always applying for money under this program because this was just a terrific and beneficial program.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is why I want to know where the three projects are located.

This is a reduction from your 1973 program of $2,105,000. What is the basis for this reduction?

Mr. SMITH. Looking at the total program and funding level capabilities, Madam Chairman, I felt that it was appropriate as we adjusted down on some of the Bureau activities that we also adjust down on the capability of anadromous fish fund to the States. I recognized that this would not be well received perhaps by some of the States, but it in my opinion again represents a good balance of the usability of total funds available.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have the capability to use the funds if they were available?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; there would be the capability for the use of the funds.

BUREAU ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. I am looking at some of your accomplishments. You have increased production of juvenile anadromous fish by 835,000 pounds annually. You have installed four major fish screens at hydroelectric dams saving an estimated 12 million juvenile salmon (300,000 pounds) and steelhead. You have constructed or improved 10 streamside rearing ponds increasing production of juvenile anadromous fish by 1,600,000 fish. Thirty-five new fishways have been constructed and two were improved. These fishways opened 635 miles of rivers and streams to spawning and sport fishing. Four anadromous fish research laboratories and two spawn-taking buildings were constructed. Thirteen dams, weirs, or traps were constructed for low flow augmentation, assessment of anadromous fish migrations and spawn-taking. Research under this program has produced a vaccine to immunize juvenile salmon against a salt water disease known as vibriosis. Seven States have initiated planning and/or coordination projects. Two such projects are concerned with comprehensive plans for anadromous fish.

Since Secretary Butz indicated the consumer should buy meat substitutes I am not sure that this reduction of $2,105,000 is a very good reduction.

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I had to weigh the use of this money against the total requirements of the Bureau and the Bureau funding level.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am going to say to you what I have said to the other directors in Interior. I can appreciate some reductions, but a reduction in a Bureau that has done as much to improve our natural resources as your Bureau has is pennywise and pound foolish, particularly if all these eight accomplishments you list are true. I assume they are not figments of your imagination.

Mr. REED. No, ma'am. This has been a very successful program.

Mrs. HANSEN. 835,000 pounds is a substantial amount of fish.

Mr. REED. The problem we face is——

Mrs. HANSEN. I know the problem you face.

BUDGET PRIORITIES

Mr. REED. If we add back in an area like this and we would have to make a reduction someplace else. Mr. Smith is in an impossible position. He has a very tightly compressed budget. He did his best to come up with a budget that accurately reflects the priorities of the Bureau.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand but I think they are the wrong priorities.

Mr. REED. I can't argue.

Mrs. HANSEN. I just don't think that it is possible, looking at the number of people that use this land of ours for recreation and food, to substantially reduce these programs. Particularly in light of the exciting accomplishments you have had. This is going to be a step backwards. And I know what type of difficulties you have. OMB decides how much is going to be cut and they assign you a funding and personnel ceiling.

I have some questions about the wisdom of making these cuts year after year after year. It looks as if you want to return the governmental responsibilities to the 50 States and have the Articles of Confederation again. That is what is going to result. As you know, some of these programs came into being to improve the total national supply of recreation, food, and so forth.

NEW FISCAL YEAR 1974 ANADROMOUS FISH PROJECTS

Mr. SMITH. Madam Chairman, I do have the names of the new studies: Alabama, $28,000, Illinois, $22,000, and Mississippi, 17——

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the basis for these priorities?

Mr. SMITH. There is a committee that is established jointly between the Bureau and NOAA to look——

Mrs. HANSEN. But you plan to transfer some of your warm water facilities?

Mr. SMITH. These are anadromous fish of the gulf coast. Striped bass, a fish we have been successful in the hatchery reproduction, a fish that can add very significantly to the estuarine fisheries of this part of the Nation. The one in Illinois——

Mr. KING. It is the first time they have gotten ino the salmon program.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is the other new project located?
Mr. SMITH. Illinois.

STATES CONSIDERING ANADROMOUS FISH PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many States do you receive applications from?
Mr. KING. All but two, Texas and Hawaii.
Mr. REED. They were preparing theirs when I was down there so I am sure they will be in.
Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have a list of those States who request funds that will not receive fiscal year 1974 funding by your bureau?
Mr. KING. We have such a list.
Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the list in the record. I am sure many colleagues are going to ask some very pertinent questions on this subject.
[The list follows:]

Statement concerning State requests for funding in fiscal year 1974 which were not included in the fiscal year 1974 budget

Shown below is a listing of projects and amounts requested by the States for funding in fiscal year 1974 but not included in the fiscal year 1974 budget request, and a listing of those projects included but at amounts less than requested.

(1) State Requests Not Included in Budget Requests FY 1974

ALASKA	
Russian River Wier Construction	$ 15,000
Russian River Salmon Studies	11,000
Crystal Lake Hatchery Improvement	235,000
	$ 261,000
CALIFORNIA	
American Shad Study	$ 50,000
Trinity River Anadromous Fish Study	50,000
Steelhead Rearing Facility Planning	25,000
Construction	100,000
	$ 225,000
ILLINOIS	
Stocking and Artificial Imprinting of Salmon	$ 25,000
MARYLAND	
Aspects of Fish Habitat Modification	$ 30,000
NEW JERSEY	
Fishway Construction, Lake Shenandoah	$ 20,000
NEW YORK	
Anadromous Trout & Salmon Hatchery Development	$ 290,000
OREGON	
Corvallis Laboratory Addition	$ 28,500
Cedar Creek Hatchery Renovation	75,000
	$ 103,500

PENNSYLVANIA	
Construction of Imprinting & Holding Raceways	$ 75,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Anadromous Fish Rearing	$ 28,000
VIRGINIA	
Striped Bass (Rockfish) Studies	$ 150,000
WASHINGTON	
Steelhead Research	$ 30,000
South Tacoma Water Reuse System	400,000
	$ 430,000
Total 18 Projects Not Funded:	$1,637,500

(2) Projects Included in the Budget for Less than Amounts Requested by the States
FY 1974

	State Requests	Budget Requests
ALASKA		
Planning	$ 9,200	$ 7,000
CALIFORNIA		
Mad River Hatchery O&M	77,500	50,000
MICHIGAN		
Anadromous Fish Habitat and Facilities Development	787,500	250,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Coho Salmon Introduction	59,000	49,000
WISCONSIN		
Hatchery Construction	500,000	200,000
5 projects partially funded:	$1,433,200	$556,000

Shortage = $877,200

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert justification pages 59 through 65 in the record at this point.

[The justification pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Highlight Statement

The Migratory Bird Conservation Account funds the acquisition of habitat to maintain the national migratory waterfowl resource. Basic funding is from the sale of migratory bird hunting stamps commonly known as duck stamps.

To acquire lands rapidly before the habitat is destroyed, Congress passed the Wetlands Loan Act authorizing legislation providing for a loan of up to $105 million for accelerated land acquisition. The loan is to be repaid with 75 percent of duck stamp receipts commencing in fiscal year 1977.

The objective of the accelerated program is to acquire 2,500,000 acres. In the first 11 years of the 15-year program, advance appropriations and duck stamp receipts totaled $133 million, permitting acquisition of 1,563,602 acres. During this period, 40 new national wildlife refuges were established and 1,189,309 acres acquired to preserve small wetlands for waterfowl production. About 85,000 acres will be added in fiscal year 1973.

An advance appropriation is not being requested in fiscal year 1974. Duck stamp receipts should permit acquisition of the most critical tracts. An effort will be made to obtain long-term options that can be accepted in future years so that the program can continue toward its objective in an orderly manner with a minimum habitat loss.

In fiscal year 1974, it is estimated that 72,000 acres comprising 70,000 waterfowl production acres and 2,000 refuge fee acres will be acquired.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Migratory Bird Conservation Account

Appropriation, 1972	$7,500,000
Appropriation, 1973	7,100,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases, 1974

Acquisition of refuges and other areas	Base for 1974	Increase 1974	
To provide for continuation of the wetlands acquisition program (net decrease)	$7,100,000	$-7,100,000	-7,100,000
Budget estimate, 1974			....

Analysis by Activities (Direct Appropriation)

Activity	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Total Appropriation	Pay Cost Supplemental	Transfers	Amount Available
Acquisition of refuges and other areas	$7,100,000	....	....	....	....

Analysis by Activities (Direct Appropriation)

Activity	FY 1972 Amount Available	FY 1973 Amount Available	FY 1974 Estimate	Increase(+) or Decrease(-) 1974 Compared with 1973	Page Reference
Acquisition of refuges and other areas	$7,500,000	$7,100,000	....	$-7,100,000	FSF-61

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Acquisition of refuges and other areas: Fiscal year 1973, $7,100,000; fiscal year 1974, -0-, decrease, $7,100,000.

	Amount Available 1972	Amount Available 1973	Estimate 1974	Increase or Decrease (-)
Advance (current definite)	$ 7,500,000	$7,100,000	....	$-7,100,000
Duck stamp receipts (permanent indefinite)	7,351,425	7,000,000	$7,000,000	....
TOTAL	$14,851,425	$14,100,000	$7,000,000	$-7,100,000

The program funded from the Migratory Bird Conservation Account provides for acquisition of habitat to maintain the National migratory bird resource pursuant to the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715-715s), and the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act as amended in 1958 (16 U.S.C. 718d). Basic funding is from money available from the sale of migratory bird hunting stamps commonly known as duck stamps. Receipts from the sale of duck stamps and advance appropriations authorized by the wetlands loan act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715k-3-5), are merged in the Migratory Bird Conservation Account. These funds are available exclusively for payment of U. S. Postal Service expenses of printing and selling duck stamps and the costs of location, ascertainment, and acquisition of suitable areas for migratory bird refuges and waterfowl production areas.

In the twelve years of the accelerated waterfowl land acquisition program (fiscal years 1962-1973) the advance appropriations have totaled $81.4 million of the $105 million authorization. Duck stamp receipts are estimated at $65.8 million for a total available of $147.2 million. With this money, 1,648,000 acres will have been acquired toward a 2,500,000-acre objective. The accelerated program terminates June 30, 1976, when repayment of the loan begins with 75 percent of duck stamp receipts.

In fiscal year 1973, the advance appropriation was $7,100,000 to be added to an estimated $7,000,000 of duck stamp receipts. However, obligations will be held to $12.1 million in fiscal year 1973.

No advance appropriation is being requested for fiscal year 1974. The obligation program of $9.0 million will be used to acquire the most critical tracts for refuges and waterfowl production areas. The funds will also be used to purchase long-term options that can be accepted in future years and to lease tracts in order to hold them from being converted to other uses. Even though wetlands continue to be threatened with destruction and prices are escalating at a rapid rate, there is this means of flexibility that permits postponement of obligations for a limited time without undue risk during temporary fiscal restraints. Thus, existing staff can be used to stockpile future commitments.

Accomplishments and Future Program: Shown below is a tabulation giving estimated accomplishments through fiscal year 1974 compared to the objectives of the accelerated program. The accomplishments include the establishment of 40 new refuges and completion of 36 of these refuges or others that were already under acquisition. If the estimated acreage is acquired, this will represent 70 percent of the objective. However, at current rates of acquisition, and

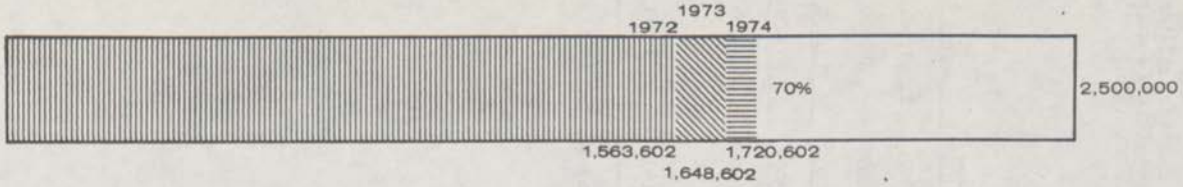
presuming all of the $105 million loan is appropriated, only about 2.1 million acres of the total 2.5 million acres in the accelerated program will be acquired upon expiration of the present wetlands loan authority on June 30, 1976.

ESTIMATES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OBJECTIVES
LOAN FUND PERIOD 1962-1976

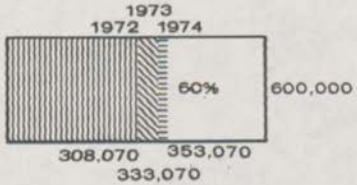
Year	Refuges	Waterfowl Production Areas			Total
	Fee Acres	Fee Acres	Easements	Total	Acres
1962-1972	374,293	308,070	881,239	1,189,309	1,563,602
1973 (estimate)	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	85,000
1974 (estimate)	2,000	20,000	50,000	70,000	72,000
Total 1962-1974	386,293	353,070	981,239	1,334,309	1,720,602
Objectives	750,000	600,000	1,150,000	1,750,000	2,500,000
Difference (Objectives v. accomplishments)	363,707	246,930	168,761	415,691	779,398

A chart illustrating objectives and accomplishments of the accelerated land acquisition program is shown on the next page.

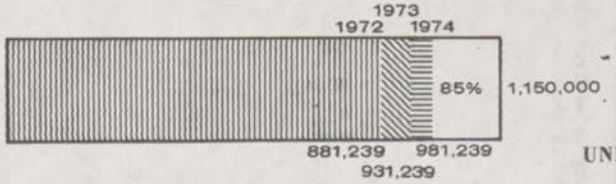
PROGRAM OBJECTIVE – TOTAL ACRES



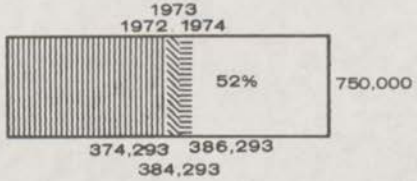
WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AREAS – FEE



WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AREAS – EASEMENT



REFUGES





ACQUIRED OR CONTRACTED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1972

F. Y. 1973

F. Y. 1974

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

ACCELERATED FEDERAL WATERFOWL LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS 1962 - 1976

ACCOMPLISHMENT

Department of the Interior — Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Appropriation Title: Migratory Bird Conservation Account

	1972 actual	1973 estimate	1974 estimate
PERSONNEL SUMMARY			
Total number of permanent positions	206	198	190
Full-time equivalent of other positions	10	11	11
Average paid employment	209	207	207
Average GS grade	9.0	8.9	8.9
Average GS salary	$13,516	$13,502	$13,546

ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

Department of the Interior

Appropriation Title: Migratory Bird Conservation Account — Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate	Increase or Decrease (-)
Program and Financing				
Total obligations	$14,274,603	$12,099,000	$9,000,000	$-3,099,000
Unobligated balance brought forward	-403,221	-980,043	-2,981,043	-3,961,086
Unobligated balance carried forward	980,043	2,981,043	981,043	-2,000,000
Appropriation:				
Current definite	7,500,000	7,100,000	....	-7,100,000
Permanent indefinite	7,351,425	7,000,000	7,000,000	....
Obligations by Objects				
11 Personnel compensation	2,463,060	2,710,000	2,860,000	150,000
12 Personnel benefits	229,102	250,000	270,000	20,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	4,846	....	....	....
21 Travel and transportation of persons	296,725	257,000	350,000	93,000
22 Transportation of things	24,740	50,000	50,000	....
23 Rent, communications, and utilities	113,690	200,000	200,000	....
24 Printing and reproduction	366,258	500,000	500,000	....
25 Other services	367,711	500,000	500,000	....
26 Supplies and materials	50,792	70,000	80,000	10,000
31 Equipment	38,217	60,000	70,000	10,000
32 Lands and structures	10,326,037	6,202,000	4,820,000	-1,382,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	151,450	300,000	300,000	....
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	4,085	....	....	....
Total costs, funded	14,436,713	11,099,000	10,000,000	-1,099,000
94 Change in selected resources	-162,110	1,000,000	-1,000,000	-2,000,000
Total obligations	14,274,603	12,099,000	9,000,000	-3,099,000

LAND ACQUISITION OBJECTION

Mrs. HANSEN. No advance appropriation is being requested for 1974. What impact will this have on your land acquisition program objectives?

Mr. SMITH. It will basically result, Madam Chairman, in a deferment or delay in funding of 28,000 acres of migratory refuge lands.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where were you scheduled to acquire those lands?

Mr. REED. They are basically all over the United States, Madam Chairman.

Mr. SMITH. We would be glad to submit a list for the record if you like.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The information follows:]

Statement concerning a list of land acquisition areas to be deferred because of the $7,100,000 reduction in the MBCA account

Humboldt Bay, Calif	400
Salton Sea, Calif	480
San Francisco Bay, Calif	2,000
Grays Lake, Idaho	450
Nisqually Flats, Wash	1,214
Bitter Lake, N. Mex	480
Las Vegas, N. Mex	245
Maxwell, N. Mex	586
Brazoria, Tex	530
San Bernard, Tex	857
Meredosia, Ill	300
Sherburne, Minn	1,421
Chassahowitzka, Fla	300
Sabine, La	3,409
Pee Dee, N.C	1,255
Cedar Island, N.C	800
Prime Hook, Del	1,290
Rachel Carson, Maine	726
Great Meadows, Mass	558
Barnegat, N.J	484
Erie, Pa	424
Arapaho, Colo	3,472
Swan River, Mont	1,237
Lake Alice, N. Dak	4,230
Ouray, Utah	1,171
Total	28,319

IMPOUNDMENT OF FUNDS

Mrs. HANSEN. I believe you have some funds impounded in this category. Is this correct?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, ma'am. We have $2.98 million impounded, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I told you at your supplemental hearing to provide a legal opinion on the authority for this impoundment. Has that been prepared?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; we did provide you with an opinion from our Solicitor, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. The opinion states,

These funds are available exclusively for payment of U.S. Postal Services expenses of printing and selling duck stamps and the costs of location, ascertain-

ment, and acquisition of suitable areas for migratory bird refuges and waterfowl protection areas.

On each duck stamp receipt next year you should state that this is going to contribute to the impoundments.

Mr. REED. I don't think the duck stamp receipts per se are impounded. The advance appropriation to the migratory bird conservation account and receipts are combined. A balance consisting of the mix is impounded.

INCREASE IN LAND VALUES

Mrs. HANSEN. How much are your land costs going to increase while this money is impounded?

Mr. SMITH. We are in the process, Madam Chairman, of looking to the feasibility of using a part of the funding provided in 1974 for long-term options. If we can feasibly do this we can perhaps tie up the land at today's prices and downgrade the inflation.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will probably be able to sell this land to developers. That is what is going to happen.

You know some of this wetland is controversial. Isn't that correct?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. And getting more controversial?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am. I might add if I may go off the record for a moment, Madam Chairman.

[Discussion off the record.]

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert justification pages 66 and 67 in the record at this point.

[The justification pages follow:]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Explanation of Language Changes

Passenger Motor Vehicles

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife 1974 estimates include a request for the purchase of 169 passenger motor vehicles, 109 of which are for replacement as follows:

	Replacements	Additions	Total Requested
Motor vehicles:			
Police-type automobiles	70	47	117
Standard-type automobiles	14	3	17
Total automobiles	84	50	134
Station wagons	25	10	35
Total	109	60	169

All of the vehicles to be replaced will meet the age and mileage replacement standards, or both. Many will have run over 100,000 miles in hard service. In estimating these requirements, careful consideration has been given to the effective use of the service of Interagency Motor Pools where their location and equipment permit.

Of the 84 replacement vehicles, 70 police-type automobiles are needed for replacement in the management and enforcement activity for use principally by U.S. game management agents to carry out effectively the responsibilities of enforcing fish and game laws enacted by the Congress. These special type vehicles are needed for rapid acceleration and safe handling at the sustained high speeds necessary to pursue violators of fish and game laws. In addition, these vehicles provide the heavy duty needed to travel in snow or ice, to pull out of mud, sand, and deep ruts and haul cargo and boat trailers. The average mileage for these vehicles is 30,000 miles per year, much of which is on unimproved roads and rough hazardous terrain.

Public Law 91-423 provides that the Administrator of General Services shall make determinations concerning equipment and systems which are customarily incorporated into a passenger motor vehicles completely equipped for ordinary operation. Also, the law provides that the price of such additional equipment and systems shall not be considered in determining whether the cost of the vehicle is within any maximum price otherwise established by law. This will permit the purchase of police-type vehicles in the number specified herein equipped with police-type and safety features that are important for effective enforcement work, as may be prescribed by regulations issued by the Administrator of General Services.

The 14 replacements of standard-type vehicles and 25 station wagons are for various Bureau programs and will provide safe and economical transportation in areas not serviced by motor pools.

The 3 additions to the fleet of standard motor vehicles are listed below:

One additional vehicle will be located at the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Missoula, Montana. This vehicle is required for conducting extensive field research activities.

Two additional vehicles are required for use by the Division of River Basin Studies in making surveys and inspections of water development projects.

Of the addition of 47 police-type vehicles, 31 are needed for the expanded responsibilities in the enforcement of regulations concerning importation and interstate transportation of fish and wildlife--particularly endangered species. Sixteen are needed for the vital marine mammal program.

Of the 35 station wagons requested, 10 are additions to the fleet. Five are to equip new refuges; i.e., Attwater Prairie Chicken, Texas; San Francisco Bay, California; Humbolt Bay, California; San Pablo, California; and Cathlamet-Tenasillahi, Washington. The vehicles will be used for transporting equipment and employees engaged in wildlife censusing, patrol, and public relations work. Five station wagons will be used by game management agents doing law enforcement work, primarily that which is associated with importation and interstate transportation of fish and wildlife. These vehicles are needed for expanded operations.

General Services Administration standards provide for replacement of passenger motor vehicles every six years or 60,000 miles. On an age basis, this permits an economical replacement of the entire fleet in six years. On a mileage basis, because of Bureau usage, economical replacement is every two to four years.

This request for purchase of 169 motor vehicles will permit maintenance of the Bureau fleet on an economical as well as safe basis, in accordance with replacement standards established by General Services Administration.

Aircraft

Fiscal year 1974 estimates include purchase authority for 5 aircraft of which 4 are replacement aircraft, all of which require special equipment. The one additional aircraft is needed in Alaska for enforcement of the new marine mammal, polar bear, walrus, and sea otter regulations. Due to the vastness and isolated character of the areas involved, an aircraft is essential to enforce the new regulations. The replacements are needed since the continued use of the present aircraft is not economical due to the excessively high cost of maintenance and repair--a result of age and flight time on each. Safety, as well as economy of operation and maintenance, decline sharply with aircraft age. The replacements will be headquartered at Izembek, Alaska; Mitchell, South Dakota; Victor, Texas; and Portland, Oregon.

Aircraft are used for waterfowl surveys; game law enforcement patrols, flying migratory and non-migratory bird surveys; refuge management including plant control, seeding of waterfowl feeds, and crop depredation control work.

Sportfish and wildlife activities and operations are performed largely in areas where transportation facilities and roads are inadequate, making it necessary to reply on aircraft and boats.

All aircraft are piloted by U.S. game management agents, biologists, refuge managers, and in a few instances by pilot-mechanics. In the interest of health and safety, reliable equipment is necessary due to the nature of the work.

Aircraft are not used to transport personnel as a primary function.

ADDITIONS TO PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the 60 additions you are proposing to make in your passenger motor vehicle fleet.

Mr. SMITH. I will let Mr. Benjamin respond to that.

Mr. BENJAMIN. The additions we plan to make, Madam Chairman, are 47 police-type vehicles, 3 standard type sedans, and 10 station wagons.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can't use a vehicle going to Tenasillahee. You have to have a rowboat.

Mr. BENJAMIN. Well, we will need one.

Mrs. HANSEN. You can't use a vehicle on Tenasillahee. That is nothing but a swamp out in the middle of the river. You say of the 35 station wagons, 10 are additions to the fleet. Five are to equip new refuges; Attwater Prairie Chicken, San Francisco Bay, Humboldt Bay, San Pablo, and Cathlamet-Tenasillahee. You just cannot use a station wagon or anything else but a rowboat going to Tenasillahee.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; but there is a person working on the refuge who will need transportation, Madam Chairman, not on the refuge, but as a part of his overall work. I don't know where he will keep the car parked but obviously he won't take it across in the rowboat.

Mrs. HANSEN. You had better spell that correctly, too. There is a double "E" on the end.

ADDITIONAL AIRCRAFT

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify the one additional aircraft.

Mr. BENJAMIN. The one additional aircraft, Madam Chairman, is a super cub that will be used in Alaska in connection with the marine mammal program.

Mrs. HANSEN. I imagine this will be used in the North.

Mr. REED. Yes. It goes down in southern Alaska as well.

SEAL POPULATION

Mrs. HANSEN. What is happening with the seal population?

Mr. REED. At the Pribilof?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. REED. Very good shape. The same problems of the spring harvest you can expect but the population is in very good order.

DISPOSAL OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Evans?

Mr. EVANS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

My first question is whether or not you are planning to dispose of wildlife refuges to State or local governments?

Mr. SMITH. No, I would not plan to dispose of any land in fee title to the States. I feel that we simply must hold these to the future. I can't see what the need is going to be 20 years from now, and even if we may reach an agreement for the State to manage an area in the interim, it would be under a cooperative arrangement.

Mr. EVANS. If you do make decisions to turn over the operation of a refuge to a State, I would suppose if you had such plans now you

would have an item in the budget for a cost-sharing arrangement, would you, or wouln't you?

Mr. SMITH. This would depend, Congressman, on the benefits that the State would receive. If the State should take over one of our areas and receive benefits for the dollars of input, then I would expect the State to pay the cost of operation. If they can do something for the Bureau and do it at a cheaper rate, then I would be willing to cost-share.

Mr. EVANS. Do you have any such arrangements in mind now.

Mr. SMITH. No, we are just in the process of exploring with the States how we best approach this matter of sharing on land operations.

Mr. EVANS. So nothing is contained in this budget specifically for any cost-sharing plan or arrangement, is that correct?

Mr. REED. I would anticipate, however, that we would be back in the next budget, next cycle, because I think personally there is a great deal of promise where we have in many instances a Federal refuge and a State refuge adjacent to each other that single management might be better and pose a significant cost saving.

Mr. EVANS. Are you talking about a supplementary budget, or are you talking about next fiscal year?

Mr. REED. No, sir, definitely not supplementary budget. The next fiscal year, sir.

Mr. EVANS. In such event would these be questions that would warrant public hearings?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVANS. You would intend to hold public hearings?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVANS. Would such arrangements require environmental impact statements?

Mr. REED. Possibly, sir.

ADMINISTRATION

Mr. EVANS. I notice you have an increase in administration of $978,000 and 40 positions, while management of the National Wildlife Refuge system is being curtailed with a loss of $989,000 and 42 positions.

What is the reason for this?

Mr. SMITH. Congressman, this is not an actual increase. Let me ask Mr. Benjamin. It has to do with the reclassification of the money because we are going into a new budget posture this year.

Mr. BENJAMIN. Mr. Evans, this is in line with our new management philosophy and program budget where we are reclassifying funds which are already in the budget and appropriated by the Congress. We are covering those items you mention under "Administration" so that all of the executive direction, all of the centralized planning, and all of the administrative services are in one place in the budget. The $978,000 and 40 positions are simply a reclassification of funds from elsewhere in the budget into this one classification.

Mr. EVANS. This then does not represent a reduction of personnel in the field and an increase of personnel in offices, does it?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir, it does not.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIELD

Mr. EVANS. Are you cutting down on the number of people in the field?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. There will be a slight reduction but we would plan to take care of this reduction either through the normal attrition or by moving people from one area to an area that we are increasing capability.

Mr. EVANS. Is it within the area of recreation supervision that you are cutting down?

Mr. SMITH. This is one of the areas we are cutting down.

Mr. EVANS. What is another area where there is going to be a management cutdown?

Mr. SMITH. In our fish hatchery operation. I feel that the Bureau has an obligation to its people to assist them in the transition of one job to another. We have an obligation where we can possibly do so to find a job within the Bureau that they can adequately perform.

ACQUISITION OF WATERFOWL HABITAT

Mr. EVANS. Do you have a goal in terms of total acreage that you have in mind for waterfowl habitat?

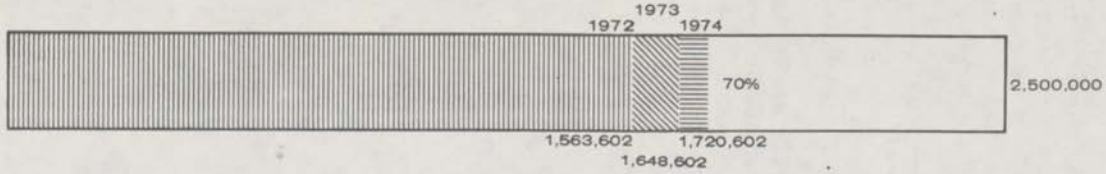
Mr. SMITH. Yes, we do, Congressman, and I will be glad to leave with you a complete charted breakout of our goals.

Mr. EVANS. If you would insert that in the record at this point, it would be most appropriate.

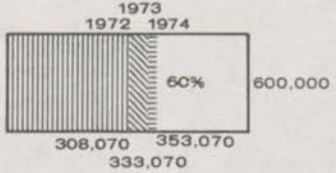
Mr. SMITH. Yes.

[The information follows:]

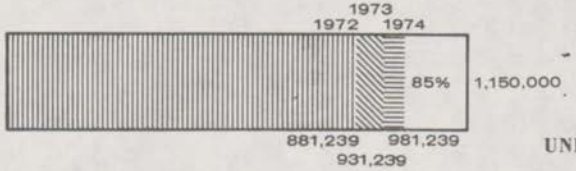
PROGRAM OBJECTIVE – TOTAL ACRES



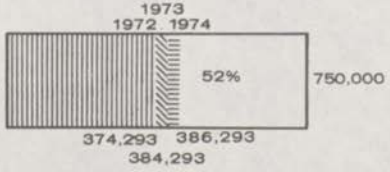
WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AREAS – FEE



WATERFOWL PRODUCTION AREAS – EASEMENT



REFUGES





ACQUIRED OR CONTRACTED THROUGH JUNE 30, 1972



F. Y. 1973



F. Y. 1974

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

ACCELERATED FEDERAL WATERFOWL LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS 1962 - 1976
ACCOMPLISHMENT

Mr. EVANS. My next question, would be how close are you to this goal?

Mr. SMITH. As of the end of 1974 we will be 70 percent complete to the 2.5 million acres which was the total goal. This is broken down into waterfowl production areas, fee acquisition, and waterfowl production areas easement, and refuge lands which are fee lands.

Mr. EVANS. I would suppose in this regard that we are talking about specific land that you have in mind right now, is that correct?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. With regard to the total goal?

Mr. EVANS. Total goal, yes.

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; we do not have all of the land identified that we would buy in reaching the total goal.

Mr. EVANS. How did you set the goal then?

Mr. SMITH. This was a goal based upon the number of waterfowl at that time in the North American flyway pattern. It expressed what we felt was needed in the way of production areas with the Nation as well as wintering areas within the Nation.

Mr. EVANS. Isn't it true that the longer we put off these acquisitions, the costlier they get?

Mr. SMITH. This is true, sir.

Mr. EVANS. Wouldn't it also be true that the more expensive it gets the more difficult it is to reach the goal that you have set for yourself?

Mr. SMITH. This is true, sir.

EFFECT ON REALTY PERSONNEL

Mr. EVANS. If we approve your budget, what effect will it have in regard to your realty personnel, your negotiators, your appraisers, et cetera?

Mr. SMITH. Congressman, I would hope that if we can move into the long option approach that we will be able to keep sufficient realty action requirements going that we will not have to make any reduction in staff. It also should be noted that the major portion of the moneys that we are budgeting, of the $7 million, will be spent for waterfowl production areas, fee, and easement.

These are small areas and it takes a high level of realty capability to acquire this type of land. As we shift the money into that area I think that we will stay pretty close to our present realty capability.

EASEMENTS

Mr. EVANS. In regard to the easements, what kind of a term in years are we talking about?

Mr. SMITH. The easements you are speaking of are on our waterfowl production area lands. These are perpetual easements.

Mr. EVANS. Do you pay the same for such an easement as you would to buy the land in fee?

Mr. SMITH. No; we do not. As I recall, the price range is $17 to $20 per area acre. In this case we are acquiring a perpetual easement which prohibits the burning, filling, or the draining of the property.

Mr. EVANS. Is this amount you refer to an annual payment or a lump sum payment?

Mr. SMITH. This is a lump sum payment.

LONG-TERM OPTIONS

Mr. EVANS. In regard to the long-term options that you spoke of, what do you consider long-term, and what do you pay for these options?

Mr. SMITH. In the past we have been very fortunate in that we have taken options for practically nothing, in this $100 category, so to speak.

Mr. EVANS. For what period of time?

Mr. SMITH. In the period of time from 6 months to a year.

Mr. EVANS. Now what are you talking to?

Mr. SMITH. I think we have to look in terms of 3 to 4 years, Congressman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't this in the context of what we discussed the other day with the National Park, the long term options that a Congressman from California suggested?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. EVANS. Do you have any experience in successful acquisition of such long term options?

Mr. SMITH. No, we do not have experience. We have discussed with other agencies that have had some experience in this regard. Yes; there are some pitfalls, but to me it appears to be one logical way to take the funding capability available and stretch it to get the best land tied up as quickly as possible.

Mr. EVANS. Do these long term options provide a stated price or a price to reflect what the market value may be at the time you would exercise the option?

Mr. SMITH. We would hope to provide a stated price. We recognize that in some areas you may have to include an inflation factor, but our effort would be to go for a stabilized price.

ALASKA STUDIES PROGRAM

Mr. EVANS. Why are there no funds requested for the Alaska studies program in the budget?

Mr. SMITH. There are funds in our budget, Congressman.

Mr. EVANS. Carryover funds or impounded funds?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir. These are 1974 funds in our resource management. We are requesting $365,000 for our pipeline studies, and we have a level of funding in Alaska of $2,393,000. We are requesting an increase for the total State of Alaska for next year of $74,800.

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Mr. EVANS. Out of that sum, how much are you budgeting for the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act?

Mr. SMITH. An additional $500,000 appears to be the figure, Congressman, that we will be dedicating to the Alaska Native claims.

Mr. EVANS. Is this the amount that you originally wished?

Mr. SMITH. I feel that $500,000 will be adequate to cover the job that needs to be done there.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many years is that going to continue?

Mr. REED. We will give you your report on I think the 13th of December of this year. In the period of debate, which may be 4 or 5 years, we will have to continue to give you expert advice as you decide what you are going to be, how you are going to divide up those 80 million acres.

REDUCTION IN LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. EVANS. Have any ongoing acquisition programs been postponed because of the reduction in your budget?

Mr. SMITH. We would anticipate postponement of some 28,000 acres in 1974 on account of the appropriation reduction.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

ALASKA PIPELINE EXPENDITURES

Mrs. HANSEN. At this point in the record, place the total amount of money spent by your bureau to date for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, also list your accomplishments.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT CONCERNING FUNDS SPENT BY THE BUREAU TO DATE ON THE ALASKA PIPELINE

A net total of $1,532,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1970–73 for use by the Bureau and the National Marine Fishery Services (formerly the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries). This appropriation comprised direct appropriations and a reprograming of funds in fiscal year 1970. Obligations incurred and estimated to June 30 amount to $1,484,000.

STATEMENT CONCERNING WHAT PIPELINE STUDIES REVEALED IN ALASKAN STREAMS

Field surveys of the distribution and abundance of fish populations between Brooks Range Divide and the Yukon River along the pipeline route were completed in the summer of 1972. 209 streams were evaluated in an area of 300 miles; data was obtained on species composition, spawning areas, and basic stream chemistry. 107 were designated as grayling streams.

Three grayling stream types were studied for timing and extent of grayling movements. These studies will determine the best time of the year for Alyeska to conduct its operation.

The University of Idaho was awarded a contract in 1973 to study the effects of water velocity, gradient, water temperature, sex and fish length on the swimming ability of grayling—the weakest swimmer among the migrant species. Parameters needed to develop design criteria that will assure the safe and uninterrupted passage of grayling.

During 1970 through 1972, studies were conducted to:

Determine the acute and chronic long-term toxicity of Prudhoe Bay crude oil on selected marine organisms including salmon and herring.

Determine the avoidance behavior of pink salmon fry in response to low levels of Prudhoe Bay crude oil.

Predict the dispersion in Port Valdez of effluent from the tanker ballast treatment facility using aerial photography of drift drogues and a computer simulation model.

Collect baseline data on the present abundance and species composition of benthic and intertidal organisms (including fish and shellfish) in Port Valdez, so effects of construction and operation of the pipeline terminal can be measured.

Determine the present and potential salmon production from intertidal and fresh water spawning areas in streams tributary to Port Valdez.

In cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, design and conduct a census of the catch by sport fishermen in Port Valdez.

Determine the migration routes of juvenile salmon during their passage through Port Valdez to Prince William Sound.

Determine the diet of juvenile salmon in Port Valdez and the abundance and distribution of their planktonic food.

Determine the biomass of selected littoral zone organisms in Port Valdez which may be affected by the terminal operation.

Determine the values of nonconservative properties in bottom sediments of Port Valdez, e.g. oygen, community respiration, and electron potential (Eh).

Determine the physical properties of bottom sediments in Port Valdez including carbon, pigments, and grain size.

Measure hydrocarbon content of selected marine organisms in Port Valdez for later comparison with hydrocarbon levels when the terminus has been in operation.

PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES FROM THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record the amount of in-lieu taxes paid by the refuges to the counties.

[The information follows:]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COUNTIES' SHARES OF REFUGE REVENUE UNDER REVENUE SHARING ACT
(16 U. S. C. 715s) FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

State	County	National Wildlife Refuge	Acreage Public Domain/Acquired	Adjusted Cost Acquired Land	3/4 of 1% of Adjusted Cost	25% of Net Receipts Public Domain/Acquired	25% of Net Receipts Acquired Land	Counties' Share
Alabama	Limestone	Wheeler		1,953.00	$ 888,953.16	$ 6,667.15	$ (2,208.23)	$ 6,667.15
	Madison	"		3,025.00	1,376,895.66	10,326.72	(838.48)	10,326.72
	Morgan	"		1,405.00	1,549,852.31	11,623.89		11,623.89
	Total			8,383.00	$3,815,701.13	$ 28,617.76	$ (3,046.71)	$ 28,617.76
Alaska	Aleutian Islands Borough	Aleutian Islands	2,658,206.00			$ 37.50		$ 37.50
	Kenai Borough	Kenai National Moose Range	1,730,000.00			590.75		590.75
	Total		4,388,206.00			$ 628.25		$ 628.25
Arkansas	Arkansas	White River		54,918.39	$2,274,902.30	$ 17,061.77	$ 65,757.59	$ 65,757.59
	Crittenden	Wapanocca		5,484.17	2,433,366.40	18,250.25	557.88	18,250.25
	Desha	White River		23,508.96	743,540.62	5,576.55	31,381.04	31,381.04
	Mississippi	Big Lake	4,816.00	990.18	152,793.07	1,145.95	71.75	1,145.95
	Monroe	White River	6.00	17,961.39	918,029.77	6,885.22	18,644.06	18,644.06
	Phillips	" "		9,948.22	428,181.67	3,211.36	12,065.85	12,065.85
	Pope	Holla Bend		5,593.60	800,367.17	6,002.75		6,002.75
	Yell	" "		773.73	61,149.95	458.62	10.00	458.62
	Total		4,822.00	119,178.64	$7,812,330.95	$ 58,592.47	$ 128,488.17	$ 153,706.11
California	Colusa	Colusa		4,039.71	$ 925,378.18	$ 6,940.34	$ 209.19	
	"	Delevan		5,633.54	2,826,382.36	21,197.87	1,125.89	
	"	Sacramento		2,220.78	181,870.22	1,364.03	85.39	
	County Total			11,894.03	$3,933,630.76	$ 29,502.24	$ 1,420.47	$ 29,502.24
	Glenn	Sacramento		8,562.56	$ 757,095.29	$ 5,678.21	$ 321.23	$ 5,678.21
	Imperial	Salton Sea		8,985.56	186,455.75	1,398.42		1,398.42
	Kern	Kern		10,618.17	925,053.57	6,937.90	1,736.37	6,937.90
	Merced	Merced		2,561.54	1,404,540.00	10,534.05	1,634.65	
	"	San Luis '	8.00	7,422.41	2,344,739.31	17,585.54	6,582.68	
	County Total		8.00	9,983.95	$3,749,279.31	$ 28,119.59	$ 8,217.33	$ 28,119.59
	Modoc	Modoc		6,152.66	$1,754,086.63	$ 13,155.65	$ 6,872.18	$ 13,155.65
	Siskiyou	Lower Klamath		978.72	26,727.31	200.45		200.45
	Sutter	Sutter		2,590.87	743,825.73	5,578.69		5,578.69
	Tulare	Pixley		4,131.05	429,548.72	3,221.62	951.22	3,221.62
	Total		8.00	63,897.57	$12,505,703.07	$ 93,792.77	$ 19,518.80	$ 93,792.77
Colorado	Alamosa	Alamosa	86.29	8,312.81	$1,142,237.09	$ 8,566.78	$ 2,441.63	
	"	Monte Vista		1,262.36	96,695.18	725.21	171.00	
	County Total		86.29	9,575.17	$1,238,932.27	$ 9,291.99	$ 2,612.63	$ 9,291.99
	Costilla	Alamosa		175.81	$ 28,144.65	$ 211.08	$ 66.53	$ 211.08
	Jackson	Arapaho		8,909.99	1,891,895.14	14,189.21	4,609.46	14,189.21
	Moffat	Browns Park	6,794.30	5,591.10	690,293.87	5,177.20	624.00	5,177.20
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	800.00	11,485.29	2,049,348.66	15,370.11	2,645.00	15,461.80
	Total		7,680.59	35,737.36	$5,898,614.59	$ 44,239.59	$ 10,557.62	$ 44,331.28
						$ 91.69		

Connecticut	Middlesex	Salt Marsh		146.00	$ 178,100.00	$ 1,335.75					$ 1,335.75
Delaware	Kent	Bombay Hook		15,110.76	$1,744,671.12	$ 13,085.03		$ 672.50			$ 13,085.03
	Sussex	Prime Hook		6,645.79	2,058,764.27	15,440.73		575.75			15,440.73
	Total			21,756.55	$3,803,435.39	$ 28,525.76		$ 1,248.25			$ 28,525.76
Florida	Baker	Okefenokee		3,668.14	$ 98,956.00	$ 742.17		$			$ 742.17
	Brevard	St. Johns		1,989.84	641,291.50	4,809.69					4,809.69
	Citrus	Chassahowitzka	320.56	23,012.84	330,584.22	2,479.38		82.50			2,479.38
	Franklin	St. Vincent		12,444.60	2,467,322.00	18,504.92		28.75			18,504.92
	Hernando	Chassahowitzka		6,344.27	90,352.82	677.65					677.65
	Jefferson	St. Marks		8,155.63	136,925.19	1,026.94		6.58			1,026.94
	Lake	Lake Woodruff		280.84	16,380.87	122.86					122.86
	Lee	J. N. "Ding" Darling	407.02	4,227.18	1,808,629.50	13,564.72		1.50			13,564.72
	Martin	Hobe Sound		285.65	3,111,983.30	23,339.87					23,339.87
	Monroe	Great White Heron	795.49	502.68	113,103.00	848.27					
	"	Key Deer	71.56	3,504.90	2,425,525.05	18,191.44		11.25			
	County Total		867.05	4,007.58	$2,538,628.05	$ 19,039.71		$ 11.25			$ 19,039.71
	Palm Beach	Loxahatchee		2,549.77	$ 339,830.42	$ 2,548.73		$ 1,656.92			$ 2,548.73
	Taylor	St. Marks		680.73	10,169.37	76.27					76.27
	Volusia	Lake Woodruff		18,136.55	1,604,773.27	12,035.80					12,035.80
	Wakulla	St. Marks	40.00	55,144.05	1,535,334.27	11,515.00		2,875.43			11,515.00
	Total		1,634.63	140,927.67	$14,731,160.78	$ 110,483.71		$ 4,662.93			$ 110,483.71
Georgia	Charleston	Okefenokee		172,817.80	$ 4,054,742.80	$ 30,410.57		$ (2,897.18)			$ 30,410.57
	Chatham	Savannah		5,555.27	514,481.30	3,858.61		188.20			
	"	Wassaw		10,049.87	1,111,000.00	8,332.50		100.00			
	County Total			15,605.14	$ 1,625,481.30	$ 12,191.11		$ 288.20			$ 12,191.11
	Clinch	Okefenokee		17,720.18	$ 379,116.72	$ 2,843.38		$			$ 2,843.38
	Jasper	Piedmont		6,298.13	516,964.86	3,877.24		3,297.70			3,877.24
	Jones	"		28,011.27	2,234,945.03	16,762.09		55,123.89			55,123.89
	McIntosh	Blackbeard Island		5,617.64	171,498.50	1,286.24					
	"	Harris Neck		2,686.94	97,696.22	732.72		203.13			
	"	Wolf Island		538.00	16,437.24	123.28					
	County Total			8,842.58	$ 285,631.96	$ 2,142.24		$ 203.13			$ 2,142.24
	Ware	Okefenokee		180,865.64	$ 3,786,525.76	$ 28,398.94		$			$ 28,398.94
	Total			430,160.74	$12,883,408.43	$ 96,625.57		$ 56,015.74			$ 134,987.37
Idaho	Bear Lake	Bear Lake	1,961.98		$	$	$ 328.34	$			$ 328.34
	Blaine	Minidoka	1,675.64				62.37				62.37
	Bonneville	Grays Lake	42.50	2.14	631.30	4.73					4.73
	Boundary	Kootenai		2,761.97	829,330.00	6,219.98		473.58			6,219.98
	Canyon	Deer Flat	981.46	247.22	50,060.69	375.46	264.69	65.21			640.15
	Casia	Minidoka	513.29				18.90				18.90
	Jefferson	Camas		10,656.31	1,155,959.91	8,669.70		4,096.52			8,669.70
	Owyhee	Deer Flat	26.50				7.67				7.67
	Power	Minidoka	360.00				13.23				13.23
	Total		5,561.37	13,667.64	$ 2,035,981.90	$ 15,269.87	$ 695.20	$ 4,635.31			$ 15,965.07

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COUNTIES' SHARES OF REFUGE REVENUE UNDER REVENUE SHARING ACT
(16 U. S. C. 715s) FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

State	County	National Wildlife Refuge	Acreage Public Domain/Acquired	Adjusted Cost Acquired Land	3/4 of 1% of Adjusted Cost	25% of Net Receipts Public Domain/Acquired Land	Counties' Shares
Illinois	Calhoun	Mark Twain	796.17	$ 359,417.63	$ 2,695.63	$ 28.71	$ 2,695.63
	Carroll	Upper Mississippi River	2,224.65	135,151.61	1,013.64	168.51	1,013.64
	Jackson	Crab Orchard	638.43	94,918.55	711.89	218.65	711.89
	Jo Daviess	Upper Mississippi River	65.15	431.67	8,913.35	66.85	1.46	9.65	68.31
	Mason	Chautauqua	4,488.41	139,059.23	1,042.94	64.41	1,042.94
	Marshall	"	636.54	163,200.00	1,224.00	75.59	1,224.00
	Mercer	Mark Twain	4.60	11,730.00	87.98	.94	87.98
	Pike	" "	1,292.72	374,720.58	2,810.40	29.93	2,810.40
	Rock Island	Upper Mississippi River	131.39	5,214.22	39.11	6.50	39.11
	Union	Crab Orchard	557.81	45,560.40	341.70	104.94	341.70
	Whiteside	Upper Mississippi River	287.93	7,087.76	53.16	8.84	53.16
	Williamson	Crab Orchard	41,821.20	10,352,884.10	77,646.63	23,849.59	77,646.63
	Total		65.15	53,311.52	$11,697,857.43	$ 87,733.93	$ 1.46	$ 24,566.26	$ 87,735.39
Indiana	Jackson	Muscatatuck	4,653.76	$ 1,906,968.80	$ 14,302.27	$ 259.42	$ 14,302.27
	Jennings	"	3,048.27	1,313,632.20	9,852.24	178.71	9,852.24
	Total		7,702.03	$ 3,220,601.00	$ 24,154.51	$ 438.13	$ 24,154.51
Iowa	Allamakee	Upper Mississippi River	44.90	10,278.72	$ 237,633.57	$ 1,782.25	$ 1.29	$ 295.00	$ 1,783.54
	Clayton	" " "	200.95	4,820.27	108,218.48	811.64	5.40	129.54	817.04
	Clinton	" " "		1,072.88	28,692.42	215.19		35.78	215.19
	Dubuque	" " "	20.37	455.32	7,567.86	56.76	.40	9.04	57.16
	Harrison	DeSoto		2,901.50	969,279.29	7,269.59		2,305.80	7,269.59
	Jackson	Upper Mississippi River	67.44	3,094.28	97,596.79	731.98	2.60	119.09	734.58
	Kossuth	Union Slough		2,077.45	389,817.56	2,923.63		154.60	2,923.63
	Louisa	Mark Twain		47.50	20,960.00	157.20		1.67	157.20
	Pottawattamie	DeSoto		594.66	114,030.38	855.23		271.27	855.23
	Scott	Upper Mississippi River		266.73	8,936.47	67.03		11.14	67.03
	Total		333.66	25,609.31	$ 1,982,732.82	$ 14,870.50	$ 9.69	$ 3,332.93	$ 14,880.19
Kansas	Reno	Quivira	626.80	$ 86,929.39	$ 651.97	$ 225.00	$ 651.97
	Rice	"	622.20	92,539.97	694.05	125.00	694.05
	Stafford	"	20,571.10	2,658,012.39	19,935.09	2,617.63	19,935.09
	Total		21,820.10	$ 2,837,481.75	$ 21,281.11	$ 2,967.63	$ 21,281.11
Kentucky	Fulton	Reelfoot	2,039.64	$ 662,276.49	$ 4,967.07		$ 4,967.07
Louisiana	Cameron Parish	Lacassine	31,123.80	$ 1,150,565.69	$ 8,629.24	$ 8,778.80	
	" "	Sabine	139,436.81	4,999,629.31	37,497.22	3,251.71	
	County Total		170,560.61	$ 6,150,195.00	$ 46,126.46	$ 12,030.51	$ 46,276.02
	LaSalle Parish	Catahoula	5,308.51	$ 135,311.80	$ 1,014.84	$ 135.38	$ 1,014.84
	Plaquemines Parish	Delta	1,407.65	44,499.15	2,372,797.64	17,795.98	507,688.53	507,688.53
	Total		1,407.65	220,368.27	$ 8,658,304.44	$ 64,937.28	$ 519,854.42	$ 554,979.39

Maine	Waldo	Carlton Pond		1,068.21	$ 24,996.67	$ 187.48		$	$ 187.48
	Washington	Moosehorn		22,665.53	429,106.63	3,218.30		240.50	3,218.30
	York	Rachel Carson		1,393.86	260,410.44	1,953.08			1,953.08
	Total			25,127.60	$ 714,513.74	$ 5,358.86		$ 240.50	$ 5,358.86
Maryland	Dorchester	Blackwater		11,621.87	$ 1,964,226.16	$ 14,731.70		$ 856.91	$ 14,731.70
	Harford	Susquehanna		3.74	15,123.39	113.43			113.43
	Kent	Eastern Neck		2,286.36	2,578,855.31	19,341.41		56.82	19,341.41
	Prince George	Patuxent		463.03	941,847.05	7,063.85			7,063.85
	Somerset	Martin		4,423.43	264,407.84	1,983.06			1,983.06
	Worchester	Chincoteague		417.81	53,225.45	399.19			399.19
	Total			19,216.24	$ 5,817,685.20	$ 43,632.64		$ 913.73	$ 43,632.64
Massachusetts									
	Barnstable	Monomoy		2,697.85	$ 51,768.23	$ 388.26		$ 55.00	$ 388.26
	Essex	Parker River		4,649.87	336,644.74	2,524.84		2,413.25	2,524.84
	Middlesex	Great Meadows		2,674.58	848,464.33	6,363.48			6,363.48
	Total			10,022.30	$ 1,236,877.30	$ 9,276.58		$ 2,468.25	$ 9,276.58
Michigan	Charlevoix	Michigan Islands	2.98	229.70	$ 10,209.15	$ 76.57		$	$ 76.57
	Saginaw	Shiawassee		8,857.22	2,249,877.08	16,874.08		1,993.19	16,874.08
	Schoolcraft	Seney	2,736.49	92,718.60	1,253,142.19	9,398.56		(714.53)	9,398.56
	Total		2,739.47	101,805.52	$ 3,513,228.42	$ 26,349.21		$ 1,278.66	$ 26,349.21
Minnesota	Aitkin	Rice Lake		14,275.51	$ 513,899.51	$ 3,854.25		$ 263.19	$ 3,854.25
	Becker	Tamarac	40.00	34,916.29	1,684,006.85	12,630.05		(1,267.39)	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area		5,715.89	430,429.56	3,228.22		(44.53)	
	County Total		40.00	40,632.18	$ 2,114,436.41	$ 15,858.27		$ (1,311.92)	$ 15,858.27
	Big Stone	Waterfowl Production Area		7,998.07	$ 996,476.02	$ 7,473.57	$	$ 130.68	$ 7,473.57
	Clay	" " "		4,633.36	482,270.33	3,617.03			3,617.03
	Cottonwood	" " "		930.45	165,448.46	1,240.86		30.94	1,240.86
	Douglas	" " "		6,838.69	673,407.15	5,050.55		30.16	5,050.55
	Grant	" " "		6,381.49	805,306.41	6,039.80		52.69	6,039.80
	Hennepin	Minnesota River Valley		123.00	5,842.50	43.82			43.82
	Houston	Upper Mississippi River	14.10	11,966.97	373,591.51	2,801.94	.55	465.27	2,802.49
	Jackson	Waterfowl Production Area		1,664.75	325,244.47	2,439.33		50.63	2,439.33
	Kandiyohi	" " "		7,511.45	998,343.97	7,487.58		29.14	7,487.58
	Lac Qui Parle	" " "		2,275.65	283,282.06	2,124.62			2,124.62
	Mahnomen	" " "		3,489.80	276,626.59	2,074.70		30.64	2,074.70
	Marshall	Agassiz	6.00	61,084.18	1,988,794.85	14,915.96	.08	856.53	14,916.04
	Ottertail	Waterfowl Production Area		11,035.92	1,047,695.18	7,857.71		2.50	7,857.71
	Pine	Rice Lake		2,240.00	51,114.24	383.36		26.18	383.36
	Polk	Waterfowl Production Area		6,092.87	422,648.87	3,169.87			3,169.87
	Pope	" " "		8,552.51	830,761.69	6,230.71		58.75	6,230.71
	Sherburne	Sherburne		27,920.15	3,204,025.48	24,030.19		344.75	24,030.19
	Stearns	Waterfowl Production Area		4,872.73	682,217.70	5,116.63			5,116.63
	Swift	" " "		5,048.68	509,242.44	3,819.32		2.50	3,819.32
	Stevens	" " "		5,722.22	843,751.77	6,328.14			6,328.14
	Traverse	" " "		2,034.52	261,499.69	1,961.25			1,961.25
	Wabasha	Upper Mississipoi River	49.55	3,166.46	158,612.57	1,189.59	3.05	194.72	1,192.64
	Wilkin	Waterfowl Production Area		1,072.85	103,158.17	773.68			773.68
	Winona	Upper Mississippi River	177.86	2,205.77	104,089.25	780.67	9.68	120.11	790.35
	Yellow Medicine	Waterfowl Production Area		70.00	12,660.93	94.96			94.96
	Total		287.51	249,840.23	$18,234,448.22	$ 136,758.36	$ 13.36	$ 1,377.46	$ 136,771.72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COUNTIES' SHARES OF REFUGE REVENUE UNDER REVENUE SHARING ACT
(16 U. S. C. 715s) FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

State	County	National Wildlife Refuge	Acreage Public Domain/Acquired		Adjusted Cost Acquired Land	3/4 of 1% of Adjusted Cost	25% of Net Receipts Public Domain/Acquired Land		Counties' Share
Mississippi									
	Noxubee	Noxubee		11,263.10	$ 1,074,551.62	$ 8,059.14		$ (3,128.33)	$ 8,059.14
	Oktibbeha	"	40.08	16,224.36	1,019,382.11	7,645.37		19,120.42	19,120.42
	Washington	Yazoo		12,470.86	3,709,575.80	27,821.82			27,821.82
	Winston	Noxubee		18,235.35	1,122,082.66	8,415.62		41,920.17	41,920.17
	Total		40.08	58,193.67	$ 6,925,592.19	$ 51,941.95		$ 57,912.26	$ 96,921.55
Missouri	Charlton	Swan Lake		10,669.44	$ 2,342,628.54	$ 17,569.71		$ 3.13	$ 17,569.71
	Holt	Squaw Creek		6,886.62	1,364,197.05	10,231.48		550.68	10,231.48
	Pike	Clarence Cannon		3,735.53	1,826,393.19	13,697.95			13,697.95
	Stoddard	Mingo		11,949.83	697,045.75	5,227.84		244.27	5,227.84
	Wayne	"		9,722.67	514,168.12	3,856.26		180.18	3,856.26
	Total			42,964.09	$ 6,744,432.65	$ 50,583.24		$ 978.26	$ 50,583.24
Montana	Beaverhead	Red Rock Lakes	6,671.71	25,123.46	$ 2,254,691.44	$ 16,910.19	$ 1,144.47	$ 4,305.38	$ 18,054.66
	Blaine	Black Coulee	640.00				14.91		14.91
	Cascade	Benton Lake	11,954.92				738.09		738.09
	Chouteau	" "	280.00				15.22		15.22
	Daniels	Waterfowl Production Area		646.41	31,668.93	237.52			237.52
	Fergus	Charles M. Russell Range		55.37	59,944.10	449.58			449.58
	Flathead	Waterfowl Production Area		2,113.72	405,100.00	3,038.25			3,038.25
	Hill	Creedman Coulee	80.00				3.00		3.00
	Lake	National Bison Range		8,694.36	88,976.88	667.33		2,629.23	2,629.23
	Musselshell	Lake Mason	17.59	11,789.97	206,205.58	1,546.54	.66	646.20	1,547.20
	Petroleum	War Horse		3,192.24	46,016.98	345.12		155.34	345.12
	Phillips	Bowdoin	11,937.08	640.00	54,929.28	411.97	17.98	.95	
	"	Hewitt Lake		320.49	3,351.34	25.14			
	"	U L Bend	29,678.22	9,688.19	740,608.00	5,554.56	1,886.81	628.94	
	County Total		41,615.30	10,648.68	$ 798,888.62	$ 5,991.67	$ 1,904.79	$ 629.89	$ 7,896.46
	Ravalli	Ravalli		2,628.11	$ 878,116.80	$ 6,585.88		$ 425.75	$ 6,585.88
	Roosevelt	Medicine Lake	40.00	1,722.80	130,647.59	979.86	5.73	214.99	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area		179.20	14,000.00	105.00			
	County Total		40.00	1,902.00	$ 144,647.59	$ 1,084.86	$ 5.73	$ 214.99	$ 1,090.59
	Sanders	National Bison Range		9,845.93	$ 96,116.71	$ 720.88		$ 2,964.87	$ 2,964.87
	Sheridan	Medicine Lake	1,049.31	20,011.57	1,506,351.75	11,297.64	131.86	2,513.91	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area	39.10	5,798.72	295,404.87	2,215.54			
	County Total		1,088.41	25,810.29	$ 1,801,756.62	$ 13,513.18	$ 131.86	$ 2,513.91	$ 13,645.04
	Teton	Benton Lake		147.64	$ 10,115.58	$ 75.87		$ 7.61	$ 75.87
	Valley	Charles M. Russell Range		122.35	9,226.01	69.20			69.20
	Total		62,387.93	102,720.53	$ 6,831,471.84	$ 51,236.07	$ 3,958.73	$ 14,493.17	$ 59,400.69

Nebraska	Cherry	Fort Niobrara	14,389.80	4,276.83	$ 183,415.56	$ 1,375.61	$ 4,446.03	$ 1,321.42	$	
	"	Valentine		67,095.55	2,619,678.43	19,647.59		28,116.43		
	County Total		14,389.80	71,372.38	$ 2,803,093.99	$ 21,023.20	$ 4,446.03	$ 29,437.85	$	33,938.07
	Clay	Waterfowl Production Area		4,255.41	$ 962,240.95	$ 7,216.81	$	$	$	7,216.81
	Fillmore	" " "		2,262.67	643,406.63	4,825.55				4,825.55
	Franklin	" " "		1,542.12	331,770.73	2,488.28				2,488.28
	Garden	Crescent Lake	173.39	45,822.85	1,207,413.63	9,055.60	55.82	14,752.09		14,807.91
	Gosper	Waterfowl Production Area		1,451.50	300,168.26	2,251.26				2,251.26
	Kearney	" " "		2,645.41	582,621.98	4,369.67				4,369.67
	Phelps	" " "		1,285.97	292,916.63	2,196.87				2,196.87
	Washington	DeSoto		4,324.20	1,298,955.53	9,742.17		3,090.06		9,742.17
	York	Waterfowl Production Area		559.20	117,930.54	884.48				884.48
	Total		14,563.19	135,521.71	$ 8,540,518.87	$ 64,053.89	$ 4,501.85	$ 47,280.00	$	82,721.07
Nevada	Elko	Ruby Lake	2,798.93	4,989.50	$ 493,314.89	$ 3,699.86	$ 865.60	$ 741.94	$	4,565.46
	Clark	Desert	828,031.00	323.69	44,129.40	330.97				330.97
	Humboldt	Chas Sheldon Antelope Range		11,718.00	369,071.56	2,768.04		1,430.01		2,768.04
	Lincoln	Pahranagat	1,311.41	3,722.83	666,900.00	5,001.75	355.40	1,011.54		5,357.15
	Washoe	Chas Sheldon Antelope Range		11,654.58	382,635.90	2,869.77		1,430.01		
	"	Sheldon National Antelope Refuge	31,439.48	2,691.84	20,229.94	151.72	483.77	42.07		
	County Total		31,439.48	14,346.42	$ 402,865.84	$ 3,021.49	$ 483.77	$ 1,472.08	$	3,505.26
	White Pine	Ruby Lake	1,640.00	1,444.78	$ 278,679.32	$ 2,090.09	$ 247.31	$ 206.09	$	2,337.40
	Total		865,220.82	36,545.22	$ 2,254,961.01	$ 16,912.20	$ 1,952.08	$ 4,861.66	$	18,864.28
New Hampshire										
	Hillsborough	Wapack		738.00	$ 66,500.00	$ 498.75	$	$	$	498.75
New Jersey	Atlantic	Brigantine		19,170.43	1,877,569.49	14,081.77	415.50			14,081.77
	Burlington	"		97.00	15,823.00	118.67				118.67
	Morris	Great Swamp		5,577.02	5,604,464.40	42,033.48	382.25			42,033.48
	Ocean	Barnegat		886.51	601,310.28	4,509.83				
	"	Brigantine		256.30	247,211.54	1,854.09				
	County Total			1,142.81	$ 848,521.82	$ 6,363.92				$ 6,361.92
	Salem	Killcohook		44.76	$ 23,225.93	$ 174.19				$ 174.19
	Total			26,032.02	$ 8,369,604.64	$ 62,772.03	$ 797.75			$ 62,772.03
New Mexico	Chaves	Bitter Lake	12,395.71	10,793.66	$ 253,050.00	$ 1,897.88	$ 10.00	$ 110.84	$	1,907.88
	Colfax	Maxwell		2,663.01	432,662.92	3,244.97		82.63		3,244.97
	San Miguel	Las Vegas		7,147.20	1,120,498.63	8,403.74		398.25		8,403.74
	Socorro	Bosque Del Apache	140.00	56,850.31	882,460.25	6,618.45		129.25		6,618.45
	Total		12,535.71	77,454.18	$ 2,688,671.80	$ 20,165.04	$ 10.00	$ 720.97	$	20,175.04
New York	Genesee	Iroquois		5,444.50	$ 1,078,501.65	$ 8,088.76		$ 1,010.75	$	8,088.76
	Orleans	"		5,373.58	951,631.36	7,137.24				7,137.24
	Seneca	Montezuma		6,041.64	647,589.88	4,856.92		858.75		4,856.92
	Nassau	Oyster Bay		3,117.00						
	Suffolk	Amagansett		35.84	135,680.34	1,017.60				
	"	Conscience Pt.		60.40	389,400.00	2,920.50				
	"	Morton		187.28	456,134.23	3,421.01				
	"	Target Rock		80.09	1,123,200.00	8,424.00		831.75		
	"	Wertheim		148.85	83,465.09	625.99				
	County Total			513.46	$ 2,187,879.66	$ 16,409.10		$ 831.75	$	16,409.10
	Total			20,489.18	$ 4,865,602.55	$ 36,492.02		$ 2,701.25	$	36,492.02

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COUNTIES' SHARES OF REFUGE REVENUE UNDER REVENUE SHARING ACT
(16 U. S. C. 715s) FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

State	County	National Wildlife Refuge	Acreage Public Domain/Acquired		Adjusted Cost Acquired Land	3/4 of 1% of Adjusted Cost	25% of Net Receipts Public Domain/Acquired Land		Counties' Share
North Carolina									
	Anson	Pee Dee		3,752.32	$ 878,539.31	$ 6,589.04		$ 669.75	$ 6,589.04
	Carteret	Cedar Island		12,526.04	450,091.45	3,375.69			3,375.69
	Currituck	Mackay Island		6,170.36	598,993.92	4,492.45			4,492.45
	Dare	Pea Island		5,893.53	272,997.58	2,047.48			2,047.48
	Hyde	Mattamuskeet		50,177.09	3,184,462.04	23,883.47		185.00	
	"	Pungo		7,544.69	2,006,976.43	15,052.32		41.00	
	"	Swanquarter		15,500.78	575,449.83	4,315.87			
	County Total			73,222.56	$5,766,888.30	$ 43,251.66		$ 226.00	$ 43,251.66
	Richmond	Pee Dee		900.38	$ 218,408.03	$ 1,638.06		$ 15.75	$ 1,638.06
	Washington	Pungo		4,805.66	549,811.20	4,123.58			4,123.58
	Total			107,270.85	$8,735,729.79	$ 65,517.96		$ 911.50	$ 65,517.96
North Dakota									
	Barnes	Hobart Lake	9.40	236.49	$ 8,285.36	$ 62.14			
	"	Waterfowl Production Area	1.26	4,316.24	263,678.23	1,977.59			$ 2,039.73
	County Total		10.66	4,552.73	$ 271,963.59	$ 2,039.73	$ 831.25		
	Benson	Sully's Hill	1,673.85						
	"	Waterfowl Production Area	1,540.85	5,237.11	263,379.98	1,975.35			$ 2,806.60
	County Total		3,214.70	5,237.11	$ 263,379.98	$ 1,975.35	$ 831.25		
	Bottineau	J. Clark Salyer	120.66	21,453.44	$1,532,664.38	$ 11,494.98	$ 23.68	$ 4,282.11	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area	7.40	1,641.67	105,377.97	790.34	.01	2.49	
	County Total		128.06	23,095.11	$1,638,042.35	$ 12,285.32	$ 23.69	$ 4,284.60	$ 12,309.01
	Burke	Des Lacs	71.43	7,753.58	$ 319,917.20	$ 2,399.38	$ 3.53	$ 384.74	
	"	Lostwood	89.30	22,046.36	810,189.60	6,076.42	8.92	2,221.55	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area		2,399.81	113,920.91	854.41		2.50	
	County Total		160.73	32,199.75	$1,244,027.71	$ 9,330.21	$ 12.45	$ 2,608.79	$ 9,342.66
	Burleigh	Canfield Lake		3.10	$ 167.02	$ 1.25	$	$	
	"	Florence Lake		1,468.40	53,094.63	398.21			
	"	Long Lake	880.00	9,449.63	301,637.80	2,262.28	96.11	1,033.29	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area	128.50	1,539.69	66,887.71	501.66	1.15	13.85	
	County Total		1,008.50	12,460.82	$ 421,787.16	$ 3,163.40	$ 97.26	$ 1,047.14	$ 3,260.66
	Cass	Waterfowl Production Area		2,848.71	$ 349,272.75	$ 2,619.55	$	$ 13.95	$ 2,619.55
	Cavalier	" " "		6,509.44	694,520.65	5,208.90		300.00	5,208.90
	Dickey	" " "	306.75	5,021.16	251,407.46	1,885.56	4.22	69.21	1,889.78
	Divide	" " "	440.00	8,794.27	484,574.58	3,634.31	3.21	64.29	3,637.52
	Dunn	Lake Ilo		3,193.00	181,062.33	1,357.97		97.46	1,357.97
	Eddy	Waterfowl Production Area	29.84	3,111.08	192,416.43	1,443.12	.14	14.33	1,443.26
	Emmons	" " "		2,402.64	133,246.81	999.35		154.36	999.35
	Foster	Arrowwood		112.95	5,974.70	44.81		3.78	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area		1,157.41	70,218.77	526.64			
	County Total			1,270.36	$ 76,193.47	$ 571.45		$ 3.78	$ 571.45

Grand Forks	Kellys Slough	680.00		$	$			
"	Waterfowl Production Area	18.30	2,971.66	313,028.45	2,347.71			
County Total		698.30	2,971.66	$ 313,028.45	$ 2,347.71			$ 2,347.71
Griggs	Waterfowl Production Area	158.05	1,865.17	$ 101,483.50	$ 761.13	$ .93	$ 11.03	$ 762.06
Kidder	Lake George	29.20						
"	Long Lake	290.34	3,129.19	81,263.98	609.48	25.83	278.38	
"	Slade		3,000.20	148,995.00	1,117.46		157.22	
"	Waterfowl Production Area	465.78	3,789.18	160,467.18	1,203.51	9.12	74.25	
County Total		785.32	9,918.57	$ 390,726.16	$ 2,930.45	$ 34.95	$ 509.85	$ 2,965.40
LaMoure	Waterfowl Production Area		3,477.10	$ 206,985.63	$ 1,552.39		$ 122.83	$ 1,552.39
Logan	" " "	352.50	5,738.53	287,266.10	2,154.50	1.61	25.32	2,156.11
McHenry	J. Clark Salyer	200.00	36,919.33	2,373,043.17	17,797.83	35.32	6,629.06	
"	Waterfowl Production Area	243.89	3,264.68	163,096.18	1,223.22			
County Total		443.89	40,184.01	$2,536,139.35	$ 19,021.05	$ 35.32	$ 6,629.06	$ 19,056.37
McIntosh	Waterfowl Production Area	97.78	12,766.24	$ 728,535.83	$ 5,464.02	$ .17	$ 22.20	$ 5,464.19
McLean	Lake Nettie		2,260.60	142,981.38	1,072.36		273.07	
"	McLean		344.00	21,857.37	163.93			
"	Waterfowl Production Area		2,615.91	160,001.17	1,200.01		22.40	
County Total			5,220.51	$ 324,839.92	$ 2,436.30		$ 295.47	$ 2,436.30
Mountrail	Lostwood	114.30	2,560.08	$ 84,857.35	$ 636.43	$ 7.90	$ 177.13	
"	Shell Lake		710.20	33,912.51	254.34			
"	Waterfowl Production Area	267.52	5,510.85	264,669.00	1,985.02	2.62	54.02	
County Total		381.82	8,781.13	$ 383,438.86	$ 2,875.79	$ 10.52	$ 231.15	$ 2,886.31
Nelson	Johnson Lake		4.49	$ 302.16	$ 2.26			
"	Waterfowl Production Area		2,981.23	170,928.82	1,281.97			
County Total			2,985.72	$ 171,230.98	$ 1,284.23			$ 1,284.23
Pembina	Waterfowl Production Area		1,901.60	$ 190,228.75	$ 1,426.71			$ 1,426.71
Pierce	Buffalo Lake	23.80	2.54	1,276.78	9.58			
"	Waterfowl Production Area	3,276.00	3,134.23	229,569.71	1,721.77			
County Total		3,299.80	3,136.77	$ 230,846.49	$ 1,731.35			$ 1,731.35
Ramsey	Lac Aux Mortes		9.94	$ 821.54	$ 6.16			
"	Waterfowl Production Area	132.10	5,845.74	627,983.05	4,709.87			
County Total		132.10	5,855.68	$ 628,804.59	$ 4,716.03			$ 4,716.03
Ransom	Waterfowl Production Area		2,469.59	$ 194,601.99	$ 1,459.51	$	$	$ 1,459.51
Renville	Upper Souris	160.17	24,898.37	2,440,748.46	18,305.61	33.29	5,251.38	
"	Waterfowl Production Area		203.89	18,147.21	136.11			
County Total		160.17	25,102.26	$2,458,895.67	$ 18,441.72	$ 33.29	$ 5,251.38	$ 18,475.01
Richland	Waterfowl Production Area		3,642.16	$ 381,405.94	$ 2,860.54		10.00	$ 2,860.54
Rolette	Willow Lake		0.69	32.86	.25			
"	Waterfowl Production Area	105.96	3,145.02	255,774.98	1,918.31			
County Total		105.96	3,145.71	$ 255,807.84	$ 1,918.56			$ 1,918.56
Sargent	Storm Lake		1.70	$ 805.68	$ 6.04	$	$	
"	Tewaukon	1.48	6,286.09	701,572.78	5,261.80	.01	66.99	
"	Waterfowl Production Area		2,256.40	208,741.91	1,565.56		32.87	
County Total		1.48	8,544.19	$ 911,120.37	$ 6,833.40	$ .01	$ 99.86	$ 6,833.41
Sheridan	Waterfowl Production Area	128.19	6,438.30	$ 326,649.20	$ 2,449.87	$ .14	$ 81.74	$ 2,450.01
Slope	Stewart Lake		3.99	210.24	1.58			
"	White Lake		1,040.00	50,485.85	378.64		64.53	
County Total			1,043.99	$ 50,696.09	$ 380.22		$ 64.53	$ 380.22
Steele	Waterfowl Production Area		2,060.64	$ 179,539.62	$ 1,346.55	$	$	$ 1,346.55
Stutsman	Arrowwood	4.28	13,228.18	1,022,793.40	7,670.95	.19	646.92	
"	Chase Lake		1,546.66	52,880.11	396.60			
"	Waterfowl Production Area	251.66	20,772.29	1,047,892.57	7,859.20	1.63	135.61	
County Total		255.94	35,547.13	$2,123,566.08	$ 15,926.75	$ 1.82	$ 782.53	$ 15,928.57

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COUNTIES' SHARES OF REFUGE REVENUE UNDER REVENUE SHARING ACT
(16 U. S. C. 715s) FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

State	County	National Wildlife Refuge	Acreage Public Domain/Acquired	Acreage	Adjusted Cost Acquired Land	3/4 of 1% of Adjusted Cost	25% of Net Receipts Public Domain/Acquired Land	25% of Net Receipts	Counties' Share
North Dakota Cont.									
	Towner	Waterfowl Production Area		1,183.60	$ 68,228.07	$ 511.71		$	$ 511.71
	Traill	" " "		703.08	71,742.03	538.07		68.81	538.07
	Walsh	Ardoch		297.55	23,143.54	173.57			
	"	Waterfowl Production Area	5.50	1,322.85	117,422.32	880.67			
	County Total		5.50	1,620.40	$ 140,565.86	$ 1,054.24			$ 1,054.24
	Ward	Des Lacs	28.80	6,215.26	$ 364,359.78	$ 2,732.70	$ 2.03	$ 440.05	
	"	Upper Souris		7,030.16	622,229.14	4,666.72		1,346.86	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area	40.00	4,265.32	222,964.53	1,672.23	.43	46.75	
	County Total		68.80	17,510.74	$1,209,553.45	$ 9,071.65	$ 2.46	$ 1,833.66	$ 9,074.11
	Wells	Waterfowl Production Area		4,408.28	$ 193,705.49	$ 1,452.79	$	$ 127.33	$ 1,452.79
	Williams	Lake Zahl	40.00	3,178.98	102,195.99	766.47	.58	46.40	
	"	Waterfowl Production Area		3,727.78	252,237.69	1,891.78		31.73	
	County Total		40.00	6,906.76	$ 354,433.68	$ 2,658.25	$ .58	$ 78.13	$ 2,658.83
	Total		12,414.84	335,825.70	$21,615,961.26	$ 162,119.71	$ 1,094.02	$ 24,902.79	$ 163,213.73
Ohio	Lucas	Cedar Point		2,245.42	$ 1,300,000.00	$ 9,750.00		$	
	"	Ottawa		2,038.79	1,599,636.16	11,997.27		429.30	
	County Total			4,284.21	$ 2,899,636.16	$ 21,747.27		$ 429.30	$ 21,747.27
	Ottawa	Ottawa		3,023.30	$ 1,931,226.90	$ 14,484.20		$ 518.28	$ 14,484.20
	Total			7,307.51	$ 4,830,863.06	$ 36,231.47		$ 947.58	$ 36,231.47
Oklahoma	Alfalfa	Salt Plains	19,314.09	1,117.39	$ 189,607.01	$ 1,422.05	$	$ 1,049.90	$ 1,422.05
	Comanche	Wichita Mountains	58,492.11	527.49	88,621.59	664.66	26,541.83		27,206.49
	Total		77,806.20	1,644.88	$ 278,228.60	$ 2,086.71	$ 26,541.83	$ 1,049.90	$ 28,628.54
Oregon	Benton	William L. Finley		5,324.96	$ 1,502,673.95	$ 11,270.05		$ 569.01	$ 11,270.05
	Harney	Malheur	57,864.64	123,044.09	7,821,071.07	58,658.03	16,852.62	35,811.83	75,510.65
	Klamath	Klamath Forest		15,225.92	897,317.70	6,729.88		1,287.12	
	"	Upper Klamath	6.00	4,310.85	254,716.35	1,910.37	.20	199.31	
	County Total		6.00	19,536.77	$ 1,152,034.05	$ 8,640.25	$ .20	$ 1,486.43	$ 8,640.45
	Lake	Chas Sheldon Antelope Range		627.48	$ 25,005.20	187.54	$	$ 58.37	
	"	Hart Mountain	183,135.79	55,297.48	1,354,653.76	10,159.90	3,092.36	923.69	
	County Total		183,135.79	55,924.96	$ 1,379,658.96	$ 10,347.44	$ 3,092.36	$ 982.06	$ 13,439.80
	Malheur	Deer Flat	162.44		$	$	$ 46.03	$	$ 46.03
	Marion	Ankeny		2,796.33	1,072,013.67	8,040.10		442.35	8,040.10
	Morrow	Umatilla		1,449.40	237,314.00	1,779.86			1,779.86
	Polk	Baskett Slough		2,492.33	1,211,084.76	9,083.14			9,083.14
	Tillamook	Cape Meares	138.51				223.50		223.50
	Umatilla	Cold Springs	40.00	386.88	6,617.79	49.63			49.63
	Total		241,347.38	210,955.72	$14,382,468.25	$ 107,868.50	$ 20,214.71	$ 39,291.68	$ 128,083.21
Pennsylvania									
	Crawford	Erie		4,966.66	$ 1,022,519.93	$ 7,668.90		$ 532.25	$ 7,668.90
	"	Seneca		2,786.45	339,532.00	2,546.49			2,546.49
	Total			7,753.11	$ 1,362,051.93	$ 10,215.39		$ 532.25	$ 10,215.39

Rhode Island								
Washington	Ninigret		27.50	$ 31,812.00	$ 238.59			$ 238.59
South Carolina								
Berkeley	Santee		1.94	$ 432.27	$ 3.24		$ 75.00	$ 75.00
Charleston	Cape Romain		34,218.35	547,227.85	4,104.21		30.56	4,104.21
Chesterfield	Carolina Sandhills		45,186.42	1,537,306.22	11,529.80		3,017.38	11,529.80
Clarendon	Santee		4,337.69	900,160.72	6,751.21			6,751.21
Jasper	Savannah		7,617.78	549,671.37	4,122.54			4,122.54
Total			91,362.18	$ 3,534,798.43	$ 26,511.00		$ 3,122.94	$ 26,582.76
South Dakota								
Aurora	Waterfowl Production Area		1,922.34	$ 149,550.54	$ 1,121.63	$	$	$ 1,121.63
Beadle	" " "		2,603.01	199,251.40	1,494.39		6.25	1,494.39
Bennett	LaCreek		16,027.22	1,435,459.53	10,765.95		775.11	10,765.95
Bon Homme	Waterfowl Production Area		400.14	40,305.10	302.29		3.75	302.29
Brookings	" " "		3,087.03	318,549.15	2,389.12		5.00	2,389.12
Brown	" " "		1,963.09	202,094.60	1,515.71		15.35	
"	Sand Lake	80.00	19,723.99	1,842,979.52	13,822.35	6.03	1,502.70	
County Total		80.00	21,687.08	$ 2,045,074.12	$ 15,338.06	$ 6.03	$ 1,518.05	$ 15,344.09
Brule	Waterfowl Production Area		1,073.55	$ 91,488.91	$ 686.17		$	$ 686.17
Campbell	" " "	240.00	869.46	45,277.91	339.58			339.58
Charles Mix	" " "		502.91	40,257.89	301.93		5.00	
"	Lake Andes		937.90	175,020.00	1,312.65			
County Total			1,440.81	$ 215,277.89	$ 1,614.58		$ 5.00	$ 1,614.58
Clark	Waterfowl Production Area	95.73	2,096.48	$ 110,977.04	$ 832.33	$ .47	$ 10.56	$ 832.80
Clay	" " "		40.00	8,000.00	60.00			60.00
Codington	" " "	31.23	1,183.63	71,484.73	536.14			536.14
Davison	" " "		224.52	26,119.89	195.90			195.90
Day	" " "	208.75	5,145.70	304,843.89	2,286.33	9.34	246.93	
"	Waubay		2,585.25	314,058.35	2,355.44		207.37	
County Total		208.75	7,730.95	$ 618,902.24	$ 4,641.77	$ 9.34	$ 454.30	$ 4,651.11
Deuel	Waterfowl Production Area		1,687.15	$ 120,540.91	$ 904.05		$ 3.94	$ 904.05
Douglas	" " "		1,248.14	117,583.16	881.87			881.87
Edmunds	" " "		1,429.15	53,596.13	401.97		97.21	401.97
Faulk	" " "		598.83	30,062.35	225.46			225.46
Grant	" " "		1,611.78	114,716.16	860.37			860.37
Hamlin	" " "		388.23	20,459.30	153.44			153.44
Hand	" " "	80.00	1,078.25	54,862.45	411.46			411.46
Hanson	" " "		708.60	70,858.51	531.44		3.75	531.44
Hutchinson	" " "		180.00	29,828.96	223.72			223.72
Jerauld	" " "	40.00	550.40	35,630.76	267.23			267.23
Kingsbury	" " "		1,861.47	166,764.67	1,250.74		28.17	1,250.74
Lake	" " "		3,498.57	396,674.68	2,975.06		5.00	2,975.06
Lincoln	" " "		177.22	40,040.94	300.31			300.31
Marshall	" " "	16.89	2,654.14	167,541.87	1,256.56			1,256.56

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COUNTIES' SHARES OF REFUGE REVENUE UNDER REVENUE SHARING ACT
(16 U. S. C. 715s) FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

State	County	National Wildlife Refuge	Acreage Public Domain/Acquired	Adjusted Cost Acquired Land	3/4 of 1% of Adjusted Cost	25% of Net Receipts Public Domain/Acquired Land		Counties' Share
South Dakota Cont.								
	McCook	Waterfowl Production Area		1,425.42	$ 194,469.74	$ 1,458.52	$ 12.50	$ 1,458.52
	McPherson	" " "	160.00	4,914.83	267,911.51	2,009.34		2,009.34
	Miner	" " "	40.00	1,271.93	91,739.77	688.04	.03 2.47	688.07
	Minnehaha	" " "		2,419.44	441,281.68	3,309.61	27.81	3,309.61
	Moody	" " "		1,067.94	100,882.06	756.62		756.62
	Potter	" " "		409.29	33,610.95	252.08		252.08
	Roberts	" " "		3,630.48	275,499.23	2,066.24		2,066.24
	Sanborn	" " "		93.00	6,086.43	45.65		45.65
	Spink	" " "	520.00	955.65	61,951.42	464.64		464.64
	Sully	" " "		266.48	10,582.65	79.37		79.37
	Turner	" " "		178.30	27,714.66	207.86		207.86
	Union	" " "		96.02	22,330.20	167.48		167.48
	Walworth	" " "	335.71	80.00	5,400.00	40.50		40.50
	Yankton	" " "		21.60	1,900.00	14.25		14.25
	Total		1,848.31	94,888.53	$ 8,336,239.60	$ 62,521.79	$ 15.87 $ 2,958.87	$ 62,537.66
Tennessee	Decatur	Tennessee		430.45	$ 109,993.17	$ 824.95	$ 19.00	$ 824.95
	Haywood	Hatchie		10,677.70	2,158,869.90	16,191.52	1,460.75	16,191.52
	Humphreys	Tennessee		97.22	185,845.75	1,393.84	15.00	1,393.84
	Lake	Lake Isom		1,783.46	402,119.21	3,015.89		3,015.89
	Obion	" "		62.50	4,531.98	33.99		
	"	Reelfoot		494.77	161,423.77	1,225.68	62.50	
	County Total			557.27	$ 167,955.75	$ 1,259.67	$ 62.50	$ 1,259.67
	Stewart	Cross Creeks		8,861.49	$ 1,130,713.77	$ 8,480.35		$ 8,480.35
	Total			22,407.59	$ 4,155,497.55	$ 31,166.22	$ 1,557.25	$ 31,166.22
Texas	Aransas	Aransas		52,461.34	$ 4,082,399.96	$ 30,618.00	$ 5,550.00	$ 30,618.00
	Bailey	Muleshoe		5,809.10	199,882.07	1,499.12	450.00	1,499.12
	Brazoria	Brazoria		9,188.83	1,886,711.88	14,150.34	1,462.50	
	"	San Bernard		15,294.10	3,321,331.55	24,909.99	4,693.15	
	County Total			24,482.93	$ 5,208,043.43	$ 39,060.33	$ 6,155.65	$ 39,060.33
	Calhoun	Aransas		1,704.00	$ 72,273.46	$ 542.05	$ 11.16	$ 542.05
	Cameron	Laguna Atascosa		44,882.73	2,187,255.34	16,404.42	249.56	16,404.42
	Chambers	Anahuac		9,836.63	1,355,564.45	10,166.73	1,891.46	10,166.73
	Hidalgo	Santa Ana		1,980.50	87,503.33	656.27	2.50	656.27
	Randall	Buffalo Lake		7,663.93	561,399.13	4,210.49	590.81	4,210.49
	Refugio	Aransas		663.77	87,328.54	654.96	20.40	654.96
	Willacy	Laguna Atascosa		151.20	2,577.57	19.33		19.33
	Total			149,636.13	$13,844,227.28	$ 103,831.70	$ 14,921.54	$ 103,831.70
Utah	Box Elder	Bear River	44,082.89	20,812.10	$ 136,560.79	$ 1,024.21	$ 215.13 $ 96.78	$ 1,239.34
	Juab	Fish Springs	14,217.42	3,774.82	147,220.00	1,104.15		1,104.15
	Uintah	Ouray	3,111.08	4,751.55	548,889.03	4,116.67	221.62	4,116.67
	Total		61,411.39	29,338.47	$ 832,669.82	$ 6,245.03	$ 215.13 $ 318.40	$ 6,460.16

Vermont	Franklin	Missisquoi		4,778.78	$ 286,338.83	$ 2,147.54		$ 114.50	$ 2,147.54
Virginia	Accomack	Chincoteague		9,021.02	$ 614,690.67	$ 4,610.18		$ 12,236.62	$ 12,236.62
	Chesterfield	Presquile		1,328.92	190,620.00	1,429.65		53.50	1,429.65
	Fairfax	Mason Neck		950.49	2,315,762.81	17,368.22			17,368.22
	Virginia Beach City	Back Bay		4,588.76	864,144.00	6,481.08		11.15	
	" " "	Mackay Island		842.30	48,116.43	360.87			
	County Total			5,431.06	$ 912,260.43	$ 6,841.95		$ 11.15	$ 6,841.95
	York	Plum Tree		3,275.60	$ 44,571.19	$ 334.28			$ 334.28
	Total			20,097.09	$ 4,077,905.10	$ 30,584.28		$ 12,301.27	$ 38,210.72
Virgin Islands									
	St. Thomas	Buck Island		35.60	$ 4,123.00	$ 30.92			$ 30.92
Washington	Adams	Columbia	3,021.79	7,624.29	$ 431,047.28	$ 3,232.85	$ 125.59	$ 303.51	$ 3,358.44
	Benton	Umatilla		1,465.83	672,001.04	5,040.01			5,040.01
	Clallam	Dungeness	45.00	74.62	348,500.00	2,613.75			2,613.75
	Clark	Ridgefield		3,016.68	1,684,181.75	12,631.36		2,479.43	12,631.36
	Grant	Columbia	7,956.32	7,465.05	372,964.92	2,797.24	313.97	303.51	3,111.21
	Klickitat	Conboy Lake		6,725.79	1,313,740.89	9,853.06		2,426.00	9,853.06
	Pend Oreille	Little Pend Oreille	53.00				190.10		190.10
	Pacific	Willapa	2,058.75	4,427.90	356,697.85	2,675.23	99.30	211.00	2,774.53
	Spokane	Turnbull		14,488.66	1,173,273.49	8,799.55		1,331.94	8,799.55
	Stevens	Little Pend Oreille	8,538.28	31,651.47	1,028,562.01	7,714.22	3,992.13	14,827.92	18,820.05
	Walla Walla	McNary		305.99	127,059.34	952.95			952.95
	Wahkiakum	Columbia White Tail Deer		2,194.76	1,199,000.00	8,992.50		66.25	8,992.50
	Yakima	Toppenish		1,764.09	748,222.82	5,611.67		2,580.39	5,611.67
	Total		21,673.14	81,205.13	$ 9,455,251.39	$ 70,914.39	$ 4,721.09	$ 24,529.95	$ 82,749.18
Wisconsin	Buffalo	Upper Mississippi River	40.00	7,127.75	$ 104,288.70	$ 782.17	$ .73	$ 129.30	$ 782.90
	Crawford	" " "	209.89	14,860.15	369,284.11	2,769.63	6.41	454.03	2,776.04
	Dodge	Horicon		19,980.18	1,474,763.57	11,060.73		1,249.71	11,060.73
	Fond du Lac	"		953.36	131,823.08	988.67		111.71	988.67
	Grant	Upper Mississippi River	148.10	6,485.06	161,024.21	1,207.68	4.48	196.29	1,212.16
	Juneau	Necedah	30.18	39,543.44	883,805.17	6,628.54	2.30	3,011.86	6,630.84
	LaCrosse	Upper Mississippi River		11,626.24	246,538.24	1,849.04		307.40	1,849.04
	Trempealeau	" " "		501.45	10,149.07	76.12		37.65	
	"	Trempealeau		706.94	100,702.31	755.27			
	County Total			1,208.39	$ 110,851.38	$ 831.39		$ 37.65	$ 831.39
	Vernon	Upper Mississippi River	368.92	6,463.24	$ 140,893.88	$ 1,056.70	$ 9.49	$ 166.18	$ 1,066.19
	Wood	Necedah		5.48	88.65	.66		.30	.66
	Total		797.09	108,253.29	$ 3,623,360.99	$ 27,175.21	$ 23.41	$ 5,664.43	$ 27,198.62
Wyoming	Albany	Bamforth	201.23	964.80	$ 54,579.93	$ 409.35			
	"	Hutton Lake	152.85	1,274.69	63,438.20	475.79	12.38	137.25	
	County Total		354.08	2,239.49	$ 118,018.13	$ 885.14	$ 12.38	$ 137.25	$ 897.52
	Carbon	Pathfinder	760.00				$ 19.47		$ 19.47
	Natrona	"	1,534.84				89.56		89.56
	Sweetwater	Seedskadee	7,406.83	916.48	84,664.55	634.98		115.19	634.98
	Teton	National Elk	4,322.27	19,538.25	4,109,242.80	30,819.32		27.50	30,819.32
	Total		14,378.02	22,694.22	$ 4,311,925.48	$ 32,339.44	$ 121.41	$ 279.94	$ 32,460.85
TOTAL ALL STATES			5,799,170.13	3,366,768.81	$273,227,250.96	$2,049,204.34	$ 65,607.53	$1,041,870.44	$2,815,694.39

BUDGET PRESENTATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Secretary and Mr. Smith, I want to compliment you on an excellent presentation. I can't compliment you on all the details of the budget, but I recognize that you have other difficulties. We have enjoyed your charts and we particularly enjoyed the sketches.

Mr. REED. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1973.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WITNESSES

S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY
ROBERT A. BROOKS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
CHARLES BLITZER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HISTORY AND ART
DAVID CHALLINOR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE
JULIAN T. EUELL, ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE
PAUL N. PERROT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MUSEUM PROGRAMS
RICHARD L. AULT, DIRECTOR OF SUPPORT ACTIVITIES
JOHN F. JAMESON, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMING AND BUDGET
MICHAEL COLLINS, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM
THEODORE H. REED, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
DAVID F. HERSEY, PRESIDENT, SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.
JAMES BRADLEY, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mrs. HANSEN. This morning we have the Smithsonian Institution and our principal witness is S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian.

Would you introduce the members of your staff to the committee at this time, Mr. Ripley?

Mr. RIPLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

I have with me Mr. Brooks, the Assistant Secretary;

Mr. Blitzer, Assistant Secretary for History and Art;

Mr. Euell, Acting Assistant Secretary for Public Service; and

Mr. Jameson, our budget officer, all in the front row here.

I also have a group of potential witnesses: Dr. Reed, of our Zoo; Dr. Challinor, Assistant Secretary for Science; Mr. Collins, Director of the Air and Space Museum; and Mr. Wheeler, Treasurer of the Institution.

We will have other witnesses.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where is Mr. Bradley?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Bradley and possible other witnesses are waiting in the wings, as it were, in case we can have their testimony later.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. I am sure you have a general statement. Please insert it in the record and summarize it for us.

Mr. RIPLEY. I would be pleased to do so.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ON APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974

Chairman and Members of the Committee:

We are grateful for this opportunity to present the Smithsonian Institution's program plans for the budget year 1974 and to review with your Committee our accomplishments and current activities.

Founded in 1846, our Institution is an independent establishment devoted to basic research, documentation, public education, and care of the national collections in the arts, sciences, and history. Centered on the Mall in Washington, D.C., it also operates major facilities and activities elsewhere in Washington, across the country, and overseas. One of the world's leading study centers, the Smithsonian is also the world's largest museum complex, attracting, with the National Zoological Park, some twenty million visits yearly as well as additional millions who view traveling exhibits. We have in our collections more than 70 million objects and natural history specimens, only a few percent of which are on public display. The rest are available for scholarly research by our own staff and many hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians. In addition, important research, not associated with collections, is performed in the fields of astrophysics, biology, and the environmental sciences. These public services have been made possible by your committee's continuing strong interest and support. We are most appreciative.

Notable Events of the Past Year

Our many contributions and accomplishments will be described in the course of our testimony today. In addition, a full statement of our program and financial operations appears in our annual report for FY 1972 Smithsonian Year, copies of which have been provided to the Congress. At this point, I would like to mention only a few recent events which illustrate the scope of our work and public involvement with the resources provided from public and private sources.

--Visitor attendance in FY 1972 to our buildings on and near the Mall was over 15 million, an increase of about 1,200,000 visits over the previous year. An additional 4 - 5 million visits were at the Zoo and some 50,000 persons came to the Anacostia Museum. It is estimated that approximately 75 percent of our visitors come from outside Washington, D.C. and the Metropolitan area. About 4 million persons viewed traveling exhibitions and many hundreds of student and professional visitors came to our astrophysical and biological research centers in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Panama respectively.

--In the research area, we completed a monumental study of the Glass Mountain, Texas, fossil fauna, the largest and most complete fossil fauna in the world. We also produced the first star catalog of ultraviolet stellar magnitudes. This data was derived from the Celescope Experiment built by our Astrophysical Observatory and flown on NASA's Orbiting Astronomical Observatory II.

--Many significant new exhibitions have been presented to the public this past year. In the National Museum of History and Technology, the permanent Halls of Money and Medals, Graphic Arts and Printing, Stamps and the Mail, News Reporting (funded by a private donation), Photography, and the Special Exhibits Gallery now occupy the area heavily damaged by fire in September 1970. This Museum also opened a pertinent and timely exhibition on American Productivity. At the National Portrait Gallery, the temporary exhibitions "Portraits of the American Stage 1771-1971" and "If Elected - Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency 1796-1968" received critical acclaim. Among the many outstanding exhibitions produced by the National Collection of Fine Arts were "The Religious Impulse in American Art, 1770-1900," "The National Parks and the American Landscape," and, at the Renwick, "Objects for Preparing Food." In the Arts and Industries Building, the Institution opened a major exhibit to educate the public in understanding drugs in our culture. Also in this building, the National Air and Space Museum presented new and exciting exhibits on Ballooning and a World War I fighter aircraft base. And I hardly need say how tremendously popular the Pandas have been at the Zoo.

--Important milestones for Smithsonian installations in the Capital were the final National Capital Planning Commission approvals of the Master Plan for the Zoo's redevelopment and of the design of the National Air and Space Museum building. I am pleased to report that work on this Museum is presently on schedule and below budget estimates.

--And, finally, I would like to mention the tremendous success of the Smithsonian Magazine. Subscriptions are projected at 400,000 for June 30, 1973, as compared with 308,000 a year ago. This is a remarkable performance for this three-year old, privately-funded venture. We are actively exploring additional ways, including television, to fulfill the Institution's educational potential.

Budget Requests for FY 1974

I would like now to summarize and highlight our budget requests for FY 1974. In total we are requesting appropriations of $99,173,000, presented in several appropriation accounts:

(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 1973 Appropriations	Requested Increase	FY 1974 Estimate
Salaries and Expenses	$51,633	$ 4,805	$56,438
Science Information Exchange	1,600	65	1,665
Special Foreign Currency Program	3,500	5,500	9,000
Construction and Planning	18,689	13,381	32,070
	$75,422	$23,751	$99,173

This is a substantial budget request. Looking at each account, I would like to explain why these funds are relevant to national needs and important for FY 1974.

Salaries and Expenses

We are seeking an operating budget of $56,438,000 for some 45 museums, art galleries, research laboratories, special programs, and supporting activities as detailed in our budget submission. This is an increase of $4,805,000, or about nine percent on the FY 1973 base of $51,633,000. Of this increased amount, $750,000 is to meet the anticipated costs of legislated periodic step increases and Wage pay raises for currently authorized levels of employment. The balance, a net amount of $4,055,000, is for program improvement and development to meet the following Smithsonian objectives.

Meeting Mandatory Commitments

An amount of $2,308,000 and 91 new jobs are essential in order to carry forward those important projects to which we are committed by Congressional authorization or direction. These commitments include the National Air and Space Museum, the American Revolution Bicentennial, and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.

A major funding increase is required by the National Air and Space Museum to meet the Institution's commitment to open the new Museum on the Mall on July 4, 1976. In order to do this, it is imperative that research be undertaken and completed, collections documented and restored, and exhibits planned, designed, constructed, tested, and stored for later installation while the building is under construction. An amount of $765,000 and 20 new positions are required for this effort.

With regard to the Bicentennial, we will contribute to commemorative activity across the Nation. We will also be a focal point for the Washington, D.C. celebration. We must be ready to meet official and

public expectations of our performance. An increase of $1,000,000 for a total program effort of $1,754,000 is needed to continue the preparation of exhibits, scholarly projects, and national outreach activities which we have begun.

We anticipate opening the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in the Spring of 1974. Additional museum staff, as well as building maintenance, custodial, and protection personnel will be essential to meet this target date and to assure that the Museum can serve the public effectively after opening. An additional $150,000 and 14 new positions are requested for the Museum's operations. The protection, maintenance, and custodial functions will require a further 57 positions and $393,000.

Meeting these needs has our top priority.

Correction of Operational Support Deficiencies

We are seeking an additional $1,202,000 and 88 new positions for a limited extension of a phased program we have discussed with you before. This is the correction of certain deficiencies in the stewardship of the national collections, in the maintenance and protection of existing buildings and facilities, and in the support of research. These funds by no means will solve the full range of operational support problems we have identified. They will help in certain critical areas.

The research effort throughout the Smithsonian in science, history, and art is the very important basic work from which come publications, exhibitions, and education programs of great relevance and practical applicability to the information needs of government agencies, colleges, universities, and others. With your support in previous budgets, we have begun to correct serious shortages of technicians, research assistants, and funds for laboratory operations and field studies. This continues to be an important internal commitment. The FY 1974 budget contains a request for $360,000 and 13 new jobs for the National Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, and the Center for the Study of Man.

The documentation and care of the collections is a national responsibility that has received too little attention for too long. We need additional funds for such activities as the establishment in the National Museum of History and Technology of a collection inventory and management system that will tell us what we have and where it is for research purposes and to answer public inquiries. We must conserve objects in the collections to avoid deterioration and loss. We need to locate, document, and protect valuable archival materials for public reference. And we must augment with library reference resources the data associated with collections and research. An additional amount of $330,000 and 13 new positions are requested for these needs.

And, finally, increased funding of $512,000 and 62 new jobs are urgently required to maintain, operate, and protect buildings. Heavy visitor use, rising prices, threats to public safety, and an essential need to give more adequate preventive maintenance and custodial care to a valuable physical plant make this funding an important requirement. We have separately identified the Office of Protection Services in our budget request in recognition of its very important role in safeguarding our buildings, collections, and visitors.

Response to a Growing Public

A further $776,000 and 27 additional positions are requested for our general exhibition, education, and outreach programs. These are the programs of greatest impact on the rapidly rising numbers of visitors to our museums, art galleries, and zoo, and to the museum public across the nation. We must not fall too far behind in attempting to meet these growing demands. This request includes such diverse but kindred activities as the care and exhibition of the animal collections at the National Zoological Park and the public program at the Renwick Gallery, which since opening about a year ago has had well over 200,000 visitors. It also includes our school tour and education program in our museums and galleries and the preparation of new exhibits and the maintenance and upgrading of older, worn exhibits for the pleasure and education of visitors.

The proposed budget also provides additional funding for such important outreach and national service activities as the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, especially its exhibits training and production laboratory for inner-city minority group people; the Folklife Festival on the Mall which annually attracts over a half million persons; the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service; the National Museum Act; and the research report and exhibits catalog publication program of the Smithsonian Press. Much of this effort is of direct benefit to those persons who cannot or do not visit our major museums or other buildings in Washington.

Program Administration and Direction

In the final category under "Salaries and Expenses," we are requesting an increase of $299,000 and 16 positions for general program administration and direction to help manage and support a large and complex organization. These resources will be used for administration at the Institutional level, postage indicia costs and financial management, career training and employee development, internal audit, equal opportunity programs, mathematical analysis in support of research, procurement services, management analysis, and printing duplication services.

Science Information Exchange

The budget request for FY 1974 for the Science Information Exchange is $1,665,000, an increase of only $65,000 over the FY 1972 and 1973 levels, for this national information system on research in progress. This proposed budget will only cover the costs of the staff currently supported by Federal funds and the Federal portion of anticipated increases in primarily fixed operating expenses, such as building space and computer equipment rental. Our budget submission outlines a number of actions which the Smithsonian and the Exchange have taken to help correct the problems noted in the August 1972 General Accounting Office report regarding the completeness and timeliness of the Exchange's data base. As a result of our collective efforts, we expect an increase in project information input by those Federal agencies and others supporting research. Use of the Exchange is also growing as demonstrated by a steady rise in user charge income.

Special Foreign Currency Program

The requested budget increase for FY 1974 for the Special Foreign Currency Program is $5,500,000 for a total funding level of $9,000,000 in excess foreign currencies. The basic program provides grants to American institutions of higher learning for overseas archeological work, systematic and environmental biological research, astrophysical and earth sciences studies, and museum programs. It has benefitted more than 200 museums, universities, and research institutes in 32 states.

The budget request would allow us to meet the demand reflected by the constant flow of new and meritorious research proposals and to respond to the high priority assigned by both the United States and by excess currency host countries to research which includes a phase devoted to applying the results of the basic studies as, for instance, the application of ecological data to the development of sound pollution control programs. Important new collaborative research opportunities have opened up, especially in India, Pakistan, Burma, and Poland.

The FY 1974 funding level would also be used to complete with one final payment of $4,000,000 equivalent in "excess" Egyptian pounds the United States' contribution to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve archeological monuments in Nubia. These are threatened by the waters of the Nile River as regulated by the Aswan Dam. This payment will support the preservation work proposed by Public Law 86-472 and supported by President John F. Kennedy in his letter to the Congress dated April 6, 1961.

Planning, Construction, Restoration, and Renovation of Buildings and Facilities

Our budget request for the planning, construction, restoration, and renovation of buildings and facilities totals $32,070,000. This request is distributed among three appropriation accounts.

Planning, construction, and repairs at the National Zoological Park	$ 3,850,000
Restoration and renovation of other buildings and facilities	$ 1,220,000
Construction of the National Air and Space Museum (liquidation of contract authority)	$27,000,000

The request of $3,850,000 for Zoo construction and improvements is designed to begin to implement the approved Master Plan with the goal of producing animal exhibits, visitor services and staff support facilities that are fully in keeping with the National nature of this Zoo. Of the budget request, an amount of $3,000,000 will be used for a major, natural environment-like exhibit for lions and tigers, thus replacing the present Lion House constructed in 1890 which is a dangerous fire hazard as well as an unsatisfactory exhibit. Planning funds in the amount of $275,000 are in the FY 1973 appropriation.

An amount of $620,000 will be used for planning a terraced visitor parking structure to also house the maintenance shops and storage, commissary, and police operations. These funds will be used also to design a new primate exhibit, to design the exterior and interior changes to the existing Elephant House, to design outdoor exhibits of waterfowl and other birds, and to design a new restaurant near the Harvard Street entrance.

And, finally, an amount of $230,000 is required to continue the program of essential repairs and renovation of existing facilities to keep the Zoo open and available to the public during the Master Plan development.

An appropriation of $1,220,000 is sought for the restoration, renovation, and improvements to other Smithsonian buildings and facilities. These funds will be used to continue the road and power improvements, initiated with the FY 1973 appropriation, at the Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory ($385,000); to increase the utility of the Silver Hill, Maryland, storage and restoration facility ($250,000); and to finish architectural plans and specifications for construction of additional library space in the National Museum of History and Technology ($100,000).

They will also be used in several Smithsonian buildings and facilities to make improvements and repairs to prevent further deterioration, ensure public safety, enhance appearance, and facilitate the program operations of the research organizations, museums, galleries, and other organizations using these spaces ($410,000). And, finally, they will be used to undertake the study and development of a master plan for Smithsonian facilities in the Washington, D.C. area ($75,000).

The last item under this general construction heading is for $27,000,000 to liquidate the National Air and Space Museum construction contract authority provided by the Congress in the FY 1973 budget in addition to the $13,000,000 appropriation in that budget.

.....o.....

This completes my summary presentation of the Institution's budget request for next year. For over 125 years we have provided the American people with greater knowledge and appreciation of their natural and social environment and their cultural and technological achievements and heritage. With your support, we will continue and improve our efforts.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. RIPLEY. Thank you very much.

It is a pleasure to be here again, as always. We depend very strongly on the committee's support in our work. All of you, I know, are aware of our activities and annual events because we have submitted our 1972 annual report to the committee.

Our visitor attendance I think, is particularly interesting. I drew attention to it in my statement at the beginning of the annual report this year. I have been much concerned, as I am sure members of this committee have been, with the weight of the public visitation on Washington, D.C., from across the Nation and abroad. In my report, I emphasized that the Smithsonian receives the brunt of this. I am sure that all members of the Congress with visitors flowing into their offices, are aware of the fact that so many of them wish to visit what is generally known as the Smithsonian but which consists of this complex of buildings on and near the Mall and, of course, at the zoo.

In the past year we had about 20 million visits, counting Smithsonian buildings and the National Zoological Park.

Mrs. HANSEN. How does this compare with 1960?

Mr. RIPLEY. Very considerably more. It is almost 100 percent more than we had in 1960.

NUMBER OF VISITATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the number of visitations from the year 1965 through 1972.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Visitations to the Smithsonian Institution, 1965–72 (includes the zoo and Anacostia Neighborhood Museum)

1965	17,690,013	1969	16,329,630
1966	16,534,354	1970	18,666,402
1967	18,300,186	1971	18,960,108
1968	16,398,897	1972	21,236,123

NATIONAL NATURE OF VISITORS

Mr. RIPLEY. Except for a falloff after the riots in 1968 when the visitations went down significantly, there has been a dramatic climb since the early 1960's. In this past year, we have attempted to survey where our visitors come from. We have discovered that on the Mall fully 75 percent of our visits are from people out of the surroundings of Washington and the city. This is an extraordinary number because it means that we are a national institution. We have broken down these visits by regions and area of the States, and we find that, as one might suspect, the considerable majority of these, about 62 percent, are from the Northeastern and Southern States. The numbers from the North Central States and the Far West are extraordinarily high, about 25 and 12 percent respectively. It means from any State of the Union we may have now tens or hundreds of thousands of visitors. The visitations from the West particularly have been increasing steadily apparently. Now, at the Zoo, the national percentage of visitors may be slightly different because of its location. We feel that about 50 percent of the Zoo's visitors come from outside the metropolitan area.

NUMBERS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Mrs. HANSEN. Also insert in the record what percent of your visitations are schoolchildren.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

[The information follows:]

NUMBERS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

The Smithsonian has become more involved with tours for schoolchildren in recent years. There were approximately 75,000 children on tours visiting the major museums on the Mall last year. This number is augmented by an additional 47,500 children on tours who visit the National Portrait Gallery, the National Collection of Fine Arts which includes the Renwick Gallery, and the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum.

The total figure of 122,500 does not include the many hundreds of thousands of children who come from across the Nation.

Probably half of our visitations are by schoolchildren.

GUIDED TOURS AND OTHER VISITS BY CHILDREN

Mr. RIPLEY. We have a very good estimate of that. In fiscal 1972, almost 75,000 schoolchildren were given formal tours under our organized school tour program which involves organizing a curriculum, making arrangements with the teachers, and so on. In addition, although we do not keep a separate count, it is clear that additional hundreds of thousands of children come as visitors.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are most of these 75,000 children from Washington, D.C., or are they distributed in the same proportions as the rest of your visitors?

Mr. RIPLEY. The 75,000 with the guided tours are mostly from the Washington suburbs and inner city. The tours of children are from all over. On any one day, the buses lined up on the Mall have license plates and school groups from Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Utah, California, and many other States right there parked in with the ones from Maryland and Virginia.

POPULAR EXHIBITS

Mrs. HANSEN. Which of your facilities receives the highest impact of visits?

Mr. RIPLEY. Quite clearly, the strongest interest has come in the general area of American history. This is demonstrable by the fact that the building of the National Museum of History and Technology was a breakthrough for the Institution. That building opened in January 1964 and we had our first 5 million visits in 10 months. At that point there was a dramatic new plateau reached of visitations. It was interest in American history.

Secondly, and coupled with that, I think, has been the enormous interest in air and space exploration, and the fascination of these space vehicles, these old planes, new technologies, and so on. Then there is the traditional and enormously popular interest in the big elephant, dinosaurs, whales, and the gems and so on, which represent natural history. It is quite clearly demonstrable that the interest has been in history. This visitation bears no comparison to any other museum or museumlike experience in this country. In aggregate, it can only be

93-397 O - 73 - 50

compared to the total visitation that the National Park Service is impacted with, to use a popular word.

We have a denser impact right here in Washington than anywhere else in the world. I estimate that 3 years from now, this visitation will increase by another 50 percent. This is really what I find rather hair raising and frightening. Perhaps "hair raising" was a bad word for me, but it is to me a rather terrifying thought.

SIGNIFICANT NEW EXHIBITS

Some of the significant events have been touched on in our highlight statement for the year. We have been able to recover from a disastrous fire in the Museum of History and Technology, and have opened a number of new exhibits. These include, stamps and the mail, graphic arts and printing, and money and medals. They are tremendously interesting to the public, and these areas are always crowded. I never fancied that an exhibit on money would be so much fun. It is tremendous fun to look at. Extraordinarily interesting. The Hall of News Reporting will open this spring.

You know of our National Collection of Fine Arts and National Portrait Gallery in the old Patent Office Building. They have had some very successful exhibitions. One, which was beautifully timed, occurred this past year; it was called "If Elected." It was all about the Presidential campaigns between 1796 and 1968, and extraordinarily good fun because you could go in and vote yourself. You could wear a hat for one of your candidates. It was tremendously popular. It was quite a breakthrough for the Portrait Gallery which with the National Collection of Fine Arts, has suffered from the Metro building and the traffic congestion in that area.

LOCATIONS OF TRAVELING EXHIBITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You mentioned that about 4 million persons viewed your traveling exhibitions. In what areas have the exhibitions traveled?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would be glad to supply for the record, Madam Chairman, if you are interested, a list of the museums, cultural centers, and other centers this reached in the past year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The information follows:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

TRAVELING EXHIBITION SERVICE

The following is a partial listing of the museums, cultural centers, and other centers who have received a traveling exhibit sponsored by the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service during the past year.

Alabama:
- Mobile, Mobile Art Gallery.
- Montgomery, Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts.

Alaska: Anchorage, Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum.

Arizona:
- Flagstaff, Museum of Northern Arizona.
- Phoenix, Temple Beth Israel.
- Tempe, Arizona State University.
- Tucson, University of Arizona.

Arkansas:
Little Rock, Arkansas Center.
Pine Bluff, Southeast Arkansas Arts and Science.
California:
Berkeley, University Art Museum.
Concord, Concord Center for the Arts.
Costa Mesa, Orange Coast College.
Hayward, Chabot College.
Los Angeles, California Museum of Science and Technology.
Palm Springs, Palm Springs Desert Museum.
Riverside, University of California Gallery.
Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.
San Diego, San Diego Historical Society.
San Francisco, M. H. De Young Museum.
San Jose, Civic Art Gallery of San Jose.
San Marcos, Dwight Boehm Gallery, Palomar College.
Stanford, Art Gallery and Museum, Stanford University.
Torrance, City of Torrance Library.
Walnut Creek, Beacon Savings & Loan Association.
Colorado:
Alamosa, Adams State College.
Colorado Springs, the Taylor Museum, Colorado Fine Arts Center.
Denver, State Historical Society of Colorado.
Fort Collins, Colorado State University.
Greeley, Municipal Museum.
Connecticut:
Greenwich, the Bruce Museum.
Middletown, Davison Art Center, Wesleyan University.
New Haven, Southern Connecticut State College.
Stamford, Stamford Museum and Nature Center.
Storrs, Jorgensen Auditorium, University of Connecticut.
Delaware:
Dover, Delaware State College.
Newark, University of Delaware.
District of Columbia:
Washington, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.
Washington, National Museum of History and Technology.
Washington, George Washington University.
Florida:
Daytona Beach, Museum of Arts and Sciences.
Deland, Deland Museum.
Gainesville, University of Florida Art Gallery.
Orlando, Central Florida Museum.
Pensacola, Pensacola Art Center.
Tallahassee, Florida State University.
Georgia:
Athens, University of Georgia.
Carrollton, West Georgia College.
Columbus, Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, Inc.
Macon, Macon Museum of Arts and Sciences.
Idaho:
Boise, Boise State College.
Moscow, University of Idaho.
Illinois:
Chicago, Illinois Center.
Decatur, Kirkland Fine Arts Center, Millikin University.
Lake Forest, First Presbyterian Church.
Macomb, Western Illinois University.
Quincy, Quincy College.
Urbana, University of Illinois Library.
Indiana:
Bloomington, Indiana University Art Museum.
Evansville, the Evansville Museum of Arts and Science.
Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne Art Institute.
Muncie, Ball State University.
Terre Haute, Indiana State University.
Valparaiso, Sloan Galleries of American Painters, Valparaiso University.

Iowa:
Ames, Design Center, Iowa State University.
Cedar Rapids, Kirkwood Community College.
Des Moines, Iowa State Fair.
Mason City, Charles H. MacNider Museum.
Mount Vernon, Cornell College.
Kansas:
Kansas City, Kansas City Museum of History and Science.
Lawrence, School of Architecture and Urban Design, University of Kansas.
Pittsburg, Kansas State College.
Topeka, Topeka Public Library.
Wichita, Wichita Art Museum.
Kentucky: Murray School of Fine Arts, Murray State University.
Louisiana:
Lake Charles, Art Associates of Lake Charles.
New Orleans, Isaacs Delgado Museum of Art.
Maine:
Gorham, Art Gallery, University of Maine.
Lewiston, Bates College Treat Gallery.
Maryland:
Chestertown, Washington College.
College Park, University of Maryland.
Frederick, Hood College.
Leonardtown, Women's Club of the Mary's County.
Rockville, Montgomery College.
St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College.
Massachusetts:
Amherst, University of Massachusetts Art Gallery.
Boston, Museum of Science.
Brunswick, Bowdoin College Museum of Art.
New Bedford, New Bedford Public Library.
Worcester, George C. Gordon Library, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.
Michigan:
Detroit, The Detroit Institute of Arts.
Flint, Flint Institute of Arts.
Kalamazoo, Genevieve and Donald Gilmore Art Center.
Muskegon, The Hackley Art Gallery.
Sidney, Montcalm Community College.
Ypsilanti, Eastern Michigan University.
Minnesota:
Bemidji, Bemidji State College.
Jackson, State Historical Museum.
Mankato, Lincoln Art Gallery, Mankato State College.
Minneapolis, The American Swedish Institute.
Northfield, Carleton College.
St. Cloud, St. Cloud State College.
St. Paul, Northwestern National Bank of St. Paul.
Mississippi:
Jackson, State Historical Museum.
Senatobia, Northwest Mississippi Junior College.
Missouri:
Canton, Culber-Stockton College.
Columbia, Stephen College.
Jackson, State Historical Museum.
Kansas City, Kansas City Museum of History and Science.
St. Joseph, Albrecht Gallery.
Springfield, Southwest Missouri State College.
Warrensburg, Central Museum State College.
Montana: Billings, Yellowstone County Fine Arts Center.
Nebraska:
Grand Island, Stuhr Museum of The Prairie Pioneer.
Lincoln, University of Nebraska.
Omaha, Joslyn Art Museum.
Nevada:
Las Vegas, Service League of Las Vegas.
Reno, Nevada Art Gallery.

New Hampshire:
Concord, The Art Center in Hargate, St. Paul's School.
Hanover, Hopkins Center Art Galleries.
Manchester, Manchester Institute of Arts and Science.
New London, Colby Junior College.
New Jersey:
Montclair, The Montclair Art Museum.
New Brunswick, Rutgers University.
Trenton, New Jersey State Museum.
New Mexico: Portales, Eastern New Mexico University.
New York:
Albany, The Art Gallery, University of New York.
Binghamton, Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences.
Brookfield, Madison County Agricultural Society.
Buffalo, D'Youville College.
Cazenovia, Cazenovia College.
Clinton, Bristol Campus, Hamilton and Kirkland College.
Corning, The Corning Museum of Glass.
Elmira, Arnot Art Museum.
Jamestown, James Predergast Library Association.
Long Island, The Hecksher Museum.
New York, American Bible Society.
Rochester, Sibley Lindsay & Curr Co.
Rome, Rome Art and Community Center.
Schenectady, The Schenectady Museum.
Yonkers, Hudson River Museum.
North Caroiina:
Burlington, Technical Institute of Alamance.
Louisburg, Louisburg College.
Raleigh, Saint Augustine's College.
Winston-Salem, Wake Forest University.
North Dakota: Fargo, North Dakota State University.
Ohio:
Bowling Green.
Bowling Green State University.
Cincinnati, Cincinnati Art Museum.
Cleveland, Cleveland Institute of Art.
Columbus, The Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts.
Dayton, John F. Kennedy Memorial Union.
Sandusky, Sandusky Area Cultural Center.
Tiffin, Heidelberg College.
Wilberforce, Wilberforce University.
Oklahoma:
Ardmore, Charles B. Goddard Center.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma Science and Arts Foundation, Inc.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Science and Arts Foundation, Inc.
Oregon, Corvallis:
Oregon State University.
Portland, Portland Art Museum.
Pennsylvania:
Allentown, Allentown Art Museum.
Carlisle, Dickinson College.
Cheyney, Cheyney State College.
Cresson, Mt. Aloysius Jr. College.
Erie, Erie Public Museum and Planetarium.
Gettysburg, Gettysburg College.
Kutztown, Kutztown State College.
Philadelphia, The Franklin Institute.
Pittsburgh, Carnegie-Mellon University.
Pennsylvania:
Pottstown, Hill School.
Reading, Reading Public Museum.
Scranton, Everhart Museum.
Uniontown, Fayette Bank & Trust Co.
University Park, Pennsylvania State University.
Rhode Island: Westerly, Westerly Public Library.

South Carolina :
Charleston, Archives-Museum, the Citadel.
Clemson, Rudolf Lee Gallery, Clemson University.
Columbia, Columbia Museum of Art.
Due West, Erskine College.
South Dakota :
Aberdeen, Northern State College.
Brookings, South Dakota State University.
Tennessee :
Johnson City, Carroll Reece Museum.
Chattanooga, George Thomas Hunter Gallery of Art.
Knoxville, University of Tennessee.
Memphis, Brooks Memorial Art Gallery.
Nashville, Tennessee Fine Arts Center.
Oak Ridge, Oak Ridge Community Art Center.
Texas :
Austin, St. Edward's University.
Dallas, Dallas Public Library.
Ft. Worth, Amon Carter Museum of Western Art.
Galveston, The Center on the Strand.
Houston, Houston Museum of Natural Science.
Lubbock, Texas Technical University.
McAllen, McAllen International Museum.
Midland, Museum of the Southeast.
Orange, Orange Junior Museum.
Texas :
San Antonio, Citizens National Bank.
Wichita Falls, Wichita Falls Museum and Art Center.
Utah :
Provo, B. F. Larsen Gallery.
Salt Lake City, Utah Museum of Natural History.
Vermont :
Burlington, Robert Hull Fleming Museum.
Manchester, Southern Vermont Art Center.
Mankato, Southern Vermont Art Center.
Poultney, Green Mountain College.
Virginia :
Blacksburg, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
Bristol, Sullins College.
Williamsburg, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Inc.
Washington :
Auburn, White River Valley Historical Society.
Olympia, State Capitol Museum.
Seattle, Pacific Science Center.
Spokane, East Washington State Historical Society.
Tacoma, Tacoma Art Museum.
West Virginia :
Athens, Concord College.
Buckhannon, West Virginia Wesleyan College.
Charleston, First Presbyterian Church.
West Liberty, West Liberty State College.
Wisconsin :
Appleton, Arts Center, Laurence University.
Green Bay, University of Wisconsin.
La Crosse, Wisconsin State University.
Milwaukee, University of Wisconsin.
Ripon, Ripon College.
Wyoming : Casper, Foundation for the Visual Arts.

DEMAND FOR TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Mr. RIPLEY. This has been a very useful program and I know that the great problem is booking. We are swamped with requests.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us a couple of examples.

Mr. RIPLEY. We had a drug exhibit which we hope will travel. Such an exhibit is sought by more cities than we can possibly service. I think we can give you some documentation on that. It generated well over 100 inquiries. As you know, last year in the Arts and Industries Building we opened an exhibit on the historical background of drugs. This was quite a significant venture for us into that mixture of anthropology, as it were, history, and medicine. The exhibit covered the danger of overuse of intoxicants and narcotics of current social concern. It had a real impact and it would be terribly popular as a traveling exhibit if we can mount it in several lightweight versions. We can give you other examples.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. RIPLEY. Two additional examples of shows which are now circulating are "American Pieced Quilts" and "Cast Iron Toys," both of which have generated two to three times the demand that we can meet. We have two important milestones to record. We are phasing in the exhibits already for the new Air and Space Museum by putting on some of them in relatively finished form in the old Arts and Industries Building. We can then move the exhibit right into the new building. We have two of these exhibits this year. One was on ballooning and another one was on World War I fighter aircraft, including the old German plane successfully retrieved from World War I.

Finally, the Capital Planning Commission has approved a master plan for the zoo at least. We are back onto the track that we established a number of years ago to try to upgrade and care for our animals which are so popular.

SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE

I might say in this connection that another milestone for us has been on our private side. This is the great success of the associates program as epitomized by the magazine Smithsonian which has a national circulation of 400,000 members. It has been a tremendously satisfying experience.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the magazine self-sustaining?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, it is now self-sustaining. In 3 years, this is quite a record.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a very beautiful magazine.

Mr. RIPLEY. We are proud of it and we feel it has extended the reach of the Smithsonian into homes across the Nation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET REQUEST

If I can mention highlights of our budget request, Madam Chairman, I would like to do so. We have what seems like a significant jump in our budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will get into the details as we proceed.

Mr. RIPLEY. I should point out that we have trimmed back half a million dollars worth of ongoing activities in environmental sciences and major exhibitions in this connection.

We have also shown no program fund increases in one-third of our operating line items for 1974. The main item in our budget which makes it seem so staggering this year is the fulfillment of the contract authority for $27 million for the construction of the Air and Space Museum. This is the principal item.

There is also a large increase budgeted for our special foreign currency program, including a one-time donation to the UNESCO plan to try and restore the Philae temples above the Aswan Dam.

The budget request for salaries and expenses is about a 9 percent increase, $4,800,000 over our 1973 base of $51,633,000. Of this increase, about one-sixth, or $750,000, is to meet anticipated costs of periodic step increases and wage pay raises required by law.

The balance, $4,055,000, is for program improvement and development to meet essential Smithsonian objectives. A major portion of the proposed funding increase is concerned with the opening of two new museums, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and the National Air and Space Museum. It is also oriented toward the plans which the Smithsonian has to implement for our Bicentennial observances in the year 1976. I should point out, as I have before to this committee, that the Bicentennial base funding will tail off after 1976 and will gradually drop out of our budget. We anticipated that, and in 1965, when I first spoke to this committee and received your endorsement for this program, I emphasized that I was not anticipating building in permanent base funding for our observance of the Bicentennial.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BICENTENNIAL

Mrs. HANSEN. However, Mr. Ripley, I do want to remind you that after 1776 there are many important historical events relating to the completion of the treaty, some of the events of the Revolution itself, and then the Federal Convention.

Mr. RIPLEY. I entirely agree.

Mrs. HANSEN. These will be continuing subjects for nationwide discussion as the Bicentennial impact is felt.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, that is true. We hope to be able to observe these steppingstones along the way, but in the process gradually phase out, as it were.

Mrs. HANSEN. 1776 was the beginning of a thought, and later there was the beginning of a Nation.

Mr. RIPLEY. You have expressed that very well. I quite agree.

I can go into detail on our budget requests, and will in subsequent discussions, but I believe that they are essentially connected with the three basic elements in our program: the opening of the Hirshhorn Museum, the preparations for opening Air and Space Museum, and the peaking and dephasing of the Bicentennial observance.

As I have often pointed out, our buildings on the Mall which have this big visitation are simply here. For one reason or another, everyone in this Nation has been raising everyone else's expectations about what was going to be happening 3 years from now.

As I mentioned earlier, we started thinking about this in 1965, and received continuing endorsements from this committee in the 1966, 1967, and 1968 budget cycles. We had to do something to accommodate this wave of people who would be here, standing elbow to elbow, right across the Mall. We believe we have done, with your help, the best we can in anticipating and thinking about what we would be presenting to the public at that time.

SUPPORT OF RESEARCH AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

We have, of course, the continual nagging problem of adequate support of research on our collections, and for the correction of conservation problems which get worse and worse as time goes on. To a large extent, the effectiveness of our public exhibits results from our research and the care we give our collections.

Looking back over the history of the Smithsonian, I note that in the very beginning of Federal support for the Institution, it was essentially as a service to the people. The largest overt service to the people is, of course, our exhibits, the fact that they exist and that people come into the building to see them.

Second to that is the backup. We have established a reputation for telling the truth, and, as I like to think in the drug exhibition, for telling it like it is.

We cannot maintain a reputation for veracity unless we have curatorial work going on on our exhibits and collections. It is with that in mind that we continually try to remedy deficiencies in the area of the collections, their preservation, and publications on them.

We have, in effect, a national set of reference collections; collections of zoological materials, collections of historical materials. We do have, in that sense, a national obligation as well.

PROTECTION OF VISITORS AND EXHIBITS

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Ripley, since we have new members of the committee this year, I think it would be well for you to review your experience in the protection of your museum and exhibits. Also discuss the type of preservation work that must go into your exhibits as well as the research that is involved.

Mr. RIPLEY. I would be very glad to do that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

Mr. RIPLEY. The problems we have maintaining tremendous exhibit areas which are to be visited by 20 million people are manifold. The main problem is just allowing people to come in and out without falling down and getting hurt, as it were. In the buildings, which are greatly crowded during the day, we have a considerable problem of maintaining a guard force who are both alert to possible difficulties and dangers of that sort, but who are also extraordinarily hospitable.

They must say, "This is your house" when visitors come in. They must be prepared to smile and be friendly. During the times of the riots, for example, we had early morning drills, day after day. In some drills I would go down and ask them to take me out as a protester to see how they would treat me as a citizen and not, in effect, as their boss. Thus, we tried to emphasize that quality in behavior which is not necessarily the ordinary training for an ordinary person—on the one hand being alert and strict and, on the other hand, being very pleasant and hospitable.

During some of these episodes in Washington, we have put these men to the test, and we have found them to be wonderfully geared this way.

Our salary problems are great. We are in competition with other institutions employing police or a guard force and it is very difficult sometimes to keep the men who are more keen, more ambitious to get more salary.

As we open new buildings, we have to try to train new people of this caliber.

You see, for example, there is an increase in our employment and salary requests this year as we phase into opening one new museum next year and another one in 1976. If we came before the Congress at the last moment, all of these things would seem appalling. If we did not somehow build in the training and requirements for the kind of excellence that we need for our guard system, we would not be able effectively to keep the buildings open.

INCIDENTS OF VANDALISM

In another sense, we worry about vandalism. There were very few episodes of vandalism this past year, maybe 30 or so.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much has vandalism decreased; percentagewise?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would have to supply this for the record in that sense, Madam Chairman, but I can speak to it, at least. It has, I think, shown an improvement this past year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you attribute the decrease to the guard service or to the type of visitation?

Mr. RIPLEY. We attribute it to the guard service and their training. We have regular training programs with these men. This is of great importance. Also, there is a direct corollary between the number of people who are in an exhibit hall at one time and the danger of vandalism. If you have a magnificent gallery such as, let us say, the Freer Gallery of Art, with only two visitors in one gallery at a time, and a guard on duty who is looking at two galleries at once, standing in the door, if he turns away there is a good chance for vandalism there. Whereas in another museum next door, let us say, if you have 75 or 200 or 300 people in a hall at the same time, the guard is quite assured that a more or less cursory examination around the room is enough, because people, in effect, buffer themselves and prevent themselves from creating episodes of vandalism.

All you need is for one vandal to make one stroke with heavy chalk or a knife or write something—I have shown the committee in the past photographs of graffiti on precious objects—and you have 12 or 15 months of repair work and damage sometimes amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. This is a very serious problem that requires alertness at all times. This is part of our problem of administering buildings for public use.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTED TO PROTECTION AREA

Mr. MCDADE. What is the total employment at the museum? How many people have you on board? Then I want to know what percentage you have to commit to the guard force, to security.

Mr. BROOKS. At present, Mr. McDade, our total employment on board, full-time permanent employees, is 2,377 on the Federal rolls. We have approximately 1,000 on the private roll.

Mr. McDade. How many, for example, are security people or security-related in the broad definition? How many people must you commit to that activity?

Mr. Brooks. We have on board as of the end of February, 313 full-time permanent employees in the Office of Protection Services, which is mostly the guard force, but also comprises some other security and safety personnel. That includes only those who are employed by the Office of Protection Services.

This number would have to be increased by the guard force at the zoo, which is not included in the total. That would be 29 individuals.

Mr. McDade. Will we have a more difficult problem once the Hirshhorn Gallery is operative, in terms of security, because of the nature of what you will have there?

Mr. Ault. Certainly, there is bound to be a greater problem in attempting to protect the Sculpture Garden, which is essentially outdoors, although it will be well lighted and will have protective devices. It is a question of having the people there to watch it around the clock. There will be some added difficulty.

Within the building itself, there won't be any problem.

Mr. Ripley. Normally, in daytime I do not think it will be bad at all.

Mr. McDade. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Hansen. Please proceed, Mr. Ripley.

CURATION AND CONSERVATION

Mr. Ripley. The backup to all this comes in the form of curation and conservation. We are finding that our objects suffer from wear and tear. I sometimes feel that people just walking through the corridors and halls cause tiny, ephemeral pieces of painting to flake off. They almost flake off through constant changes of temperature and the passage of air.

This is probably imaginary on my part, but the general pressure of visitors does, of course, cause wear and tear on buildings and exhibits. As a related problem, huge cracks are developing in some of the exhibit halls in the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building because of the Metro construction; we are getting fragile paintings and drawings actually subjected to vibration and damage.

Mr. McDade. There has been no improvement in that situation from the standpoint of the Smithsonian?

Mr. Ripley. No; there has not, Mr. McDade. We are told that in about 3 months we may have a chance of reopening the Lincoln Gallery in that building, but this has been going on for over a year now in our Fine Arts Collection.

We anticipated that we would have trouble, but not as bad as this.

Mr. McDade. Is there any permanent structural damage to any of the buildings?

Mr. Ripley. I do not think so, no; but certainly the cracks are rather frightening to see. It looks like the fall of the House of Usher, with the cracks developing. It is extraordinary. They tell me it can be remedied.

CARE OF DOCUMENTARY MATERIALS

The paper and the ancillary things that go into our exhibitions and related archival materials are constantly in need of checking and care. Our old documentary film, for example, photographs of American Indians, constantly have to be checked over. We have hundreds of thousands of photographic items that are becoming brittle and suffering from fraying. The envelopes in which they are contained and often the associated reading material are becoming as illegible as the photograph itself.

Mr. YATES. How do you check that over?

Mr. RIPLEY. Piece by piece, just like that. We have volunteers doing this with us. In the past year, I should mention we have had more than 774 persons volunteer to help in all parts of the Smithsonian.

Mr. YATES. How many pieces do you have to check? You say thousands? Have you any idea how many?

Mr. RIPLEY. In one job my wife is working on as a volunteer, more than 30,000 negatives have been given to her and 3 or 4 other women. We say, "Here they are, and please start sorting and identifying them."

Much of the film material itself has become very brittle, and it is extremely difficult to handle. As you all know from your home movie apparatus, movie film becomes very brittle. It has to be kept under controlled conditions and supervised.

Mr. YATES. Where do you keep them? I remember you had a marvelous exhibit of Alfred Stieglitz photography some years ago. Where do you keep his photographs, for example?

Mr. RIPLEY. We have some temperature and humidity control facilities both for film and other things like musical instruments. Without these facilities that offer some protection, we would be absolutely helpless.

Mr. YATES. Your facilities are adequate for the purpose?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes; but we do not have enough room or enough people really to restore. This is becoming a national emergency, to be able to preserve the things that we already have.

I am very keen, and I know some Members of the Congress have been over the years, to develop a conservation facility which will be really effective for all kinds of paper, wood, metals, and so on.

REQUEST FOR APPRAISALS

Mrs. HANSEN. I think there is another facet that should be highlighted as part of your costs—the constant requests from all groups for appraisals.

I met one of your employees at the folklore celebration in Washington. He was working with the Ozette people on their exciting artifacts which are hundreds of years old and require some very special techniques.

How many requests would you say you have per year for this type of work?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would shudder to answer that. It would be a guess. I think we can supply an answer for the record. I suspect it is in the neighborhood of 250,000. There is just a crashing number of requests for information and documentation of objects of this sort.

(The information follows:)

PROFESSIONAL AND PUBLIC INQUIRIES DIRECTED TO SMITHSONIAN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

The Institution continues to observe increases in the inquiries directed to its offices, museums, laboratories, and other bureaus from the general public and the scientific community. Scientific visits to the Smithsonian, including all museums, galleries, and field stations, for scientific research and scholarly purposes (ranging from a few hours to many months) numbered about 12,000 in fiscal year 1972. This represents an increase of approximately 10 percent over the previous year. The volume of mail and telephone inquiries from the general public and the scientific and professional communities is estimated at around 264,000 in fiscal year 1972. Many of these were concerned with the identification of objects owned by the public.

One subject matter area might be cited as an example of the heavy public demand for information. In fiscal year 1972 the Division of Ceramics and Glass of the National Museum of History and Technology, with a staff of five persons, received 500 mail inquiries from the general public and 100 from members of the profession; met with 225 public visitors and 55 professional visitors; and had some 3,000 telephone inquiries. This pattern repeats itself through the Institution's museums, galleries, zoo, and research laboratories.

Mrs. HANSEN. As more objects come to light or are found, then there are increasing numbers of requests for verification and advice.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes. Some of the curators actually have a day when they stand up before the people and just attempt to give information about objects that are brought in. We do that in the Freer Gallery, the National Collection of Fine Arts, and our other museums.

These are not evaluations in terms of money, but valuations in terms of authenticity or background.

Our conservation needs, then, are a firm backup of the basic needs of opening the museum and having people coming in and out of it.

IMPORTANCE OF DOCUMENTATION

An important related need is the preparation of publications, because without guidebooks and all the ancillary research materials that are involved in the exhibits, we cannot satisfy public inquiries. I sometimes feel very much defeated and depressed by the difficulty of answering the expectations that all of us have helped to arouse in all of our children and the younger generation, most of whom seem to be getting sharper and smarter, as I have more to do with them. Sometime I sit behind a visitors' reception desk and try it for size and see what it is like. It is a very rewarding experience. I only wish I could attract one or more Members of the Congress to come and try to be Harun al-Rashid with me and sit behind the visitors' desk and answer questions.

Some of them are as sharp as a tack, much to the point, and extraordinarily diverse and interesting as any questions or answers that I am sure you will hear up here on the Hill.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are probably better.

Mr. RIPLEY. Some of them are from visitors 10 years old or younger. It is really fascinating.

Without our conservation and documentation backup, we cannot perform this kind of service for the people.

I think that is all I have to say.

Mrs. HANSEN. Does this complete your general statement?

NATURE OF THE SMITHSONIAN

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, I am very happy to rest with that presentation.

Mrs. HANSEN. In the second paragraph of your statement, you state that the Smithsonian is an independent establishment. What do you mean by this, specifically as it pertains to appropriations made by this committee for the Smithsonian?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Smithsonian was founded by the Congress as an establishment to administer the bequest of James Smithson. It is, in effect, the prototype of a public service foundation. Our Board of Regents, established by the 1846 act, has a mixed membership of Members of the Congress, members of the Government, members of the judiciary, and private citizens.

The implication was that the administration of the Institution would be by this Board through its paid hand, as it were, the executive head called the Secretary; and that this Board would act to carry out the will of the Congress in setting up the foundation and would proceed with funds garnered through various sources. Over the years we have quite clearly demonstrated—in fact, it is in the original act—that we accept funds given to the Institution, and under the original act deposit them in the Treasury for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution quite separately. In subsequent years, decisions by the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General, have underscored, as it were, the concept that we are free to garnish and sequester these funds for our purposes.

Then beginning in 1858, when my predecessor at the time requested funds for the administration of the buildings for public visitation, we began an annual appropriation from the Congress as a means of keeping the buildings available for the public of the United States.

For many years this has been a direct appropriation. Since the early years of this century, the appropriation came under the general budget submitted by the President to the Congress each year.

The Smithsonian is, nevertheless, still operating under the original act in which the trust was accepted by the U.S. Government to be administered by a Board of Regents.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you now have to have the approval of OMB.

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right. Since the early years of this century, the budget has been submitted through the executive branch.

Mrs. HANSEN. The budget is first approved by your Board of Trustees?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then, secondly, by the administration through OMB?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then it is transmitted to the Congress.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes; having been incorporated in the President's budget, it comes before the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Yates?

OMB ACTION ON SMITHSONIAN BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. YATES. Did OMB delete any of the funds you requested?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. What did they delete?

Mr. RIPLEY. It deleted, in effect, our basic request for support in the areas of environmental science and some other science programs.

Mr. YATES. Would you also state in what amounts they deleted?

Mr. BROOKS. The total request to the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Yates, for "Salaries and Expenses" for this coming fiscal year was $66,353,000.

Mr. YATES. What did they delete?

Mr. BROOKS. The resulting budget which you have before you is $56,438,000.

Mr. YATES. That is approximately a $10 million cut.

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. YATES. What form did the cuts take?

Mr. BROOKS. They took a number of forms, Mr. Yates.

Mr. YATES. Where did they cut?

Mr. BROOKS. Secretary Ripley pointed out the science programs.

Mr. YATES. Will you put a list of them in the record, please?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

COMPARISON OF BUDGET REQUESTS TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET AND THE CONGRESS

The Smithsonian's fiscal year 1974 "Salaries and Expenses" budget request to the Office of Management and Budget totaled $66,353,000 an increase of $14,720,000 over the fiscal year 1973 base of $51,633,000. The budget request to the Congress totals $56,438,000, an increase of $4,805,000. The difference between the original requested increase and the allowed increase is $9,915,000. The Smithsonian is allowed to allocate the approved budget request in accordance with program priorities.

The distribution of the $9,915,000 reduction, following receipt of the allowance and Smithsonian review, was as follows:

	Request to OMB	Request to Congress	Reductions
Science	$23,388	$19,747	$3,641
History and art	9,446	7,765	1,681
Public service	2,589	2,261	328
Museum programs	7,161	6,065	1,096
Special programs	4,901	3,449	1,452
Administration, protection, and support	8,665	7,999	666
Buildings management	10,203	9,152	1,051
Total	66,353	56,438	9,915

EFFECTS OF CUTS ON OPERATIONS

Mr. YATES. Will those be terribly hurtful to your operation? If you had your choice of getting anything back, which would you select?

Mr. RIPLEY. When you say terribly hurtful, I will say we will keep treading water.

Mr. YATES. Will you be able to tread water, or will you sink?

Mr. RIPLEY. In many areas we are receiving less than the aggregate estimated for maintaining the laboratories this year.

Mr. YATES. What about your buildings?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think we are all right on the buildings. We can keep the lights on and that sort of thing.

As far as the backup areas, the research and especially publications, we will be treading water.

The main programs for which we received support this year were the public aspects, the completion of buildings prior to the Bicentennial, and, more immediately, the backup support for these buildings.

HOW COLLECTIONS ARE ACQUIRED

Mr. YATES. As I understand, one of the functions of the museum is to try not only to be current, but also to expand its facilities and properties, its objects. Does the Smithsonian go out to purchase artifacts, objects of art?

Mr. RIPLEY. Not ordinarily. We have very small purchase funds in the Portrait Gallery, which is one area where we need it very badly, and in the National Collection of Fine Arts. In addition these are minute, private, donated funds or endowed funds for restricted purposes in other areas, such as minerals. We have been able to keep our head above water with the mineral collection only because of the presence of endowed funds.

Mr. YATES. What about the Freer Gallery, for example?

Mr. RIPLEY. They, of course, operate almost entirely on private funds because of the Freer endowment. Up to now, they would more or less contract to purchase objects; but the increase in the cost of everything, and especially oriental objects, in the last few years means that we know have to budget years ahead. That is, we have to promise the dealer that we will buy his bronze, or his painting, or whatever it is, and maybe pay him next year or the year after.

I would not suppose for a moment that we would ever ask for major support from the Congress for buying anything other than works of art, unless perhaps it was some absolutely fantastic national object, like, let us say, the original flag that Barbara Fritchie held, or something of that sort, some treasure which would be equivalent to the Constitution or the Bill of Rights, or one of these great historic documents. In the ordinary course of events, we have acquired virtually everything that we have through gifts.

Mr. YATES. Are you permitted to exchange any of the Smithsonian objects as does the curator of the Metropolitan Museum, for example?

Mr. RIPLEY. I am sorry you put in that last qualifying clause, Mr. Yates. I would prefer to speak without reference to one of our sister institutions.

Under the wills, deeds, or bequests, or whatever it may be, that a transfer of property has taken place, there is a whole gamut of specific actions that might be taken.

FREER GIFT

Mr. Freer's gift was highly restricted. The objects cannot go out of the building, and so on. They cannot be shown anywhere else. They cannot be exchanged or transferred.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the total amount of the Freer gift?

Mr. RIPLEY. The original Freer gift in money was $1.6 million for endowment, and $1 million for the building. For the objects given at the time, I have never seen a proper assessment. In that connection, I would say the Freer gifts or the Freer collections which have been

bought as well as have been given by Mr. Freer, are probably worth as much as about three of our buildings put together. I am thinking of the three buildings along that side, all of which would cost, of course, many millions to reconstruct.

The Freer Building itself was built for $1 million in 1916 to 1921. Of course, it would cost probably $8 million or $10 million to build today.

Mr. YATES. I pass.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. McKay.

Mr. MCKAY. No questions.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Long.

Mr. LONG. I do not know whether these questions are relevant at this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these on the justifications or general questions?

Mr. LONG. I wanted to get to the matter of the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies. I also have a question about what the Kennedy family contributed to the Kennedy Center, and who are the other people who have made contributions.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will discuss those subjects at a later time.

Mr. McDade?

Mr. MCDADE. Nothing.

Mr. WYATT. Nothing at this point.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Veysey.

OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDS

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you for your overall statement. It will be helpful to me in getting a perspective.

You made some reference to other sources of revenue, but I do not believe they are recorded as part of your statement or in the documents here.

Mr. RIPLEY. They are shown in the annual report quite explicitly. Our private funds are also shown in the appendix to the budget document you received. I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. VEYSEY. They are in your presentation, then.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. VEYSEY. Both in terms of gifts and bequests, and subscriptions, sales, and whatever?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right. We have a complete listing in there of our income from endowments, gifts, grants, contracts, and so on.

VANDALISM

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you for identifying that for me.

You made reference in earlier conversation to vandalism as a problem. Do you have any way to indicate at this time what the incidence might have been in the past year, how many incidents of serious nature?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. VEYSEY. You may submit that for the record.

Mr. RIPLEY. We will put in the record the number of incidents.

93-397 O - 73 - 51

[The information follows:]

SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF VANDALISMS

In fiscal year 1972 we had a total of 32 incidents of vandalism. In fiscal year 1973 (through February), we have had 27 cases of vandalism. Some examples of serious vandalism at the Smithsonian can be cited but it is virtually impossible to place a value on them. The true extent of such damage cannot be calculated in monetary terms alone. The damage can be properly measured only at the aesthetic and historical level, that is to say, at the cultural level.

In February of 1973 a sharp instrument was deliberately pushed through the pupil of one eye in a portrait of Sato Issai by Watanabe Kazan. This painting is one of three portraits of Issai now extant. The Freer version is considered most important because it bears a long inscription written by Issai.

Also in the Freer Gallery, a set of 17th century screens by Nonomura Sotatsu were punctured. Two other paintings, one from the 14th and the other from the 17th century were punctured. These objects have a priceless monetary value. They are absolutely irreplaceable. The cost of repairing such damage is infinitestimal in relation to the aesthetic loss resulting from such wanton injury.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OF VANDALISM

Mr. RIPLEY. As I mentioned, these have been going down slightly, which I attribute to our increased training and our staffing through the security forces. As I tried to indicate, one case of vandalism can be absolutely shattering.

Mr. VEYSEY. I suppose your statement to be put in the record will identify more the magnitude of the problem. I am concerned with the major ones.

Mr. BROOKS. We have figures for vandalism specifically.

In fiscal year 1972, the incidence was 32; and for fiscal 1973 so far, the count is 27. It is a little too early to tell whether it will even out or be slightly less. We think we are holding it under control.

Mr. VEYSEY. You identify vandalism as you defined it as substantial damage to an exhibit or building?

Mr. BROOKS. That would be included within it, yes, sir. It is broken down between Government property and personal property. Government property, of course, would include not only the exhibits and museum objects, but other items of Government property.

Mr. VEYSEY. Would you be able to give us some idea of the magnitude of the money damage?

Mr. RIPLEY. Their value? Yes, we will try to do that.

Mr. VEYSEY. I know it is difficult.

Mr. RIPLEY. A lot of it is in man-hours for repair work, and that kind of thing. Then, of course, personal vandalism—maybe a visitor had a wallet taken or purse lifted, which of course is personal property.

Mr. VEYSEY. You include that?

Mr. RIPLEY. We include that under personal items as distinct from Smithsonian items. Such incidents happen on our property, and we have to investigate.

Mr. VEYSEY. Are there some instances where the vandalism might be severe enough that the item could not even be reconstructed?

Mr. RIPLEY. Certainly. We had a man take a stuffed snake out of a case in the museum. By the time he got it out, the case, of course, was ruined, and the snake was ruined, too. The snake was a personal enemy of his. He had been worried about it for some time.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know just how he felt.

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Veysey you might be interested to know that at a hearing 2 years ago, Dr. Ripley brought to the committee several items that had been damaged, a chair, as I recall was one of the objects—someone had slashed the seat.

Mr. RIPLEY. And some of the Japanese paintings have been damaged by pressing a child's chalk from the schoolroom very hard against a 10th or 11th century Japanese screen.

Mrs. HANSEN. Museums are often the victim of people with phobias. They do not like Indians or do not like something else. They wait for a time to destroy something that is particularly symbolic of the thing which they hate.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is a sad commentary on that type of mentality.

Do you apprehend the culprit in many cases?

Mr. AULT. In very few cases.

Mr. VEYSEY. In other words, the damage is found later.

Mr. RIPLEY. Somebody goes by and then goes out again, if it is not seen at that moment.

Mr. LONG. Do you have this roped off so you can only look at this from a distance?

Mr. RIPLEY. It varies. Each exhibit we treat on its own merits.

Mr. LONG. If you had a very valuable painting, I should think you would have some barrier to it so you could see it only from 6 to 8 feet away, and then you could easily detect whether someone was sneaking inside that rope barrier.

Mr. RIPLEY. Surely. We try to qualify each exhibit in different terms on the basis of how near people can get to it. We encourage certain kinds of touch exhibits. These are very important, especially for young people. If you can touch a piece of elephant skin—I spent ages trying to get a piece of elephant skin under the elephant so you could rub it and see what fun it is. This is very important. Or a piece of tiger skin, for example. Here is a great tiger which epitomizes the fate that tigers are about to suffer of becoming extinct. To rub the tiger fur is a fascinating experience.

These kinds of experiences and opportunities we try to offer. To touch a dinosaur bone and rub it. It has quite a high patina. It is fun.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LARGE BUDGET INCREASES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Ripley, this is a very tight budget year. The President has proposed drastic cuts in many programs which affect the health and welfare of our country.

In this subcommittee we have discussed with agency witnesses cutbacks and impoundments in Indian health and education, replanting of trees on national forest lands, and cooperative forestry programs with the States.

Yet, for the past few years, the Smithsonian has seen a rapid expansion in its budget. This year there is a requested increase of $23,751,000 on a 1973 base of about $75 million. How do you explain these large increases in a time of general budgetary restraint?

Mr. RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, I can only say that we have been through the process with the Office of Management and Budget of identifying our budget requirements for operating our own buildings

and our own programs. We are not, of course, involved in any way with the major decisions of policy, either by the Executive or by the Congress, on the allocation of Federal funds. We can only speak to our own issues.

We have commitments to our current and new buildings, to what goes on in them and to the people who visit them. We are perfectly prepared, however, to abide by the will of Congress in regard to the budget that we have been allowed to submit.

Mrs. HANSEN. I point out this is an exceptionally tight budget year. You recall we have had tight budget years ever since 1960, and it is becoming increasingly tight.

IDENTIFICATION OF GIFTS TO THE INSTITUTION

Mr. MCDADE. I would like to inquire about the series of gifts and bequests that are in your annual report, from the National Capital Parks, the National Council on the Arts, the National Endowment for Humanities, and the National Park Service, which are listed as making gifts and bequests to the Institution of $1,000 or more.

What were these funds for? Would you supply that to me, or do you know now?

Mr. RIPLEY. I am fascinated to have you describe them as bequests.

Mr. MCDADE. You describe them as gifts or bequests. That is the language the report uses.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. Can they properly be called a grant?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Jameson, have you any specific figures on the Park Service or other agencies?

Mr. JAMESON. I do not have the programmatic uses to which these funds were put.

Mr. MCDADE. I would like to get an explanation, because we do handle their budget; if this is in the nature of reimbursement, it happens all the time. I think it merits some explanation to the committee as to why these various agencies are contributing to you, labeled as gifts and bequests.

I am curious to know whether in fact these were programs that were participated in jointly, or what they were. I would like an explanation of each of them for the record.

Mr. RIPLEY. If I may, I will furnish this for the record. I do not know at this point.

[The information follows:]

AGENCY FUNDING OF SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for Fiscal Year 1972 erroneously described as gifts or bequests the following grants from agencies of the Federal Government:

Name of Agency	Amount	Purpose
National Capital Parks	$2,228	Cost of books distributed by Reading is Fun-damental program for Summer in the Parks program.
National Park Service	3,500	Cost of books distributed by Reading is Fun-damental program for Summer in the Parks program.
National Endowment for the Humanities	5,716	A study of materials for Mexican, Spanish-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Latin American Children.
National Council on Arts	1,700	Awarded to National Collection of Fine Arts for a Discover Graphics program.

REQUESTED INCREASE IN POSITIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional 222 permanent positions to bring the 1974 total up to 2,921. What are the factors that necessitate this large increase?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would like to ask Mr. Brooks to outline this increase in our personnel.

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Chairman, the increase of 222 positions requested in this year's budget is primarily for two purposes. One purpose is the additional staffing needed to open or prepare for the opening of our two new museums. Taking the Hirshhorn Museum first, there is a total of 71 additional positions requested for that new museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these permanent positions?

Mr. BROOKS. These are permanent positions, yes.

For the National Air and Space Museum, there are 20 additional positions sought, for a total of 91.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these permanent positions?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

That is 91 out of the total request of 222.

The balance of our request is essentially in the support areas of buildings management maintenance services, protection services, exhibits, scientific and technical support within our museums, for example, in the Museum of Natural History, and for public outreach purposes.

Outside of the 91 new positions for the new museums, the balance of 131 are primarily in these support areas.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your personnel ceiling?

Mr. BROOKS. For this year, the personnel ceiling is 2,544 employees against the 2,699 permanent, full-time positions authorized by the Congress.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is your current employment?

Mr. BROOKS. With respect to our on-board employees, as of the 28th of February we had 2,377. We estimate that by June 30 this year, our on-board employment will be 2,464.

PERSONNEL CHANGES RESULTING FROM ATTRITION

Mrs. HANSEN. What portion of your personnel changes are due to attrition?

Mr. BROOKS. Would that be the personnel changes downward, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. The committee is trying to get a handle on what is happening in early retirement. I strongly suspect that by the time all of these early retirements are totaled, the Government will be no better off fiscally than it was before early retirements were encouraged.

We are trying to find some answers. The built-in costs of the pension fund are steadily escalating. So, Congress will be called upon to provide substantial amounts of money eventually.

If you have some adequate figures for the record, we would be very glad to have them.

Mr. BROOKS. We will supply them.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is trying very hard to weigh the situation.

Mr. BROOKS. I think I could answer you in general that forced retirement has not been a factor of any magnitude in the Smithsonian, virtually none of it.

[The information follows:]

RETIREMENTS

Approximately 300 employees leave the Smithsonian Institution every year. Of these, 14 percent leave because of voluntary retirement. No employees are forced to retire because of lack of funds or because the Smithsonian wishes to hold to its employment ceiling.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there any requests in your budget for which authorizing legislation has not been enacted?

Mr. RIPLEY. No.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIRSHHORN MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. We have heard a great deal about the problems surrounding the construction of the Hirshhorn Museum. Would you please bring the committee up to date on the status of this? What is the total amount of contractor claims? When are these claims likely to be settled by GSA?

Is your current May 1974 target opening date a realistic one?

Mr. RIPLEY. In regard to the diffculties between the contractor and the GSA, we are keeping in touch with it, but have very little current information. I cannot presently give you any information that we have received beyond the fact that we have heard that there is a sum at the present time of approximately $900,000 which the contractor is currently claiming against the GSA.

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION CLAIMS

Mrs. HANSEN. What does he base these claims on?

Mr. RIPLEY. He is basing it on claimed variances in the architectural drawings, particularly in connection with the four major arches which support the superstructure of the building. He claims that these were not sufficiently worked out in the detailed drawings. The architect claims they were.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is the architect?

Mr. RIPLEY. Skidmore, Owings & Merrill is the firm. The specific architect is Mr. Gordon Bunshaft.

This kind of claim and this kind of discussion, as far as I can see, is a technical welter of conflicting statements and testimony.

Mrs. HANSEN. But this is entirely between GSA and the contractor?

Mr. RIPLEY. It is entirely between them.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is not in your domain?

Mr. RIPLEY. No, it is not. They are, in effect, our agents for the purposes of handling the appropriated and private moneys given to them.

Mrs. HANSEN. Has GSA given you any date of expected settlement?

Mr. RIPLEY. Not for the claims settlement, no. They anticipate this may run on for 2 or 3 years or longer.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you expect any further claims from the contractor?

Mr. RIPLEY. They anticipate the possibility that the contractor will continue to levy claims. This is an unfortunate custom of all contractors today, especially, I understand, of contractors working with Government-funded operations.

I suspect it happens in our own homes, too, when you try to get a new room put on the back of your house. It is a universal phenomenon at the present time.

It is our understanding, Madam Chairman, in regard to the building itself, that it is a matter of months before we will begin to derive beneficial occupancy of part of it. The holdup on moving in entirely is largely due to the finishing work on the interior. We believe we will be in the building in large part by the end of 1973. We believe that we will be opening the museum, as we said, in 1974.

The sliding scale of the occupancy is starting very soon. In other words, by this summer or early fall we will already be moving into part of the building.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where do the contractors expect the money to come from to settle their claims?

Mr. RIPLEY. They expect it will come out of the Treasury or something of that sort. They expect it will be paid to them.

The cost escalations which they try to build in are very great, and they sometimes get caught.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't the contractor build into his bid the cost of escalation?

Mr. RIPLEY. They certainly do put that in and account for it. I wish we had Mr. Bradley here at the moment. He has been following this very carefully for us. He knows a great deal more about it than I do.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to ask Mr. Bradley to come in?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would be happy to, if you don't mind.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very interested in this matter.

We are very happy to welcome Mr. Bradley.

Mr. VEYSEY. I do not understand whether the basis of the dispute relates to escalating costs over this period of time, or a dispute as to the adequacy of the design.

Mr. RIPLEY. The present dispute has to do with drawings and details within the design. We have intimations there may be further claims.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is very deeply concerned by the escalation of construction costs. The committee has been well aware and we assume the contractor has been perfectly well aware of the problems that were involved.

Mr. Bradley, I asked Dr. Ripley what was the total amount of the contractor claims. We have an answer of approximately $900,000. Is that correct?

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, the amount that has been filed as a claim approximates $900,000 or more.

In addition, we have been in receipt of correspondence from the contractors and the subcontractors that there may be additional claims that might total, as claims, $4.6 million.

BASIS FOR CONSTRUCTION CLAIM

Mrs. HANSEN. What do these additional claims involve?

Mr. BRADLEY. The big two are: No. 1, the design and the adequacy of the drawings for the four flaring pedestals on which the building rests.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did not the contractor bid on this particular design?

Mr. BRADLEY. He did, indeed, but this is being adjudicated by the GSA Board of Contract Appeals as to whether the drawings and specifications were adequate.

Mrs. HANSEN. It seems to me it is up to the contractor to examine the adequacy of the design drawings in preparation for his bid.

Mr. BRADLEY. I would quite agree with you.

Mr. RIPLEY. It was our understanding that when this contract was accepted by the GSA, the contractor had done the very things that you say, and we are operating, therefore, in good faith.

CONTRACTOR FOR THE HIRSHHORN

Mr. LONG. Who is the contractor?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Piracci firm in Baltimore. He was the low bidder of three. This was judged to be a correctly given contract, and his firm was capable of handling it.

Mr. Piracci, Sr., who has had problems in Baltimore, withdrew all interest from the firm for the duration of the contract.

Mr. LONG. What is this firm's record of filing for cost overruns?

Mr. BRADLEY. Sir, this firm had a good reputation with the General Services Administration, who is administering this construction contract in its entirety. We carried our case for the museum to Congress. We got authorization and money. We then turned it over to the General Services Administration. They took the bids. They reviewed the bidders. They found Piracci to be entirely acceptable.

Mr. LONG. I am just wondering why Government agencies keep giving contracts to contractors who have a regular history of buying in to get the contract, and then filing all these trashy claims, with the idea that they might hit the lottery somewhere.

Why do you keep giving them contracts? Why aren't they ruled out?

Mr. BRADLEY. Sir, in this particular case the General Services Administration advised the General Accounting Office that Piracci had a good record with GSA on other contracts.

I understand that was the older Piracci, and he did withdraw from the firm for the duration of this particular contract.

Mr. LONG. But the damage has been done, and the Government is now faced with a claim.

Mr. BRADLEY. We are now faced with a claim.

SMITHSONIAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CLAIM

Mr. LONG. Is this claim based on the fact that the Smithsonian asked them to do things that were not in the original design of contract?

Mr. BRADLEY. No, sir. The Smithsonian has not been the source or the basis of the pending claim.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, after you had decided on a design and it had been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission it went to the GSA. When the contractor bid, he bid on the adequacy of that design.

The GSA then let the contract. The Smithsonian was no longer involved?

Mr. RIPLEY. There has been only one change order of any substance by the Smithsonian, and that is the withdrawal of the sculpture garden plan from across the Mall and its placement in the area within the trees. This represented a net cost reduction, we were told.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was going to say that represented a net cost reduction.

Mr. LONG. What did he base his claim on?

Mr. BRADLEY. The $1 million, in round figures, was based on what he considered to be the inadequacy of the architectural drawing and the specifications for the four big flaring, curvilinear pedestals on which the entire building rests, 14 feet above the sidewalk.

CHANGE ORDER INVOLVING THE SCULPTURE GARDEN

That is No. 1.

The second request by the contractor for additional funds is on the order of $1.5 million, relating to the switching or the displacement of the sculpture garden, which was a sunken garden originally planned to go across three panels of the Mall. We suggested it be turned 90°, and put in what we call the tree panel, which is the second panel adjacent to the museum building, in order to avoid transversing the Mall.

At the time that we requested that change, following some hearings on the Hill, it was our understanding, both from GSA and the architect—not from Piracci; we do not deal with him; he deals with GSA—that the same materials would be used and the garden would be somewhat smaller. It would still be handsome, and the money would be sufficient in spite of inflation.

We are told, not officially but unofficially, that that will be the basis for a further claim in the amount of about $1.5 million.

Then there are other claims that are less easily described, that represent the difference between those two large claims and a gross amount that we have had letters of intent or some intimation, nothing formal, that might total a claim of $4.6 million.

We are totally unable to give a guess as to what the allowance against the claim of $4.6 million would be.

Mrs. HANSEN. No one could until the matter is adjudicated between GSA and the contractor; is that not correct?

Mr. BRADLEY. Exactly.

Mr. RIPLEY. These figures do not necessarily bear any relation to the truth or to any resolution of the case.

Mr. LONG. Doesn't practically every building built for the Government have as its aftermath the filing of some kind of cost overrun by a contractor?

Mr. BRADLEY. In our experience—we better stay with that—we usually anticipate some claims. Usually, we allow a contingency of 5 or 7 percent of the costs in the estimate presented to the Congress.

It is awfully hard to generalize. We have some claims still outstanding on the Museum of History and Technology, completed in 1964. They are being handled by the General Services Board of Contract Appeals and, eventually, by the Court of Claims, so this is no concern of ours.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are in court?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes; or at least we anticipate they will end up in the Court of Claims.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will recess until 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

STATUS OF HIRSHHORN CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

At the conclusion of this morning session, we were discussing the Hirshhorn Museum. I have received a letter that refers to a GAO report on the status of construction of the Hirshhorn Museum. At the top of the letter to the Member of Congress to which it is addressed, it says—

Restricted, not to be released outside of the GAO except on the basis of specific approval by the Office of Legislative Liason, a record of which is kept by the Distribution Section, Publications Branch, O&N.

Therefore, the committee cannot make this report a part of the record, which we would otherwise do. I may say that the committee always seeks to avoid assisting any contractor to win a court case. This is not the place to try a lawsuit. We are responsible for Government funding. But I can ask you these questions:

"The contract for construction to the construction company was on February 12, 1970." Is that correct?

Mr. BRADLEY. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. "At the time of the award, completion of the contract was scheduled for September 4, 1972?"

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. "After the awarding, it granted numerous time extensions to the Piracci Construction Co. due to change orders and strikes."

Do you recall what these items are, or is this entirely between GSA and the Piracci Co.?

Mr. BRADLEY. Madam Chairman, it is entirely an affair between GSA and the Piracci Construction Co.

Mrs. HANSEN. "Time extensions are granted by the Board of Contract Appeals, the independent judicial body appointed by the GSA Administrator to handle contract disputes." Is that correct?

Mr. BRADLEY. Essentially correct, although I do not think every time extension has been approved by the Board. Every time extension has been approved by GSA but frequently by the project officer.

Mrs. HANSEN. It has not always gone to the Board of Contract Appeals?

Mr. BRADLEY. Not at this time; that is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. "The total amount of funds available for construction is $15,197,000, consisting of $14,197,000 authorized by Public Law 90–425 of July 26, 1968, and $1 million donated by Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn. Is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS. That is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Whether the $15,197,000 available will be sufficient to cover the total construction cost cannot be ascertained until the validity and amount of any claims and penalties have been established. Is that correct?

Mr. BROOKS. That is correct, ma'am.

APPEARANCE OF THE HIRSHHORN

Mrs. HANSEN. We have a great many comments on the appearance of the Hirshhorn building. It has been referred to rather humorously in some quarters as a water tank with portholes.

Mr. RIPLEY. The stone which is going to be placed on the surface is going to be a special extruded aggregate granite of a slightly pinkish brown cast, of which we have exhaustively examined samples and of which there is a section now already mounted on the east side of the building. It is very pleasing in appearance and has elicited very favorable comments from the Fine Arts Commission.

Mrs. HANSEN. I am glad it has, because we have had a number of unhappy references on the floor of the House to the water tank with portholes.

Mr. RIPLEY. We are aware of that, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. How will the landscaping affect the appearance of the building?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think the appearance of a broad, open plaza, which is now concealed by the wooden boarding, and the cultural display there which is going to be something very lively, will take away from the feeling that the building is slightly monolithic, sort of sitting there on top of the fence, as you see it now. You don't get any sense of scale or proportion with the wooden fence around it. For almost any building, whether one that I am involved with or not, I really like to wait until it is completely finished before I form any strong feeling of pleasure or displeasure about it.

It is impossible to visualize.

Mrs. HANSEN. That is a little late?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think it is a little late for everybody, including the architect. I suspect the average architect is never sure of what the eventual effect is going to be.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. What measures have you taken to assure that the problems which arose in regard to the contract for the Hirshhorn Museum will not arise with respect to the Air and Space Museum?

Mr. RIPLEY. If I may, I would like to ask Mr. Collins to speak to the Air and Space Museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee is glad to have you with us again.

Mr. COLLINS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you are taking steps to be sure that you are not going to run into some more of these problems. I believe everybody approved of the Air and Space Museum architecture, including most of the newspapers.

Mr. COLLINS. We have had very good luck with the newspapers so far.

I think there are two main differences between the Hirshhorn and the Air and Space Museum. The building, unlike the Hirshhorn, is

rectilinear and is a very conventional building from a construction point of view.

The building's design and materials have been planned to avoid later surprises, such as curved arches, and so forth. That is No. 1.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT FOR THE AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

No. 2, the GSA has instituted a new and somewhat streamlined management procedure for dealing with large projects like this. Instead of having a general contractor such as Piracci is for the Hirshhorn, we have instead a GSA project manager and a construction manager. This construction manager, who supervises construction is the Gilbane Building Co. of Providence, R.I., which has an outstanding reputation in the business.

CONTRACTS PERFORMED BY GILBANE BUILDING CO.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of some of the contracts performed by the Gilbane Building Co.

[The information follows:]

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER EXPERIENCE

[The Smithsonian has been informed by the General Services Administration that the Gilbane Building Co. has an excellent record of timely completion of construction without a record of litigation with the owners. The following is a listing of the construction projects during the past 5 years on which the Gilbane Building Co. served as construction manager]

Job name and location	Description	Construction cost amount	Percent of work performed with own forces
The John Hancock Tower, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.	60-story office tower, 2,075,000 sq. ft.	$102,000,000	10
State Street Bank Bldg., Boston, Mass.	Office building, 3 basements, 34 stories, 1,122,000 sq. ft.	40,000,000	0
State Street South, Quincy, Mass.	Phase I, Operations, data processing and logistics center.	27,000,000	0
Congen Properties, Inc., Subsidiary of Conn. Gen. Ins. Corp., Providence, R.I.	7-story office building, 125-car parking, 115,000 sq. ft.	3,400,000	20
Mercantile-Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Charles Center, Area 12, Baltimore, Md.	24-story office tower, underground parking, 500 cars, 620,000 sq. ft.	13,000,000	0
Allendale Mutual Ins. Co., Johnston, R.I.	Home office building	15,000,000	28
Reynolds Metals Bldg., Lower Merion, Pa.	Office building	700,000	0
New England Power Service Co., Andover, Westboro, East Longmeadow and Granby, Mass.	Office and garage, computer and accounting center service buildings.	6,969,000	20
Blue Cross Bldg., Providence, R.I.	4-story office building	2,750,000	25
The Badger Co., Inc., Kendall Square, Cambridge, Mass.	Phase I, 16-story office building, 445-car garage, retail shopping mall.	12,500,000	24
F. W. Woolworth Co., Boston, Mass.	Retail store, restaurant, roof-top parking garage.	6,509,000	18
Park Plaza Hotel, New Haven, Conn.	308-room hotel, swimming pool, ballroom, convention hall.	6,000,000	25
Hollenden House, Cleveland, Ohio	363-unit motel and parking garage	4,280,000	20
Holiday Inn Motor Hotel, Providence, R.I.	13-story motor hotel, 276-car garage	3,200,000	32
Trans World Airlines, Inc., Kennedy International Airport, Jamaica, N.Y., and Rockleigh, N.J.	Hangar 12 and computer center	9,400,000	0
Merriweather Post Pavilion of Music, Columbia, Md.	Music pavilion	500,000	20

COST AND DUTIES OF CONSTRUCTION MANAGER

Mr. COLLINS. I might explain further, Madam Chairman, that the Gilbane Building Co. is not the general contractor but a construction manager. He works for us, the GSA. He is on our side as a construction manager. He is paid a management fee and is reimbursed for his actual costs at the site.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is that fee based on?

Mr. COLLINS. It is a negotiated amount based on the time that he spends in consultation with the architect, on the preparation of separate contract packages, and the development of a management control system known as PERT.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is not based on a percentage?

Mr. COLLINS. No, ma'am. It is based on time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the contractor's fee increased if the building takes a longer time to construct?

Mr. COLLINS. No. It is not that way.

Mr. MCKAY. Would the Chairman yield?

Would you like to tell us how that fee is based? How it is figured?

Mr. COLLINS. It is based on competitive bidding.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us the details.

Mr. COLLINS. It is a fixed fee which was negotiated by the GSA.

Mrs. HANSEN. That does not mean it is reasonable.

Mr. COLLINS. Not at all. It is based upon the amount of time and the duties being performed by the Gilbane Co.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are all those stipulations in the contract?

Mr. COLLINS. I do not know. I will find out. The contracts are fixed-fee contracts.

AWARD OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

To continue with how this system works, the construction manager does not do any of the work himself, as I said. He manages the construction. He starts out by working with the architect to make sure the architect's plans are sane and are low cost and can be translated into steel and concrete at a reasonable price. Then he continues to direct the work of the various companies who have been awarded by the GSA project manager, fixed-price lump sum contracts.

Mrs. HANSEN. The contracts are not awarded to one company?

Mr. COLLINS. No. Separate contracts are awarded to the firms that would normally be subcontractors. There are 23 construction packages; therefore, 23 contracts will be awarded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who determined how the contracts would be awarded?

Mr. COLLINS. The GSA project manager, in conjunction with the construction manager.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the basis of determination for 23 rather than 5 or 10 contracts?

NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Mr. COLLINS. The construction schedule and what logically falls into the same kind of work. Excavation is logically one package. You need one hole. That is one contract.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose the excavator runs into difficulties and is delayed. Are the other contracts awarded after the excavation is completed or prior to completion?

Mr. COLLINS. They are awarded in most cases in parallel, as the completion of working drawings permit. For example, right now 13 of the 23 have already been awarded.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do not some of those performances hinge on the performance of other contracts?

Mr. COLLINS. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. What happens if the completion of the first contract is delayed, will the other contractors have grounds to submit a claim for escalation of costs?

Mr. COLLINS. I would say it depends on the nature of the trouble. In some cases it would depend on the starting date.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you need to have firmer definitions.

Mr. COLLINS. All right. Of the 13 awarded so far, it appears to be working well.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the excavation complete?

Mr. COLLINS. The excavation is complete.

Mrs. HANSEN. What contractors are presently working?

Mr. COLLINS. The marble contractor in Tennessee among others.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the others?

Mr. COLLINS. We have the concrete, base structure.

We have the structural steel we will be starting very shortly. As you pointed out, it is dependent on how the concrete comes along.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this the first contractor that is behind schedule?

Mr. COLLINS. He is not waiting. This is how it was planned to be. Nothing is waiting in the sense of being behind schedule. I have the list of the 13. The first one was to relocate some utilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert in the record a list by name of the various subcontractors. Also provide a statement on your construction manager system.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

[The information follows:]

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER SYSTEM

A new management procedure has been developed by General Services Administration and is being utilized in the construction of the National Air and Space Museum. This system includes a GSA project manager and a construction manager. It is the responsibility of the construction manager to supervise the construction and direct the work of the various companies who are awarded contracts by the GSA project manager.

The process of selecting a construction manager began when GSA solicited proposals and 24 firms responded. Of the six companies asked to submit price proposals, the Gilbane Building Company submitted the best proposal considering price and other qualifying factors.

The construction manager is paid a fixed fee negotiated by the GSA. This fee, which cannot be changed, was based on the time he spends in consultation with the architect, on the preparation of separate construction packages, and on the development of a management control system, known as PERT. In addition, the manager is reimbursed for actual costs at the site.

Separate contracts are awarded to the firms that would normally have been subcontractors. The 23 construction packages are as follows:

Contract package and contractor

Water Main Relocation, Curtin & Johnson, Washington, D.C.
Excavation, Morauer & Hartzel, Washington, D.C.
Marble, Peter Bratti Assoc., New York, N.Y.
Structural Steel, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, Va.
Metal Decks, Epic Metals Corp., Rankin, Pa.
Foundations, Edward M. Crough, Inc., Rockville, Md.
Curtain Walls.
Skylights, Super Sky, Inc., Thiensville, Wisc.
Roofing and Sheetmetal, Commercial Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Cheverly, Md.
Masonry, The Sherman R. Smoot Co., Columbus, Ohio

Mechanical, Limbach Company, Newington, Virginia
Electrical (Audio System), Singleton Electric Co., Inc., Rockville, Md.
Elevators & Escalators, Otis Elevator Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Concrete Slabs.
Misc. Metal.
Paint & Wall Covering, Clifton D. Mayhew, Inc., Arlington, Va.
Carpentry and Finishing.
Spray Fire Proofing & Insulation.
(Partitions & Acoustical.)
Kitchen & Cafe Equipment.
Spacearium Dome.
Landscaping.
Carpet.
Seats.

The management control system, PERT, schedules the order in which each contract should be awarded to expedite completion. Most of the 13 contracts, presently let, were not awarded until the GSA project manager had an opportunity to study progress of the excavation and to assure himself there were no unforeseen problems.

By using the construction manager system and writing 23 separate contracts, the government is in a better position to determine which of the individual contractors would be affected by any delay which might occur. Furthermore, it is the most economical system for minimizing the impact of that delay.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Mr. COLLINS. The second one was excavation. The third is foundations.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is that part of the excavation on the street?

Mr. COLLINS. Part of that is Metro.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is Metro meeting part of your costs?

Mr. COLLINS. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are working closely with Metro?

Mr. COLLINS. In the same area we are, but they are not paying for ours and we are not paying for theirs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Could you have let a joint excavation contract with Metro and saved duplication? I remember when Independence Avenue was excavated 3 or 4 times.

Mr. COLLINS. It is true that we are completely separate from Metro.

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't have overlap in any part of the construction?

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't have overlap in any part of the construction?

Mr. COLLINS. We are not working in the same holes in the ground. I will say that.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you are working on the same street?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, ma'am.

Mr. RIPLEY. Several blocks away.

Mr. COLLINS. The third contract was foundations. The fourth one is structural steel. The fifth is marble. Sixth is curtain walls. Seventh, skylights. The next one is roofing and sheet metal. Next is masonry.

Mrs. HANSEN. When the foundation is in place the rest of contracts are let in series?

Mr. COLLINS. Some of the work goes in series by its very nature and some in parallel by nature.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some of the contracts by their nature have to be let before you can install the roof?

Mr. COLLINS. That is correct. We must have done preliminary work before the roofing can be put on, yes. That is true, absolutely. The building comes out of the ground from the bottom up.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the roofing contractor doing at the present time?

Mr. COLLINS. They are in their plants manufacturing necessary equipment. Masonry was next. Electrical and escalators, mechanical, electrical, paint and wall coverings, and metal decks. Those are the 13 which we have already let.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the ten remaining contracts?

Mr. COLLINS. The 10 remaining areas include concrete decks, finishes in carpentry, planetarium dome, kitchen and cafeteria equipment, partitions and ceilings.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are those contracts related to placing the building in shape for service?

Mr. COLLINS. Just about, Madam Chairman. There is one in there for miscellaneous metal, and so forth, we need to get in in an earlier time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why wasn't that let before some of the others?

Mr. COLLINS. Each contract is phased to come in at the proper time. The remaining ones are landscaping, carpets, seats, and acoustics.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the name of each contractor, the amount of the contract, the purpose, and the expected time of completion.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM SEPARATE CONTRACT DATA

Contract	Contractor	Award amount	Estimated date of completion
Water main relocation	Curtin & Johnson, Washington, D.C	$96,715	Dec. 27, 1972
Excavation	Morauer & Hartzel, Washington, D.C	412,263	June 14, 1973
Marble	Peter Bratti Associates, New York, N.Y	2,680,000	Nov. 28, 1974
Structural steel	Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, Va	2,763,895	Jan. 11, 1974
Metal decks	Epic Metals Corp., Rankin, Pa	394,000	June 25, 1974
Foundations	Edward M. Crough, Inc., Rockville, Md	2,187,000	June 21, 1974
Skylights	Super Sky, Inc., Thiensville, Wis	1,060,000	Oct. 3, 1974
Roofing and sheetmetal	Commercial Roofing & Sheet Metal, Co. Cheverly, Md.	170,331	Sept. 23, 1974
Masonry	The Sherman R. Smoot Co., Columbus, Ohio	249,754	Apr. 26, 1975
Mechanical	Limbach Co., Newington, Va	4,536,000	May 22, 1975
Electrical	Singleton Electric Co., Inc., Rockville, Md	1,587,000	May 16, 1975
Elevators and escalators	Otis Elevator Co., Philadelphia, Pa	802,000	Mar. 10, 1975
Paint and wall covering	Clifton D. Mayhew, Inc., Arlington, Va	206,000	(1)

[1] Not available.

Mr. MCKAY. Aren't the acoustics determined by the structure?

Mr. COLLINS. That is a bad word. I am talking about the visitor notification and public address system.

Mrs. HANSEN. You mean the broadcast system.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

IMPACT ON TRAFFIC AND PARKING

Mrs. HANSEN. What attention have you given to traffic and parking problems that will arise when both these museums are open? You remember this is one of the questions that the committee raised with

the National Capital Planning Commission and the Smithsonian last year.

Mr. COLLINS. We will have one level of underground parking.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many cars will that hold?

Mr. COLLINS. Five hundred cars plus 15 buses.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose the 500 cars are all employees of HEW?

Mr. COLLINS. They will not be.

Mrs. HANSEN. How will you prevent that?

Mr. COLLINS. By rate structure. We are going to make it very inexpensive for the first 2 hours and very expensive thereafter.

Mrs. HANSEN. Suppose they have a car pool?

Mr. COLLINS. It is going to cost them $14 a day, or something like that. We plan to charge them 50 cents an hour for the first 2 hours and then really jack it up.

Mr. RIPLEY. Discourage the employee and encourage the tourist.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where are HEW employees going to park?

Mr. COLLINS. They have already gone. Wherever they went they have already gone.

Mrs. HANSEN. They are just in other areas.

Mr. COLLINS. There could not be any more central spot than where they used to park. They have been pushed away from the center of the city. A place at Hains Point absorbed a lot of them, and some are using commercial garages to the south and to the west of where we sit right now.

Mr. EVANS. A charge of $14 per day will get to some people.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the 15 tour buses that you anticipate be coming from the areas surrounding Washington, or are these the inner city tour buses that are used by the Park Service?

Mr. RIPLEY. I believe the answer is the first suggestion you make.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you working with the Park Service in regard to the inner city tour buses?

SATELLITE PARKING

Mr. RIPLEY. We have been in consultation with the Park Service, for the 9 years I have been here. We have paid for parts of some of the surveys made involving the Mall area. As you know, I was a member of the Visitors Center Committee. We believe that the plans for the satellite parking, which the Park Service is presently in favor of, are good. But this summer a large number of buses will be excluded from the Mall and will be at satellite positions within call by intercom systems. Shuttle buses will deliver people, and buses will come in on schedule when called. This system we are currently in favor of.

One of our problems recently has been parking by employees of the Metro out of their scheduled areas, which are within the barricaded wooded places and not on the street. We have enjoined the Park Service to get these people removed and put into the places where there is space for them behind these barricades. This kind of thing is a continuing struggle, and all I can say is that the Park Service, within their limits of overwork, do their very best to cooperate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Because many members of the committee are new, do you have a copy of the designs of the Air and Space Museum that the committee can see?

Mr. COLLINS. I brought some photographs with me.

VISITATION AT AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the present visitation per year at the Air and Space Museum?

Mr. BROOKS. While Mr. Collins is getting his papers out, I will try to answer that.

There are two buildings, as you know, that house those exhibits. One is the Arts and Industries Exhibit and the other the Air and Space Building. For the most recent fiscal year, 1972, our figures are 2,306,000 for the Arts and Industry Building and 1.1 million for the Air and Space Building. The total visitation, 3.4 million. There are a number of duplicate visits in there since many people will go across the street from one to the other.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitors per day will the proposed Air and Space Museum accommodate?

Mr. COLLINS. Our maximum design load is 50,000 people a day. That is what we expect to see at the maximum. The building could physically handle more than that, but we don't expect more than that.

Mr. RIPLEY. We estimate about 6 million visits a year for this building.

Mrs. HANSEN. In spite of the fact that our space program is diminishing?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, I think it will continue without respect to any particular program.

DESIGN OF AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mr. COLLINS. We have pictures of the hole in the ground if anybody would like to see that.

You can see the concrete pilings going in now and it is coming along nicely.

Mr. RIPLEY. They are ahead of schedule now, which is very encouraging.

Mrs. HANSEN. To what do you attribute that?

Mr. RIPLEY. Just efficiency.

Mrs. HANSEN. Weather?

Mr. RIPLEY. Weather. It has been a mild winter.

Mr. EVANS. A question?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. You are designing this to have 500 parking spaces basically?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. EVANS. One level of parking?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. EVANS. Why were not two or three levels of parking considered?

Mr. RIPLEY. One is less expensive.

Mr. COLLINS. We have an estimate of going down a second level. It would cost an additional $8 million to go down one more level. It has to do with the land down there. We used to have rivers and canals and if you start going down and pick up enough moisture it tends to pop the building out of the ground. The hydraulic uplift is expensive and you have to construct to hold the building down. That is what they found over at the National Gallery of Art.

STORAGE OF EXHIBITS

Mrs. HANSEN. Where do you store your exhibits?

Mr. COLLINS. Out at Silver Hill, Md.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the cost per year for storage?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't have any figures on that. I can give you figures on that on how many people are working there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the information in the record.

[The information follows:]

COSTS AT SILVER HILL

The National Air and Space Museum employs 23 people at Silver Hill. Their salaries and expenses total $244,394 per year.

It should be noted, however, that these people are responsible for proper storage as well as for the restoration of the aircraft.

NEED FOR OPEN SPACE

Mrs. HANSEN. If we have many more Smithsonian buildings soon there will be no trees left.

Mr. RIPLEY. There were no trees before.

Mrs. HANSEN. I know, but there might have been.

Mr. RIPLEY. We find that we can fit in 6 million people under a roof better than under the trees.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you read about the need for more open space?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes. I have also walked the Mall from end to end. It is a very impressive open space.

Of course, we have the long legislative history of presentation and desire to have an Air and Space Museum. I don't believe in an old quonset hut as being an air-space museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. I agree, but the committee was somewhat startled to see in your language, the phrase, "a mandate from Congress."

Mr. RIPLEY. I don't like the word "mandate" myself.

AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there any other questions on the Air and Space Museum.

Mr. WYATT. Costs are apparently staying within the $40 million overall estimate at this point?

Mr. COLLINS. That is correct.

Mr. WYATT. You contemplate within present available information they are going to be completed within those estimates?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, sir. It is looking good right now. I could be accused of being naive but I believe it is going to stay on schedule and come in on budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why hadn't GSA streamlined their operations before?

Mr. RIPLEY. This is a new procedure, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why didn't they adopt this procedure earlier?

Mr. COLLINS. All organizations, I suppose, attempt to improve their operation. This is a model which came from outside contracting.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have long wondered why the Federal Government didn't let contracts in this manner?

Mr. RIPLEY. This is what we are doing in the National Gallery, of course. They have a very good contract supervisory engineer right on the job.

Mrs. HANSEN. You need a very competent person to manage a contract.

Mr. COLLINS. We have a good one; Mr. Hurley Offenbacher of GSA.

Mr. WYATT. I would like to say I think this presentation has been very, very good. I think the committee will be watching this new GSA procedure and also the Smithsonian procedure. It makes good sense and we wish you well. We hope it produces good results.

FUNCTION OF ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS

Mr. VEYSEY. I want to say the news of being within the cost estimates and ahead of schedule which Mr. Collins brings us is refreshing. I congratulate him. It is unique, I guess.

There is one question relating to the construction management contract. Does that replace the function of the engineers or architects who would normally exercise a supervisory function during the construction phase?

Mr. COLLINS. I don't believe so, Mr. Veysey. Our architectural firm works with the construction manager. He spent a lot of time at their plant in St. Louis when they were doing the working drawings. It obviously has to be a team. It is as strong as its weakest member, I suppose. The architect has not really lost any of his prerogatives except perhaps the prerogative of making capricious changes. He is much less able to say, "Well, I will change this to that." He has a lot of people looking over his shoulder before he can do that.

Mr. VEYSEY. I believe the normal practice is for the architect to get a fee, maybe a certain percentage for the design and the drawings, and then a certain percentage for supervision of the construction. Is this an additional fee on top of that?

Mr. BROOKS. Basically it does not replace the architect's function of supervision which goes to the design and the fulfillment of that design and building. The construction manager's job is essentially to integrate the work being done on the site. He is taking over the work that traditionally has gone to the general contractor who was supposed to do that. Under the general contractor arrangement, the general contractor has not been able to get to the architect until he gets a contract.

In this case the construction manager gets to the architect and starts looking at his drawings and preparation some months before the drawings are ready. He packages those drawings so that he can send them out to the different contractors.

Mr. VEYSEY. Hopefully a dispute of the type that we have with the Hirshhorn might be avoided under these conditions if they all look at the plans and specifications first and decide indeed it said two different things to two different people; is that right?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WYATT. Madam Chairman; for the record, your construction manager in a sense replaces the general contractor who would be getting paid for his services and pulls together and coordinates all these subcontracts; is that right?

Mr. COLLINS. That is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is a far better approach, I congratulate you.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER

Last week the committee heard testimony from the National Park Service on the operation and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center. There are apparently continuing problems in the relationships between the Park Service and the Center trustees, especially as they relate to access to the Center and to certain areas in the building. Let me point out the problem.

The Park Service is charged with the maintenance of the Center. Part of the restaurants profits are returned to the John F. Kennedy Center. A certain number of people who use the restaurants also go through other areas of the building and yet none of the profit the Center receives from the restaurant goes to meet the Park Service's maintenance costs. This is typical.

By the way, the warranties on some of the rather sophisticated equipment are expiring. What is your assessment of the problem?

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Mr. RIPLEY. I am afraid that as a trustee, Madam Chairman, I have not addressed myself to the future of the operations. It appeared to me that the Park Service taking over of the maintenance and management of the building as a building, per se in the spirit of their administration of other memorials, such as the Lincoln Memorial, was proper and appropriate.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where the problem arises is that this is a memorial but beyond the memorial you have the theater, opera house, etcetera. You do have these questions arising about the degree of maintenance costs that should be borne by the Park Service. As you are well aware, this creates difficulties especially because the operating costs are going to rise rather sharply in the foreseeable future.

As I noted, we are reaching that point in time when the warranties on the equipment expire; so there is going to be a steadily rising level of costs, I would imagine. I wonder if the Board of Trustees would address itself to this problem, a discussion of perhaps a better distribution of related maintenance costs.

Mr. RIPLEY. Off the record.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mrs. HANSEN. As I understand it, the terrace is quite popular as are all of the restaurants. There are a number of visitors who arrive that do want restaurant services.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is needed in the area.

JOINT DISCUSSION ON DIVISION OF COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. That is correct. It seems to me that perhaps all the parties involved should get together to develop a better cost division for the management operations. Where you have integrated uses at the center it becomes more difficult to determine what share of the costs should be met by the center and what share should be met by the Park Service. This is going to become, I would say, particularly important in the future as you have to repair or replace major capital investments.

Mr. RIPLEY. Would it be possible to ask either the Chairman or one of the trustees, as such, to come and testify?

Mrs. HANSEN. If your schedule permits, we might ask Roger Stevens to appear with representatives of the Park Service.

We want to do the proper and right thing for the memorial. We are charged with the dual position of trying to make sure the taxpayer's investment is protected and that those functions and costs which are related to performing arts activities are borne by the center. The committee hoped that you might have some comments today and then at a later time we might discuss this matter with Roger Stevens and the Park Service.

Mr. RIPLEY. I would be glad to appear with Roger Stevens as a representative of the Smithsonian. Our function in this has been nominal. We have taken no part in the long-term planning and construction of the building or oversights. Nor were we requested to.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee suggested at the time the location of JFK Center was selected that a more suitable site could be found. I think time has proved that the committee was right. It could have been more properly a part of Pennsylvania Avenue and general downtown area. The Center has had continuing construction problems which are very similar to those of the Hirshhorn. There are negotiations still pending between the trustees and the contractors. If it takes a different type of authorization the committee is open to suggestions so that in the future these long-term problems won't detract from the purposes of an act like the one establishing the JFK Center.

Mr. RIPLEY. I endorse this heartily.

BICENTENNIAL OUTDOOR MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the status of negotiations for the proposed Bicentennial Outdoor Museum?

Mr. RIPLEY. We are in discussion with the Park Service continually. We hope that they will allow us to prepare a plan for the use of Fort Washington, which is downriver from here on the Potomac.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is going to be an outdoor park?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have a related proposition on the Armed Services museum. Isn't this correct?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Dwight D. Eisenhower Center, as it is called, will be incorporated within the Museum of History and Technology and will be under the general supervision of the Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, but will not require separate construction or a separate building.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are your plans for Fort Foote?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is out.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting no funds for Fort Foote?

Mr. RIPLEY. None whatsoever.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you still hope to be able to open such a proposed outdoor museum in 1976?

Mr. RIPLEY. I am unable to answer that question with any degree of assurance.

ACCESS TO OUTDOOR MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you think the Park Service will agree to the access at Fort Washington?

Mr. RIPLEY. I have talked to the new Director, Mr. Walker, about this, and find him, in general, very sympathetic. The question is, How can we use such an area effectively with respect to the density of the surrounding suburban population and the narrowness of the roads and access? The alternative that I would like to explore is a small boat—ferry system—across from Mount Vernon to the historical park.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't that going to necessitate a new dock at Mount Vernon?

Mr. RIPLEY. They have a dock there, as I understand it. The system would utilize small boats capable of carrying 20 to 30 people only.

Mrs. HANSEN. Doesn't the dock serve only large boats but not small boats? I well remember dropping some 10 feet down to the beach to get to this boat.

Mr. RIPLEY. I wouldn't want to do that. I talked to Mr. Straus about this.

Mrs. HANSEN. The tide was going out and it was doubly hard returning to the dock. If I had not been raised on the Columbia River with fish ladders I would never have negotiated it.

Mr. RIPLEY. This is purely speculative, now. Mr. Straus, of the Accokeek Foundation, has such a boat which he just acquired with the help of Mr. Saylor of the Congress. They are interested in possibly running a fast, short ferry system.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a beautiful trip; and you get a better idea of Fort Washington than any other way. But the dock that services the tour boat is not going to be adequate unless substantial changes are made. It isn't able to service smaller boats because of the tides on the Potomac and because of the height of the dock.

Mr. RIPLEY. They would have to work out a float with a moving ladder or gangway.

Mrs. HANSEN. They will have to do something.

Mr. RIPLEY. I quite agree. I wouldn't encourage the outdoor park unless we could get some other method of access than simply the present roads.

Mrs. HANSEN. Those roads will not suffice.

Mr. RIPLEY. Our present plans are in flux but we are continuing to work on that.

FORT WASHINGTON

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will be interested in what you develop. Fort Washington is a very interesting fort.

Mr. RIPLEY. Beautiful site for that. It is relatively well preserved, although there is quite a bit of construction that is beginning to crack. It has no great inherent history and the Park Service has no particular requirements for their interpretive role. They would be willing to cooperate. I think they would be willing to cooperate with us because they realize that they don't have anything special to say there.

Mrs. HANSEN. It is a very interesting example of one of the last built European-type forts?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes. There have been thought of having outdoor performances there, some tattoolike programs and a historical view of the citizen army. This might be very attractive, but we need access to it. I don't think the sound and light ideas are particularly viable in view of the ambient noise. If you ever stood out in the area and listened to the planes going over your head every minute or so, you cannot think very well about the 18th century.

RESTORATION OF THE DENZEL CAROUSEL

Mrs. HANSEN. You discussed briefly the Denzel carousel. When do you expect to complete the refurbishing?

Mr. RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, it has been a hope of mine ever since I came to the Smithsonian that we could have a few outdoor activities for the children to remind us of the fact that a museum is not a sterile mausoleum. We have a rental carousel that is run by a man on a contract basis every summer outside of the Arts and Industries Building, in front of what is known as Smithsonan Park. We hope to have our own carousel some day. We have a beautiful one, the last one made by the Denzel family of New Jersey in the 1890's, which we purchased some years ago and which have been gradually restoring bit by bit. We had hoped that Charles Eames' design of an all-weather cover, largely glass, which would allow the carousel to be seen winter and summer, could be erected.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand it is a very enchanting carousel.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is. It conveys a sense of charm and fantasy which would electrify children. This is the meaning to us of the Smithsonian, the ability to attract and fascinate children and intrigue them. These are pictures of some of the animals that we have restored so far. As you see, they are masterworks of their kind. They are great folk carvings.

Mrs. HANSEN. Where was it made?

Mr. RIPLEY. New Jersey. By this German traditional family of woodcarvers that make carousel figures.

Mr. EVANS. Where would this be located?

Mr. RIPLEY. We have a little area known as Smithsonian Park, which lies between 9th and 12th along Independence and halfway out to the Mall. In that area is incorporated the Freer Gallery, the old Smithsonian castle building, the Arts and Industries Building, and the Hirshhorn. The side between Independence and the old Smithsonian Building is a large quadrangular court, bounded by two of these other buildings. It now has a whole assemblage of little rattletrap things like a quonset hut, horrid wooden buildings, a little old garage, and here and there a noble-tree struggling to maintain itself.

Mrs. HANSEN. Here is my contribution to the carousel.

Mr. RIPLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman. That brings us up to $119. I think we have ample open space right in this court area by the original Smithsonian Building. Of course, it would complement the Arts and Industries Building which itself looks like a set of circus tents. It is that world fair architecture of the 1870's. The castle is just a castle, and so to have a carousel associated with it is not inconsistent.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope your donations improve quickly.

Mr. RIPLEY. We were so overwhelmed by the generosity of Mr. Anderson.

Mrs. HANSEN. I was delighted to see that, it was one of his better articles.

Mr. RIPLEY. May I say, Madam Chairman, he volunteered to help us, rather than our going to him. It is a very nice gesture.

Mrs. HANSEN. I hope you receive sufficient donations, because I would like to see your carousel in operation. I like to see things for young people.

Mr. RIPLEY. So do I.

FLORA OF NORTH AMERICA

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has received numerous letters about the Flora North America project. With a total increase of almost $24 million in your 1974 budget, why were you unable to find a place for this $200,000 item?

Mr. RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, I would like to ask Dr. Challinor, the Assistant Secretary for Science, to speak to that.

Mr. CHALLINOR. Madam Chairman, we have a group of botanists throughout the country interested in this project.

Mrs. HANSEN. I ascertained that fact.

Mr. CHALLINOR. They were initially wholly funded by the National Science Foundation. About last year the National Science Foundation announced they would no longer fund this project to its ultimate completion.

It is going to cost between $800,000 and $900,000 a year for the next 5 or 6 years. The Smithsonian during this past period has been funding this to the tune of about $60,000 a year out of its own funds. The participating institutions, most of whom you have gotten letters from, are not really putting any cash in this at all. They were putting in their portions of the grants which they received from the National Science Foundation.

The National Science Foundation then said if the Smithsonian will for the first year get $200,000 in its own budget, they will give $600,000 for a total of $800,000 to support the botanical teams at other institutions. Then each successive year the National Science Foundation portion would decline, and the Smithsonian portion would increase, until by 1976 the Smithsonian portion would level off at about $900,000.

In Smithsonian terms, this is a large amount. The mechanism for carrying out the Flora of North America involved the use of an IBM computer designed for this. The Smithsonian has three computers, and we felt within our budget priorities it would be very hard to justify before Congress a request for a fourth computer system to support the Flora of North America in the fashion in which it was supposed to come to us.

We said, however if we can get $200,000 from Congress, going through the OMB-Congress budget procedure, we would certainly be willing to try.

Mrs. HANSEN. I take it OMB did not approve this project?

Mr. CHALLINOR. We did not get through OMB.

Mrs. HANSEN. The Flora of North America is probably one of the least interesting programs to OMB.

Mr. CHALLINOR. As a matter of policy, I would like to point out we do intend to keep this project going, but within the limits and control of the Smithsonian Institution. If we take over this project from the outside, the buck stops with us. It is our job to make it work with our contributors and under our control, which is, indeed, what we are continuing to do now.

We will have put in during 1973 about $61,000 of our own money, which I might add is considerably more than any of the other botanical organizations have done. We will continue to keep this project alive, but not at the scale at which it was originally planned.

PURPOSE OF FLORA OF NORTH AMERICA PROJECT

Mr. EVANS. I would like to have a further explanation of the purpose of this project.

Mr. CHALLINOR. This project is to put together under one series of volumes, via a computer, the record of all the plants in North America north of Mexico. This has been done already for mainland Soviet Union. They completed theirs in 1964, 34 volumes, without the use of a computer. The botanical gardens, herbaria, and other research organizations in Europe are in the process of making a Flora of Europe.

We have felt that the Flora of North America would be extremely useful to keep track of what plants and trees exist now in this country at this point in time.

Mrs. HANSEN. And what changes occur.

Mr. CHALLINOR. And the changes, exactly.

Mrs. HANSEN. Let me read you one paragraph from a letter I have received:

> Approximately 700 botanists in the United States and Canada have agreed to contribute their time and effort to complete an inventory of all the plants of North America. The Flora of North America program has been carried out for 6 years in the light of full international publicity. Many of the members of the Advisory Committee are distinguished botanists from Foreign countries, including the Soviet Union. The 11th International Botanical Congress is to be held in Leningrad in 1975, and a number of us will be present at that time. I must point out that we would be considerably embarrassed over the fact that the Soviet Union completed its own similar inventory of its plants in 1964 * * *.

Mr. CHALLINOR. This is a very worthwhile project which we endorse and support and which we intend to carry on to the limits that we feel we can best do.

Mr. RIPLEY. We will continue it if we can get money for it.

Mrs. HANSEN. You would not mind if the committee shifted and changed your priorities?

Mr. RIPLEY. No, ma'am.

"TECUMSEH" LEGAL MATTER

Mrs. HANSEN. On December 30, 1972 an article appeared in the Washington Post on the sunken ship *Tecumseh* in Mobile Bay. Is there money in your budget to pay for this? Why should the Government pay it?

Mr. RIPLEY. May I ask Mr. Brooks to answer the question you raised?

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Chairman, as you know, there was a judgment in the case of the *Tecumseh* against the Smithsonian Institution in the amount of $212,000.

Mrs. HANSEN. What was the judgment based on?

Mr. BROOKS. The judgment was based on a trial in the district court. The complaint was made by Expeditions Unlimited for certain damages they claimed had resulted to them.

Mrs. HANSEN. What were those damages?

Mr. BROOKS. These claims concerned lost profits and expenses.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much did they have invested?

Mr. BROOKS. I do not have that information.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you want to supply to the committee a complete, detailed summary of the judgment, and give us the highlights of that judgment? You were in the process of recovering the *Tecumseh*, were you not?

Mr. RIPLEY. Since the matter is still before the court, I can only speak generally at this point. We entered into a verbal and letter agreement, but no formal contract. They had the right to try to raise the money to raise the ship, and, if successful, they would carry out the operation of raising the ship.

They claim an infringement on a contractual basis, which we contested, that they were not given an adequate opportunity to sell TV, radio, photographic, and other rights and thereby raise the funds, get advance funds, because of actions of the Director of our Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, as I understood it. So they then brought a suit.

Apparently the case came to trial before a jury who were impressed by this argument. The head of our bureau had drowned in the meantime and was not there to rebut the case. He had been really handling it very much himself.

Our legal counsel's office did the best they could under the circumstances, but the jury seemed to be persuaded that the Smithsonian Institution, and the U.S. Government, should take care of this man who claimed to be having a very difficult time.

Mrs. HANSEN. The article says, "after the project foundered on the Smithsonian's budget problems, the firm brought suit in the U.S. District Court."

Mr. RIPLEY. This is after the fact. We did not supply funds, as I recall it, at all. It was purely on speculation.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, Expeditions Unlimited went ahead on their own?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes. This was a venture project on his part to raise his own funds. We put no funds into it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is going to pay the bill?

Mr. RIPLEY. It is still in litigation. There is a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict pending before the court. We have no way of knowing. I would say the whole thing is in limbo at the moment.

Mrs. HANSEN. There are no funds in the fiscal year 1974 budget for this activity?

Mr. RIPLEY. Certainly not.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why should you be required to pay this claim?

Mr. RIPLEY. We are not persuaded that there is a valid case here.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have received a letter from a museum director in regard to travel authority. Does the Smithsonian have authority to pay for travel and living expenses for museum personnel coming back here to work?

Mr. RIPLEY. Coming back from another State?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have budgeted items of expenditure for review panels under the Museum Act, as the National Science Foundation and other Government granting agencies do. If we summon a review panel of experts, museum personnel or otherwise, we do have a budgeted item for carrying some of their costs on a reimbursable basis.

TRAVELING EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH WORKSHOPS

Mrs. HANSEN. This letter relates to your workshops. "I notice under the National Museum Act you are now offering workshops in special areas to museum staff around the country. The only problem for a small museum in Washington"—or any other State—"is the high cost of travel to and from the District of Columbia and the lodging there, all of which must be paid by the local museums. Since our travel fund is only $1,200 per year, obviously our staff cannot take advantage of this opportunity. However, some museums can, and it should be to their benefit to do so. Frankly, I am at a loss to understand the travel funding situation."

Mr. RIPLEY. I think Mr. Perrot can speak to that directly, because he is in charge of the National Museum program.

Mr. PERROT. Madam Chairman, there is nothing, as far as I know, that legally prevents us from providing travel expenses.

Mrs. HANSEN. But you do not have funds in your budget for this activity?

Mr. PERROT. We do not have budgetary funds. We feel that institutions sending personnel should make some sort of commitment, moral as well as physical, to the further training of the members of their staff. The limitation now is one of funds, rather than anything else.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has received an increasing number of inquiries on this very subject, particularly from the smaller museums in the country. They do not have accessibility to the techniques that are badly needed.

As you are well aware, there is no well-trained cadre of museum directors in the United States, particularly west of the Mississippi.

There should be some discussion on developing cooperative programs between the States and the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. PERROT. May I add, we are encouraging museums to take a look at this with a view to distributing workshops as much as possible across the country.

Mrs. HANSEN. This could be one answer to the problem.

Mr. PERROT. We want those to be multiplied within the limitations of the funds available to support the workshop programs.

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN ARTIFACTS

Mrs. HANSEN. As I mentioned this morning, one of your employees was in Washington working with the Makahs. Temporarily they have their artifacts stored in an old building. They are interested in a museum for these artifacts.

Because of the customs of the tribe and their pride in the tribe, they do not want them moved from the tribal area. Yet, these artifacts are of great significance in their contribution to the entire history of North American Indians, particularly the Indians on the northwest coast. Because of their desire and the fact that they are not a wealthy tribe we are trying to encourage the preservation of these artifacts.

What are you doing to help these Indian tribes on such matters? If they reached a point where a building was feasible they would need advice on the type of building and what kind of preservation techniques to use.

Mr. PERROT. We have had several meetings with the Museum of Natural History and the Department of Anthropology addressing ourselves to just these questions. For example, representatives of the Navajo community came to Washington some months ago and we reviewed the plans for a new building. Members of the staff of the Museum of Natural History have gone on the site to assist them in sharpening and revising these plans.

The head of the Archives of American Anthropology is particularly concerned about the documentary history that the Navajos have.

We have an advisory service and encourage members of the staff of the Smithsonian to go out and assist wherever possible. We do not have funds nor do we see any way of obtaining funds in the immediate future to assist in construction.

Mrs. HANSEN. That program could be done in cooperation with the BIA through the BIA's economic development program.

The problem is that the authorizing committee has yet to approve this program.

PARKING AT THE ZOO

Mrs. HANSEN. I notice you plan to charge a fee to park at the zoo.

Mr. RIPLEY. Dr. Reed is here and is prepared to speak about the zoo parking.

Mr. REED. The parking fee at the zoo has been authorized by the Board of Regents. We believe it has the support of OMB in the context of considering ways to obtain financing of the parking facilities at the zoo.

The people who are using the parking lot will help defray some of the future cost of the parking development.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many cars can be parked at the zoo per day?

Mr. REED. We can park about 1,100 cars. We can shoehorn in a few more.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is there a fee to park at the zoo at the present time?

Mr. REED. No cost at the present time. We have never charged for admission or for parking at the zoo since 1890.

Mr. HANSEN. All of a sudden, you have decided to charge a dollar per car? Is this revenue sharing?

Mr. REED. A user tax, yes. Revenue sharing, no. At the present time, most of the major zoos in this country charge for parking cars.

Mrs. HANSEN. The major zoos of this country do not receive their operating funds from the Congress of the United States.

Mr. REED. I realize that.

Mrs. HANSEN. I have a news article that indicates you will have room for 2,200 cars, and there will be a terraced visitor space at a cost of $620,000. Are there any funds in your fiscal year 1974 budget for this project?

Mr. REED. If you are reading a news article, there are a few mistakes in that. The reporter was not quite accurate.

The money we have in the budget request before you today is for the design of the parking garage, certainly not the construction of it. The design will go into the tentative phases now, and partial working drawings.

Mrs. HANSEN. If you arrive at the zoo before 9 o'clock in the morning you are allowed to park for free?

Mr. REED. Yes. Hopefully, this will distribute our visitors out more over the day. We will not be denying a person who does not have a dollar. He can come to the zoo.

Mrs. HANSEN. Provided he arrives before 9 o'clock?

Mr. REED. If he brings his car before 9 o'clock in the morning. We are not denying the person who does not have the dollar. He will be using the zoo. This will spread our visitor load out, making it more enjoyable for everyone.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have legislative authority to charge for parking?

Mr. REED. It is my understanding that we have sufficient authorization already for this.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert justification pages A-1 through A-77 in the record at this point.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

FISCAL YEAR 1974 ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Organization and Performance

Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian Institution is an independent establishment devoted to public education, basic research, and national service in the arts, sciences, and history. Centered on the Mall in Washington, D. C., it also operates major facilities and activities elsewhere in Washington, across the country, and overseas.

One of the world's leading research centers, the Smithsonian is also the world's largest museum complex, attracting, with the Zoo, upward of twenty million visitors yearly as well as additional millions who view traveling exhibits. It possesses more than 70 million objects and specimens, about three percent of which are on public display and the rest used for basic research.

This complex includes as major components four history and science museums: the combined National Museum of Natural History and National Museum of Man, the National Museum of History and Technology, and the National Air and Space Museum. A fifth, the National Armed Forces Historical Museum Park, is in the planning stage under an advisory group established by Congress. There are six art museums: the Freer Gallery of Art, the separately administered National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the National Portrait Gallery, the Renwick Gallery, and the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design in New York. A seventh, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, is being constructed on the Mall. Each of these museums has or plans extensive research and public service activities.

There are other major components of the Smithsonian in Washington. The Radiation Biology Laboratory plays a unique role in the study of the effects of solar radiation. The National Zoological Park, with facilities in Rock Creek Valley, annually attracts more than four million visitors. The national cultural center, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, is a separately administered bureau of the Smithsonian under a separate Board of Trustees. The Smithsonian's other performing arts activities cover a wide spectrum--puppet shows to classical concerts to a college drama festival. A Festival of American Folklife is presented each year on the Mall with representation from every region of the country and an annual attendance of over half a million persons.

Also in Washington, the innovative Anacostia Neighborhood Museum operates in a low-income area of the city in cooperation with the local community. There is an oceanographic sorting center at the Washington Navy Yard. In addition, a center for advanced study, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, is underway at the Smithsonian.

Smithsonian facilities and activities stretch across the nation and the world. Chief among these installations elsewhere is the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which itself operates major installations in other parts of the United States and field stations in several nations around the globe. Other national and international facilities include the 350-acre Belmont Conference Center in nearby Maryland; the 2,000-acre Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies; centers in New York, Boston, Detroit, and San Francisco supporting the work of the Washington-based Archives of American Art; an oceanographic sorting center in Salammbo, Tunisia, whose work parallels the programs of the Institution's oceanographic center in Washington; and the highly regarded Tropical Research Institute centered in Panama.

A wide range of programs is conducted in cooperation with other institutions, several dozen universities, and government agencies here in the United States and on every continent. The Institution offers its facilities and intellectual resources for research and education, from the elementary to postgraduate levels, in hundreds of areas of Smithsonian scientific and cultural interest.

More than two thousand scientific expeditions to the corners of the world have been sponsored or participated in by staff members over the decades. The Smithsonian participates in continuing research projects in many nations abroad, in some cases using United States Government surplus commodity funds for this purpose.

For more than a century, the Smithsonian has circulated a wide range of research and other publications here and abroad. Today, a number of its components are engaged in varying aspects of publication, distribution, exchange, and information-retrieval services. Communications activities also include radio, television, and motion picture programs.

The Smithsonian Associates, a dues-paying membership program set up in 1965, has about 10,000 members in the Washington area. In other parts of the nation, more than 350,000 members receive the monthly magazine Smithsonian.

Management Effectiveness

The management of this complex organization places unusual demands on identifying, implementing, and reviewing needed management initiatives. In recognition of this, over the past year the Smithsonian has taken the following steps:

1. Within the Office of the Secretary it has created a focus for identifying and reviewing emerging issues which impact on the longer-range development of the Institution's programs.

2. Mechanisms have been established whereby bureau and office personnel are provided fuller opportunities to participate constructively in Institutional decision-making.

3. Investigative work has been assigned to key research, technical, and administrative teams in selected areas of activity. The objective of the assignments is a thorough assessment of important program areas with high public significance; such as, exhibits preparation, protection of the National Collections, and general public services.

Through these and other efforts the Institution will ensure that its research, education, and other national service activities will be conducted effectively.

FY 1974 Budget Estimates and Objectives

For FY 1974 the Institution is requesting the following appropriations:

	FY 1973 Appropriations	Requested Increase	FY 1974 Estimate
Salaries and Expenses	$51,633,000	$ 4,805,000	$56,438,000
Science Information Exchange	1,600,000	65,000	1,665,000
Special Foreign Currency Program	3,500,000	5,500,000	9,000,000
Construction and Planning	18,689,000	13,381,000	32,070,000
	$75,422,000	$23,751,000	$99,173,000

Highlights of the budget requests are as follows.

A. "Salaries and Expenses"

1972 Appropriation	1973 Appropriation	1974 Estimate
$44,701,000	$51,633,000	$56,438,000

This appropriation provides for the regular operating programs in the museums, galleries, zoological park, research laboratories, and other program units; for special projects of an Institution-wide nature; and for program support activities. This funding is allocated by major groups as follows (organizational allocation appears on pages A-2 through A-3):

	FY 1973 Base	Increase	FY 1974 Estimate
Science	$18,162,000	$1,585,000	$19,747,000
History and Art	7,250,000	515,000	7,765,000
Public Service	2,087,000	174,000	2,261,000
Museum Programs	5,364,000	701,000	6,065,000
Special Programs	2,955,000	494,000	3,449,000
Administration, Protection, and Support	7,379,000	620,000	7,999,000
Buildings Management	8,436,000	716,000	9,152,000
Totals	$51,633,000	$4,805,000	$56,438,000

Major purposes to be served by the requested funding increase include:

--The projected higher costs of current employees caused by periodic step increases and by legislated pay raises for wage board employees ($750,000)

--Research, aircraft and spacecraft restoration, and exhibits planning and preparation for the new National Air and Space Museum. Now under construction, the Museum is scheduled to open to the public in July 1976 ($765,000)

--Support of basic science in the National Museum of Natural History and Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory ($200,000)

--Operations of the popular National Zoological Park ($150,000)

--Collections documentation and preservation in the National Museum of History and Technology ($150,000)

--Preparations for opening the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden to the public in the spring of 1974 ($150,000)

--Conservation of collections to guard against further deterioration and loss ($100,000)

--Preparation of exhibits, scholarly projects, and national outreach activities for the American Revolution Bicentennial ($1,000,000)

--Support of the general exhibits program in the face of a growing workload ($300,000)

--Additional grants under the National Museum Act in behalf of the museum profession ($100,000)

--Protection and security of buildings, exhibits, collections, and visitors and buildings maintenance and custodial operations ($875,000)

--All other research, education, public service, administration, and support activities ($265,000)

93-397 O - 73 - 53

B. Science Information Exchange

1972 Appropriation	1973 Appropriation	1974 Estimate
$1,600,000	$1,600,000	$1,665,000

A funding increase of $65,000 is requested to help meet the essential costs of maintaining and developing data input on research in progress as a national information service to the federal and nonfederal research communities.

C. Special Foreign Currency Program

1972 Appropriation	1973 Appropriation	1974 Estimate
$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$9,000,000

The need is to provide adequate support, without a drain on hard dollars, for overseas archaeological work, systematic and environmental biology, astrophysical and earth sciences studies, and museum programs. The development and expansion of regular programs, as well as the opening of important new research possibilities, especially in India, Poland, Pakistan, and Burma, have resulted in a rising demand for excess foreign currency funds by American institutions of higher learning. The FY 1974 request also urges funding to complete the United States contribution to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve the archaeological monuments in Nubia with one final payment of $4,000,000 equivalent in "excess" Egyptian pounds.

D. Planning, Renovation, Restoration, and Construction

1972 Appropriation	1973 Appropriation	1974 Estimate
$6,347,000	$18,689,000	$32,070,000

Included in the FY 1974 budget are three appropriation requests. An amount of $3,850,000 is required for the National Zoological Park to permit construction of the major new lion and tiger exhibit; planning and design of parking, exhibit, and other visitor and staff services; and repairs to existing facilities. Funding of $1,220,000 is sought for restoration, renovation, and improvement of other Smithsonian buildings and property, including the Mt. Hopkins Observatory. And, an appropriation of $27,000,000 is requested to liquidate the balance of the contract authority provided in the FY 1973 budget for the construction of the National Air and Space Museum.

Details on each of these operating and construction programs appear in the following sections of this budget.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

Summary of Increase

Appropriation Act, FY 1973	$51,633,000
FY 1974 Request	56,438,000
Requested Increase	$ 4,805,000

(Dollars in thousands)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
"Salaries and Expenses"
Summary of the 1972 and 1973 Appropriations and the 1974 Estimates

Page No.	Unit	1972 Actual Pos.	1972 Actual Amount	1973 Approp Pos.	1973 Approp Amount	1974 Estimate Pos.	1974 Estimate Amount	Analysis of Increases Nec Pay	Analysis of Increases Pos.	Analysis of Increases Amount
	Science									
A-6	Assistant Secretary for Science	9	$170	9	$123	9	$126	$3	0	$0
A-7	National Museum of Natural History	335	5,676	340	6,442	345	6,680	138	5	100
A-9	Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	57	2,653	57	2,999	57	3,108	9	0	100
A-10	Smithsonian Tropical Research Inst.	52	843	58	906	58	921	15	0	0
A-11	Radiation Biology Laboratory	46	1,105	48	1,354	48	1,373	19	0	0
A-13	Office of Environmental Sciences	32	682	33	719	33	732	13	0	0
A-14	Chesapeake Bay Center	10	160	10	140	15	232	2	5	90
A-16	National Air and Space Museum	44	754	56	1,070	76	1,852	17	20	765
A-18	Center for the Study of Man	10	202	12	243	15	317	4	3	70
A-19	National Zoological Park	286	3,827	286	4,166	286	4,406	90	0	150
	Subtotal Science	881	$16,072	909	$18,162	942	$19,747	$310	33	$1,275
	History and Art									
A-21	Assistant Secretary for History & Art	9	$221	9	$184	9	$187	$3	0	$0
A-22	Museum of History and Technology	155	2,457	161	2,835	164	3,040	55	3	150
A-24	National Collection of Fine Arts	72	1,221	75	1,396	77	1,493	22	2	75
A-26	National Portrait Gallery	39	924	43	1,052	43	1,068	16	0	0
A-28	Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	21	623	23	1,166	37	1,319	3	14	150
A-30	Freer Gallery of Art	8	78	14	186	14	191	5	0	0
A-31	Archives of American Art	11	193	11	190	12	223	3	1	30
A-33	National Armed Forces Museum Adv Bd	6	131	6	134	6	136	2	0	0
A-34	Smithsonian Archives	6	81	7	107	7	108	1	0	0
	Subtotal History and Art	327	$5,929	349	$7,250	369	$7,765	$110	20	$405
	Public Service									
A-35	Assistant Secretary for Public Service	6	$147	6	$106	8	$126	$2	2	$18
A-36	Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	15	206	18	267	21	302	4	3	31
A-37	Office of International Activities	9	140	10	160	11	206	5	1	41
A-38	International Exchange Service	9	147	9	160	9	168	8	0	0
A-39	Division of Performing Arts	7	265	9	303	10	345	3	1	39
A-40	Office of Public Affairs	12	372	12	281	12	284	3	0	0
A-41	Smithsonian Institution Press	25	816	25	810	26	830	4	1	16
	Subtotal Public Service	83	$2,093	89	$2,087	97	$2,261	$29	8	$145

(Dollars in thousands)

Page No.	Unit	1972 Actual Pos.	1972 Actual Amount	1973 Approp Pos.	1973 Approp Amount	1974 Estimate Pos.	1974 Estimate Amount	Analysis of Increases Nec Pay	Analysis of Increases Pos.	Analysis of Increases Amount
	Museum Programs									
A-42	Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs	9	$250	9	$319	9	$321	$2	0	$0
A-43	Conservation-Analytical Laboratory	13	195	14	269	19	371	2	5	100
A-44	Office of Exhibits Programs	158	2,580	148	2,552	163	2,904	52	15	300
A-45	Office of the Registrar	31	323	31	368	31	373	5	0	0
A-46	Smithsonian Institution Libraries	59	864	63	1,058	66	1,117	9	4	50
A-47	Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service	0	0	0	0	5	80	0	4	80
A-50	National Museum Act	3	600	3	798	3	899	1	0	100
	Subtotal Museum Programs	273	$4,812	268	$5,364	296	$6,065	$71	28	$630
	Special Programs									
A-52	Introduction									
A-53	American Revolution Bicentennial Pro.	2	$356	2	$754	2	$1,754	$0	0	$1,000
A-55	Environmental Sciences Program	8	268	8	273	8	175	2	0	-100
A-56	Major Exhibition Program	0	525	0	749	0	319	0	0	-430
A-59	Academic and Educational Programs	22	653	23	729	24	751	7	1	15
A-61	Research Awards	0	425	0	450	0	450	0	0	0
	Subtotal Special Programs	32	$2,227	33	$2,955	34	$3,449	$9	1	$485
	Administrative and Support Activities									
A-62	Office of The Secretary	22	$391	24	$425	25	$459	$6	1	28
A-63	Office of General Counsel	9	213	10	192	11	222	5	1	25
A-64	Office of the Treasurer	33	647	35	754	36	788	9	1	25
A-65	Office of Personnel Administration	30	419	33	479	33	493	4	0	10
A-66	Office of Audits	5	116	6	107	8	138	1	2	30
A-67	Office of Equal Opportunity	3	64	3	63	5	103	0	2	40
A-68	Photo Services Division	26	368	29	520	29	526	6	0	0
A-69	Information Systems Division	14	267	17	322	18	349	7	1	20
A-71	Supply Division	21	365	21	404	23	425	6	2	15
A-72	Management Analysis Office	10	168	10	186	12	217	6	2	25
A-73	Protection Services	291	3,506	332	3,780	378	4,098	40	46	278
A-75	Other	10	165	10	147	11	181	12	1	22
	Subtotal Admin. & Support Act.	474	$6,689	530	$7,379	589	$7,999	$102	59	$518
A-76	Buildings Management	500	$6,988	521	$8,436	594	$9,152	$119	73	$597
	Total	2,570	$44,810	2,699	$51,633	2,921	$56,438	$750	222	$4,055

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
NECESSARY PAY AND RELATED BENEFITS

An increase of $750,000 is required for personnel compensation and personnel benefits for the projected higher costs in FY 1974 of FY 1973 staff. The operations of the Smithsonian have been carefully reviewed and $284,000 have been absorbed. These higher costs result from the following actions:

a. To finance periodic step increases made in accordance with the Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964 and with currently prevailing practices in the wage scale	$755,000
b. To finance wage raises for the wage grade, wage leader, and wage supervisor employees and for the manual employees in Panama	$329,000
c. Offset by savings due to reducing average general schedule grade level	-50,000
d. Absorbed	-284,000
Total request for Necessary Pay	$750,000

The cost of the General Schedule pay raise effective January 7, 1973, is not included in the above request. The Office of Management and Budget advises that the cost of this pay raise may be handled as a supplemental in FY 1974.

Periodic step increases are made in accordance with Government Employees Salary Reform Act of 1964 and prevailing practices in the wage system. The apparent cost of these increases was determined through a position-by-position study and has been offset by the effect of employees leaving the Smithsonian and not receiving their within-grades and by employing new personnel at lower steps than previous incumbents. This salary increase would average approximately $272 for within-grades of employees in their present positions. In the past the amount was also offset by the effects of promotions of employees in their present positions. The current control on promotions in order to lower the average grade of General Schedule employees has had the effect of reducing these savings. Savings from control of grade rise, however, have been applied. Total additional costs in FY 1974 of periodic increases (the additional costs of annualizing periodics granted in FY 1973 and the costs in FY 1974 of new periodic steps granted in that year) are estimated at $755,000. An amount of $522,000 is requested.

The Smithsonian Institution employs over 700 wage employees. In FY 1973 the wage board employees are expected to benefit from four pay actions:

--On August 20, 1972, the non-supervisory wage grade employees in grades 1 through 4 received a salary increase ranging from one cent per hour to nine cents per hour.

--The number of steps in the wage grade series was three for non-supervisory and leader personnel. The steps will be extended to five for non-supervisory and leader personnel on or before April 20, 1973. Since the time in grade from step 1 through 3 was only 18 months most wage personnel are already in step 3. The waiting period to go to step four is understood to be two years. Therefore, approximately 60 percent of the wage employees in the non-supervisory and leader scales will go to step 4.

--A new wage review was ordered for the entire wage structure of non-supervisory, leader, and supervisory personnel. This raise was made effective October 29, 1972. Because of the Administration's wage and price controls this raise was limited to 5.5 percent.

--In addition, the manual employees at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama received a raise in July 1972 and are expected to receive another raise in July 1973.

The request for $228,000 is to help finance the annual cost in FY 1974 of these four wage raises. The actual cost of these raises was estimated at $329,000.

Necessary Pay by Unit: (Dollars in thousands)

Unit	Periodic Step Inc.	Wage Raise	Total
Assistant Secretary for Science	3		3
National Museum of Natural History	138		138
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	9		9
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	13	2	15
Radiation Biology Laboratory	6	13	19
Office of Environmental Sciences	10	3	13
Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies	2		2
National Air and Space Museum	15	2	17
Center for the Study of Man	4		4
National Zoological Park	30	60	90
Assistant Secretary for History and Art	3		3
National Museum of History and Technology	55		55
National Collection of Fine Arts	22		22
National Portrait Gallery	16		16
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	3		3
Freer Gallery of Art	4	1	5
Archives of American Art	3		3
National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board	2		2
Smithsonian Archives	1		1
Assistant Secretary for Public Service	2		2
Anacostia Neighborhood Museum	4		4
Office of International Activities	5		5
International Exchange Service	3	5	8
Division of Performing Arts	3		3
Office of Public Affairs	3		3
Smithsonian Institution Press	4		4
Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs	2		2
Conservation-Analytical Laboratory	2		2
Office of Exhibits Programs	37	15	52
Office of the Registrar	5		5
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	9		9
National Museum Act	1		1
Environmental Sciences Program	2		2
Academic and Educational Programs	7		7
Office of the Secretary	6		6
Office of General Counsel	5		5
Office of the Treasurer	9		9
Office of Personnel Administration	4		4
Office of Audits	1		1
Photographic Services Division	6		6
Information Systems Division	7		7
Supply Division	6		6
Management Analysis Office	6		6
Protection Services	40		40
Other	1	11	12
Buildings Management	3	116	119
Total, Necessary Pay and Related Benefits	522	228	750

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	9	-	9
11 Personnel Compensation.....	100	3	103
12 Personnel Benefits.....	9		9
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	6		6
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1		1
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	4		4
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	1		1
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	123	3	126
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		3	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

This Office is responsible for overall planning, coordinating, and reviewing the progress of thirteen science bureaus and programs within the Institution. No program fund increase is requested for FY 1974.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE

1972 Actual..... $170,000
1973 Appropriation..... $123,000
1974 Estimate..... $126,000

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science advises and assists the Secretary in planning, implementing, and reviewing the progress of Smithsonian science programs. This office assists in planning, coordinating, and reviewing the work of the various scientific bureaus and offices within the Smithsonian. The bureaus reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Science are the National Museum of Natural History, the Radiation Biology Laboratory, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the National Zoological Park, the National Air and Space Museum, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, the Office of Environmental Sciences, the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, the Center for the Study of Man, the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, and Fort Pierce. This office is also responsible for the administration of the Research Awards Program and the Environmental Sciences Program.

No program increase is being sought for this office. An amount of $3,000 is sought for necessary pay.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	340	5	345
11 Personnel Compensation.....	4,954	164	5,118
12 Personnel Benefits.....	409	14	423
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	109	6	115
22 Transportation of Things....	5	1	6
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	21	2	23
24 Printing and Reproduction...	4	1	5
25 Other Services.....	385	10	395
26 Supplies and Materials.....	123	10	133
31 Equipment.....	432	30	462
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	6,442	238	6,680
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		138	
Program.....		100	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Correct Museum Support Deficiencies (5 positions; $100,000). This museum serves as a national and international center for the natural sciences. It maintains the largest reference collections in the nation and conducts a broad program of identification and documentation, collections management, research, exhibits, and education--including collaborative projects with universities and other institutions. A serious imbalance exists between the professional research curatorial staff and the support personnel and resources available for their efforts (museum technicians, illustrators, assistants, typists, equipment, supplies, etc.). The increase requested (the third in a program originally planned to span three years) will permit continued progress toward the support ratios recommended by the Office of Science and Technology Panel on Systematics and Taxonomy in the Federal Government. Five museum technicians ($40,000) are requested, along with support funds ($60,000) for travel, other services, laboratory supplies, and scientific and storage equipment.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

1972 Actual..... $5,676,000
1973 Appropriation..... $6,442,000
1974 Estimate..... $6,680,000

This Museum serves as a national and international center for the natural sciences. It maintains the largest reference collections in the Nation (over 55 million objects) and conducts a broad program of basic research on man, plants, animals, fossil organisms, rocks, minerals, and materials from outer space. Its research is concerned with classification, distribution, analysis, and environmental and ecological relationships. Its fundamental studies in systematics and biology are providing new information required for the solution of major national problems of conservation and pollution, food production, improvement of medical knowledge, and for planning national and international programs leading to predictive ecology and environmental management.

Several million persons each year, including many thousands of school children in organized tours, visit the exhibits. It engages in joint educational programs with universities by teaching courses, training graduate students, conducting science seminars, and providing leadership in the improvement of museum techniques, collections management, especially through the application of computer technology.

The National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) has the legal responsibility (20 U.S.C. 59) to serve as the ultimate Federal repository of all collections and objects of natural history, archaeology, and ethnology made by agencies of the Government when no longer needed by those agencies for investigations in progress. Additionally, the NMNH is the repository for numerous extremely valuable collections obtained from other sources, such as the scientific community, academic institions, as well as many private individuals. Because the Museum is the national repository, it has responsibilities far beyond the research of its own staff. It assists both the layman and the scientist with identification, lends specimens for research, and safeguards the tangible results of research. As the National Museum, it has inherent responsibility to provide leadership for other museums and institutions in good collections management techniques.

The National Museum of Natural History has in its collections approximately one-third of all the natural history specimens in the United States. There is no other single repository anywhere with so much documentary materials for determining the composition of the biota in various parts of the world from millions of years ago to the present. For these reasons, the controlled acquisition, protection, and increased availability of the National Collections for study and exhibit continues to occupy a high priority.

For FY 1974, the Museum is requesting an additional $100,000 to further correct imbalances that exist between the levels of professional staff and the support effort necessary for proper curation of and research with the Natural History collections. An additional $138,000 is required for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

The increased funding provided to the Museum in FY 1972 and 1973 has enabled it to make substantial progress in correcting the curatorial and research support shortages relating to the Museum's operation which were initially identified in that year's budget presentation. This program is an essential part of the total efforts to make the Museum and its collections more useful to those institutions and agencies needing the expertise which the Museum can offer to their basic research activities.

At the end of FY 1970 the Museum's ratio of support personnel to scientist was 1.10 to 1.00. This had the effect of forcing the scientific staff to spend a high percentage of its time on clerical and technical duties at the expense of research and scholarship, exhibits planning, and other professional level activity. Notable improvements in this ratio have been made as shown in the following table.

Ratios of Man-Years of Effort Between Support and Professionals 1/

FY	Support Staff	Scientists	Ratio
1971/actual	130	103	1.26:1.00
1972/actual	154	108	1.42:1.00
1973/esti.	172	111	1.55:1.00
1974/esti.	177	111	1.59:1.00

1/ Ratios apply to personnel assigned directly to science support. They exclude personnel in EDP applications and NMNH director's office.

Already the additional support staffing granted in the past two fiscal years has resulted in the benefit of increased productivity of both the scientists and the higher level technical personnel. The additional support staffing requested for FY 1974 will enable the Museum to continue to move toward the support ratio of two technical and clerical personnel for each scientist which had originally been set as a target for FY 1973. When the NMNH experiences a ratio of 2 support personnel per scientist, an evaluation at this level of support will be made before requesting any additional funds to enable the establishment of the three to one relationship goal recommended in 1969 by the Office of Science and Technology Panel on Systematics and Taxonomy in the Federal Government. Of the proposed $100,000 increase, $40,000 is associated with the five additional technical positions being sought.

The balance of the requested increase, $60,000, is requested to continue to improve current levels of funding for other non-personnel support. This includes $30,000 for equipment items, which with the base funding allowed in FY 1973 would place the museum's ability to acquire and replace needed museum and scientific equipment at an annual funding level of about $213,000. A large part of the necessary equipment purchases is related to special scientific instrumentation and proper and adequate storage of the constantly growing collections. The scientific equipment is frequently complex and costly, but is essential to acquire if the research scientists are to keep abreast of the developing techniques of their specialties. The storage requirements of the National Collections continue to increase at a pace which outstrips current capacity to house them in spite of increasingly selective acquisition procedures. The original goal through FY 1975 was to increase the funds available for equipment purchase and replacement to an annual level of approximately $500,000. At that point operating experience would be evaluated to determine the optimum level for equipment funding.

The balance of the increase ($30,000) will be directed at allowing small growth of other support to keep pace with the increasing pressures resulting from recent program growth, and to continue to improve the substandard levels of funding which are available to each professional for field research, normal supplies and materials, and other centrally provided services.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	57	-	57
11 Personnel Compensation.....	1,202	8	1,210
12 Personnel Benefits.....	102	1	103
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	72		72
22 Transportation of Things....	34	5	39
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	239	25	264
24 Printing and Reproduction...	17	2	19
25 Other Services.....	1,113	38	1,151
26 Supplies and Materials.....	119	15	134
31 Equipment.....	101	15	116
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	2,999	109	3,108

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	9
Program.....	100

Specification of Increase (Program):

General Research Support ($100,000). The study of astrophysics continues to grow in importance, both for its fundamental, long-range implications and for the more immediate concerns of man and his planet. To continue these investigations and to preserve the ability to shift emphasis to cope with new, important problems, the observatory requires an increase of $100,000. In the face of rising costs, this amount will allow the SAO to maintain the existing level of research support (such as computer time and rental of laboratory space) to investigations of distant objects in the universe, the solar system, and the earth as a planet. It also will keep observational and laboratory instrumentation current with the state of the art. With funds in the base appropriation, the observatory will continue the phased development and fabrication of the Multi Mirror Telescope in cooperation with the University of Arizona.

SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

1972 Actual..... $2,653,000
1973 Appropriation..... $2,999,000
1974 Estimate..... $3,108,000

For more than 80 years the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) has conducted research in problems of astrophysics selected for their significance. As pursued by the Observatory, astrophysics ranges from investigations of distant objects in the universe to studies of the solar system and the earth as a planet.

At one extreme of this range, scientists at the Observatory are concerned with the nature of quasars, of distant galaxies, and of energetic processes in distant parts of the universe. These are some of the most important topics to modern astronomers, who suspect that they may be observing fundamental physical processes previously unknown to mankind. As the investigation of these profound topics has unfolded, SAO has put increasing emphasis on high energy astrophysics. This emphasis is manifest in ground-based gamma-ray observations from Arizona and Australia, in a growing involvement in X-ray astronomy, and in the development of a major balloon-borne telescope for infrared observations.

At the other extreme of the range of programs, scientists at the Observatory are deeply committed to analysis of new solar data from both ground and spacecraft observatories. In recent years, substantial opportunities for important new understandings of solar phenomena have brought the observatory to stress this line of research. Still closer to home, the newly embraced concepts of global tectonics and continental drift, when fully understood, may provide the insight for such practical matters as predicting the probability of earthquakes occurring in given locations. These aspects of the earth as a planet are also receiving renewed emphasis, because the Observatory has particular expertise in the astronomical observations that can clarify them.

The FY 1974 budget request shows an additional $100,000 for general program support and $9,000 for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

The study of astrophysics continues to grow in importance, both for its fundamental, long-range implications and for the more immediate concerns of man for his planet. To continue these investigations and to preserve the ability to shift emphasis to cope with new, important problems, the Observatory requires an increase of $100,000. In the face of rising costs, this sum will allow the Observatory to maintain the existing level of research support, such as computer time and rental of laboratory space, to the programs described above, and to keep its observational and laboratory instrumentation current with the state of the art.

During FY 1973 and 1974 the Observatory will continue the major project of the phased development and fabrication, in cooperation with the University of Arizona, of the Multi Mirror Telescope. This telescope to be installed at the Observatory's Mt. Hopkins facility will be the world's third largest telescope and the largest ever designed for infrared astronomy. Of unique innovative design, consisting of six 72-inch telescopes mounted around a central axis to produce a light-collecting power equivalent to a conventional 176-inch instrument, the MMT will serve observers from both the Smithsonian and the University as well as from other institutions around the world.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	58	-	58
11 Personnel Compensation.....	615	14	629
12 Personnel Benefits.....	83	1	84
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	28		28
22 Transportation of Things....	7		7
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	30		30
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....	63		63
26 Supplies and Materials.....	45		45
31 Equipment.....	34		34
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	906	15	921
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		15	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The work of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute is directed towards increasing our knowledge of tropical environments. In the tropics, the great diversity of plant and animal life provides unusually favorable opportunities for the analysis of fundamental biological problems of worldwide applicability and significance. The ultimate aims of STRI are to increase and refine knowledge of fundamental aspects of biology and to provide some of the essential data for intelligent conservation and management of environments. The large number of visitors from universities and institutions in all parts of the world, and the volume of highly regarded publications resulting each year from research conducted at the Institute are indicative of the relevance of its research. No program fund increase is requested for FY 1974.

SMITHSONIAN TROPICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1972 Actual..... $843,000
1973 Appropriation..... $906,000
1974 Estimate..... $921,000

Established 26 years ago to foster understanding of tropical environments and organisms and to administer the Laboratory and field station on Barro Colorado Island, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) has become a center of excellence for the training of advanced students and for research by staff and visiting scientists. In FY 1972, twenty-six seminars were given at STRI, and it received 797 visitors from universities and institutions in the U.S. and 38 foreign countries.

The primary concern of the bureau is the relationship between environment and survival. This is a vital relationship and one which can perhaps be studied and reported on more readily and profitably in the tropics, the habitat of more than one-half of mankind, than elsewhere. There is more material available for analysis in the tropics (with their diverse biotas and complexity of competitive processes and interactions); and, most important from a practical point of view, the material is available for year-round field study. Within the tropics, the region of the Isthmus of Panama is particularly convenient because of its accessibility and the variety of habitats, marine as well as terrestrial, which occur in proximity to one another.

The ultimate aims of STRI are to increase and refine knowledge of fundamental aspects of biology and to provide essential data for intelligent conservation and management of environments in diverse geographical areas. In FY 1972, research conducted at the Institute resulted in more than 36 publications, including articles in the world's leading biological journals.

In the past, STRI has concentrated upon a defined range of habitats (such as humid forests and marine reefs) and organisms (such as terrestrial vertebrates, certain arthropods, and corals and their associates). There is an urgent need to extend analysis to other areas and environments (grasslands for example) and other kinds of animals and plants, and to start more detailed investigations of the biological and climatic effects of different types of human subsistence patterns, in the past as well as the present. The picture must be placed in both comparative and historical perspective in order to be fully comprehensible.

In FY 1974, no funding increases are being requested for this activity except necessary pay ($15,000). This assumes that existing projects will be terminated or reduced in scale as new programs develop.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	48	-	48
11 Personnel Compensation.....	604	17	621
12 Personnel Benefits.....	51	2	53
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	10		10
22 Transportation of Things....	4		4
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	360		360
24 Printing and Reproduction...	4		4
25 Other Services.....	60		60
26 Supplies and Materials.....	50		50
31 Equipment.....	211		211
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	1,354	19	1,373
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		19	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The research of the Laboratory consists of three principal areas: regulatory biology, environmental biology, and carbon-14 dating. From the initial charge that it be concerned with the effects of the sun's energy on earth's life, a major portion of the program of the Laboratory has been devoted to the study of the responses of living organisms to various qualities and intensities of radiant energy. Of particular interest to the health sciences is the continuing development of a scanning radiometer for measuring sunlight, especially in the ultraviolet. No program funding increase is requested in the FY 1974 budget.

RADIATION BIOLOGY LABORATORY

1972 Actual..... $1,105,000
1973 Appropriation..... $1,354,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,373,000

Light is a key controlling environmental factor for the development and growth of biological systems. The storage of solar radiation as chemical energy in photosynthesis is basic for all life on earth. However, the utilization of this energy is regulated by subtle changing signals of light quality, duration, and intensity. A primary objective of the Laboratory's efforts is to explain the influences of the various factors in the environment--light, temperature, humidity, and atmospheric content--on the growth and development cycles of plants and to characterize the mechanisms through which environmental signals eventually manifest their effects on the developmental processes in living organisms. This objective is accomplished by studying environmental influences on plant growth and development in the Laboratory under controlled conditions using biochemical, biophysical, and physiological techniques and then verifying the importance of these processes in nature by monitoring the natural, dynamic environment. Such programs of research by their very nature are long-term and require the concerted team efforts of many scientific disciplines.

The research of the Laboratory consists of three principal areas: (1) regulatory biology, (2) environmental biology, and (3) carbon-14 dating. From the initial charge that it be concerned with the effects of the sun's energy on earth's life, a major portion of the program of the Radiation Biology Laboratory (RBL) has been devoted to the study of the responses of living organisms to various qualities and intensities of radiant energy.

Since its inception in 1928, the Laboratory has pioneered research on the influences of the spectral quality of visible light on plant growth and development. The present experimental program is of greater scope than in any other single laboratory in the country and perhaps in the world. The complexity of the problems studied is demonstrated by the number of disciplines within the program, which has a range through physiology, cytology, biochemistry, biophysics, physics, engineering, electron microscopy, and morphology. The Laboratory has been credited with major contributions in the field of photobiology.

In FY 1974 a budget increase of $19,000 is requested for necessary pay for staff.

The Laboratory has a phased major objective the completion of the relocated facility at Rockville, and the elimination of program shortages. In FY 1973-74, based on a design effort nearing completion, the RBL plans to erect an environmental plant growing facility at the Rockville site as a replacement for the "greenhouse" now in use behind the original Smithsonian Building on the Mall. Funds for this facility are available in the Restoration and Renovation of Buildings account which provided for the relocation of the Laboratory.

A significant deficiency exists in the regulatory biology program, a research area of major emphasis that is primarily concerned with light-controlled plant and animal responses. These responses, influenced by light signals of varying degrees, help to trigger major changes in the reproductive and life cycles of plants, and in the migratory patterns of birds and animals. The FY 1973 funding level will allow continued progress to be made in outfitting and completing controlled growth rooms over the next several years. About $60,000 should be available in the current base for this purpose. When a prototype room is completed, tested, and made operational, additional funding requirements for equipping the balance of the Laboratory's rooms will be determined.

In FY 1974, it is important that the Laboratory continue its program for development of a scanning radiometer for measuring sunlight, especially in the ultraviolet. Numerous requests have been received for this data from other researchers including those in the Department of Transportation, International Biological Program, and Environmental Protection Agency. At present the data which have been produced in the Laboratory for the past several years are the only data available. These data may allow for long term predictions about the influence of man on the environment. In addition, the ultraviolet data are of interest to the health sciences, since changes in ultraviolet are associated with skin cancer frequencies. Our current radiometers for the visible can be readily adapted for ultraviolet use at considerable saving to the Federal agencies.

These instruments will provide needed information concerning the amount of ultraviolet energy, as well as better define the short wavelength limits of ultraviolet radiation for agencies already using current monitoring data.

93-397 O - 73 - 54

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	33	-	33
11 Personnel Compensation.....	527	12	539
12 Personnel Benefits.....	44	1	45
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	24		24
22 Transportation of Things....	3		3
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	26		26
24 Printing and Reproduction...	11		11
25 Other Services.....	26		26
26 Supplies and Materials.....	30		30
31 Equipment.....	28		28
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	719	13	732
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		13	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Office of Environmental Sciences integrates and mobilizes the scientific resources of the Institution for the solution of urgent, contemporary, environmental problems. Ongoing programs include the Center for Natural Areas, the Center for Short-lived Phenomena, the Oceanographic sorting centers in Washington and Tunis, and numerous research projects on biological control and monitoring. No program increase is requested in FY 1974.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

1972 Actual..... $682,000
1973 Appropriation..... $719,000
1974 Estimate..... $732,000

The Smithsonian's unique scientific resources are integrated by the Office of Environmental Sciences for the solution of urgent, contemporary environmental problems. The Office responds to a diverse range of public inquiries dealing with biological and ecological aspects of environmental issues. Increasingly, it conducts contract research for and reviews programs of organizations such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Council on Environmental Quality, Corps of Engineers, and other Defense Department Agencies, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and National Science Foundation. Private foundations and trusts also provide research support.

The Office will continue to apply Smithsonian resources to compelling research on environmental problems during FY 1974. Special projects will be funded from grants and contracts with other organizations. A necessary pay increase of $13,000 for current staff is requested.

Two examples of research projects in which this office is involved include an effort to replace environmentally hazardous chemical pesticides with the biological control of non-agricultural pests and a study of the environmental consequences of large foreign aid projects such as man-made lakes, major highway links through jungle, and rapid urbanization.

Growing recognition of the need to preserve wilderness and primitive areas for research and educational purposes and as reserves for rare and endangered species has prompted creation of a Center for Natural Areas. The Center extends technical advice to agencies involved in procurement and management of conservation areas and maintains a current computerized registry of the more than 15,000 natural areas in the United States.

The Office's Center for Short-Lived Phenomena provides a world-wide environmental early warning network for the rapid communication of scientific information on short duration environmental events. Through such monitoring the Center improves opportunities for research while environmental changes are occurring. The program is so unique and effective that the new United Nations Environmental Program has asked the Center to assume a leadership role in organizing Earthwatch, the global environmental monitoring program.

Another contribution to environmental research is provided through oceanographic sorting centers in Washington and Tunis which supply more than 350 scientists from 200 agencies and institutions around the world with assistance in curatorial support, sampling design, biological analysis, and data management in addition to thousands of sorted specimens essential to determining the impact of environmental change upon living species.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	10	5	15
11 Personnel Compensation.....	106	58	164
12 Personnel Benefits.....	9	5	14
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	3		3
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	10	5	15
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	7	10	17
26 Supplies and Materials.....	3	5	8
31 Equipment.....	2	9	11
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	140	92	232
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		2	
Program.....		90	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Research, Information Transfer, and Educstion (5 positions; $90,000). The Bay Center, a 2,000 acre natural preserve of land, water, and marsh areas, has growing national use and potential as a living museum of contemporary and historical significance, a primary resource for both teaching and research on complex living systems, and the largest facility in the nation available for the study of land-water (estuarine) relationships. It is now the focal point of a model watershed study program for the Rhode River involving a number of Federal, state and community organizations. Some 20 research projects involving 75 scientists from universities and agencies are underway. Education activities consist of work-study opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students, field study projects for elementary school students (some 3,000 may be involved), and research on environmental education.

This work has been supported almost entirely with temporary grant and contract funds with no assurance of sustained, productive funding. The limited Federal appropriation now available provides general direction, administration, and limited program support. An increase of $90,000 is requested for research and support staff (plant ecologist, soils scientist, education technician, and two maintenance men at a cost of $61,000) and for utilities, supplies, contract services, and equipment ($29,000).

CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

1972 Actual..... $160,000
1973 Appropriation..... $140,000
1974 Estimate..... $232,000

The Chesapeake Bay Center is a 2,000 acre area located on the Chesapeake Bay seven miles south of Annapolis, Maryland, about equidistant from Baltimore and Washington. It was established in 1965 for the purpose of creating scientific and education programs in the environmental sciences leading to a more complete understanding of what is necessary for human health, welfare, and continued existence on earth. The development of these programs was made possible by the acquisition with non-appropriated funds of a land-water unit large enough to include forests, marshes, fields, and agricultural areas that together form the mosiac of land uses characteristic of the mid-Atlantic region since its settlement. It shows the results of man's past and present activities as vital components of interacting physical and biological systems. The Center now provides a living museum of contemporary and historical significance, a primary resource for both teaching and research on complex living systems, and the largest facility in the nation available for the study of land-water (estuarine) relationships. A map of the Center is shown on a following page.

The budget for FY 1974 contains a request for an additional $90,000 for research and support personnel and general operating expenses and an amount of $2,000 for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

The program of the Center has evolved to include: (1) research in the environmental sciences; (2) information transfer activities; and (3) education.

To further the research program of the Center, and to direct it to meet urgent national needs, the Smithsonian is participating in the Chesapeake Research Consortium, an organization including the University of Maryland, The Johns Hopkins University, and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

As a part of this research program the Center has become the focal point of a model watershed program for the Rhode River, a sub-estuary of the Chesapeake Bay along which the Center has 14 miles of shoreline. Data on land use history, ecosystem function, and socioeconomic trends and attitudes is being collected in such a manner that it can be used in planning for long-term optimal use of the land and water resources of this watershed and its adjacent estuary, as well as for other similar sub-systems surrounding the Chesapeake Bay. The methodology developed at the Center for land use planning should have utility in many other regions of the United States. In addition to the Consortium members, this model community action program is being developed and conducted in conjunction with the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the Soil Conservation Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as other agencies and academic institutions. A representative listing of specific research projects appears on a subsequent page.

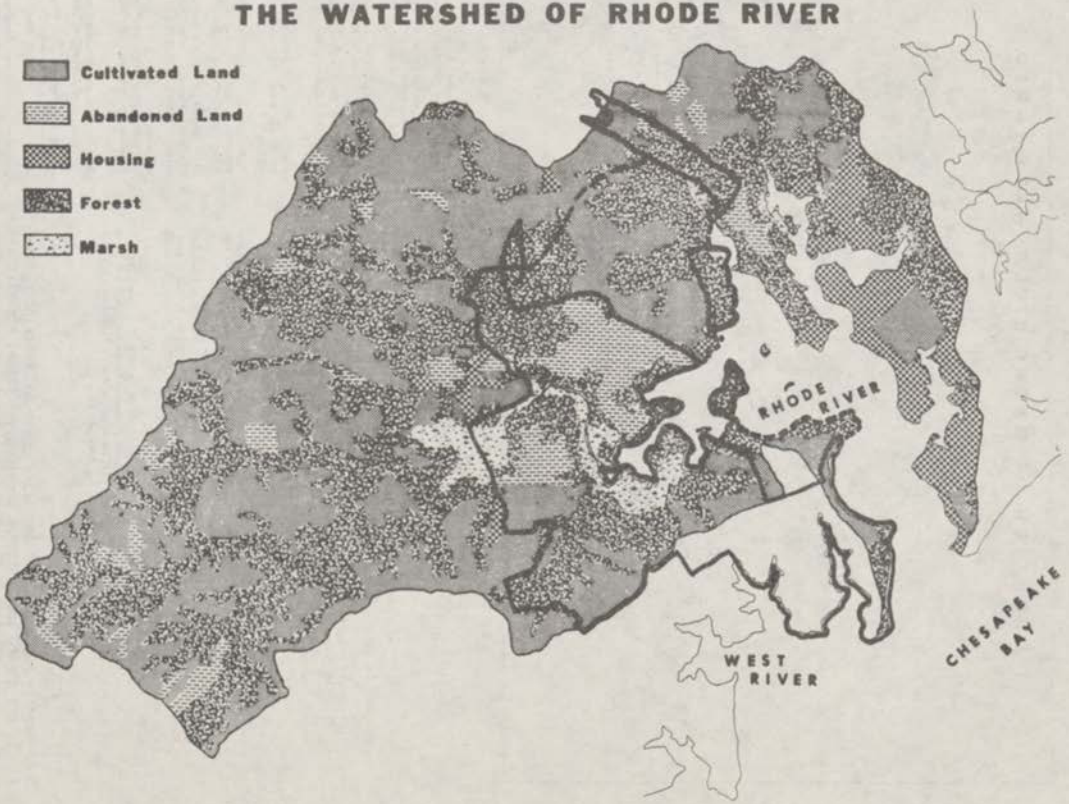
Information transfer activities include the dissemination of research results to appropriate planning and management agencies, as well as studies on techniques useful in the transfer of technical information to citizens' organizations and the general public. The education program consists of providing work-study opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students, the provision of experimental field study programs for elementary school students, and the conduct

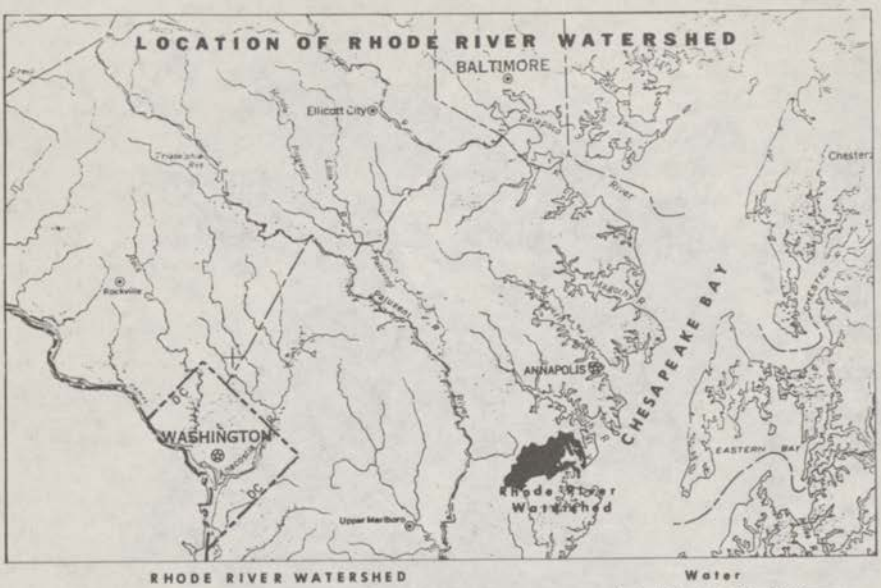
of research on environmental education that focuses on the analysis of ecosystems in urban, suburban, and rural settings. It is planned that the developing program of environmental interpretation will be suitable for future regional ecological research centers.

The staff of the Center presently consists of ten persons all of whom serve an administrative or support function. These persons are presently unable to handle the volume of inquiries, schedule the growing scientific and education use of the Center, and administer its various programs. It is urgent that these activities go forward in FY 1974 in advance of the rapidly encroaching urbanization and industrialization of the region. Interest in the scientific and educational potential of the Center, and participation in the modest programs developed to exploit this potential have grown exponentially in the last year, and now far exceed the financial resources of the Smithsonian that can be allocated to them. The selection of the Center as one of the primary research sites for the Chesapeake Research Consortium has resulted in the establishment of 20 research projects involving approximately 75 scientists from nearby universities and agencies. Still, vital gaps in plant ecology and soils science exist, and no scientists are presently employed for needed monitoring and long-term continuity and coordination of research. Requests for work-study experiences at the Center, from local schools alone, include the potential involvement of over 3,000 children.

The new staff requested for FY 1974 includes a plant ecologist, a soils scientist, one research technician to work in the education program, and two maintenance men required for facilities upkeep ($61,000). Additional program support funds are required for essential utility services, for research, maintenance, custodial, and boat supplies, for maintenance and repair services and contracts, and for laboratory and grounds equipment ($29,000).

LOCATION OF CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES IN THE WATERSHED OF RHODE RIVER





RHODE RIVER WATERSHED RESEARCH PROGRAM*

CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Projects

Following is a list of the projects and the principal investigators. "SI" indicates Smithsonian Institution; "JHU," The Johns Hopkins University; "UM," The University of Maryland, and "USGS," the U.S. Geological Survey.

Land

Improved Land Use Planning for the Watersheds of Estuaries, A Case Study for Chesapeke Bay. J. Kevin Sullivan (SI), David P. Miller (SI).

Hydrology of the Rhode River Basin. Edward J. Pluhowski (SI-USGS).

Land/Water Interface

Evaluation of Remotely Sensed Data from the Rhode River Estuary Watershed. Francis S. L. Williamson (SI), Dale Jenkins (SI), Daniel Higman (SI, Susan Weck (SI).

Marsh Grass Productivity in the Rhode River. Bert Drake (SI).

Autotrophic and Heteratrophic Phosphorus Metabolism in Microbial Communities. David L. Correll, (SI).

Microbiology of Estuarine Biogeochemical Cycles of the Land Water Interface. Robert Ballentine (JHU), Marcia Richards (JHU).

The Role of Organic Debris and Asxociated Organisms in the Detritus-Based Food Chains of the Rhode River Estuary. Colin Rees (UM).

Water

Physical, Chemical & Biological Measures of Water Quality in the Rhode River. Robert L. Cory (SI-USGS).

Studies of the Physical Hydrography of the Rhode River Estuary. Donald W. Pritchard (JHU), Greg Han (JHU).

Suspended and Bottom Sediments. Jack W. Pierce (SI), Leo A. Barnard (SI).

Kinetics of Plankton Production in the Rhode River Estuary. Howard H. Seliger, (JHU).

Ecology of Rooted Aquatic Vegetation in the Rhode River. Charles H. Southwick, (JHU).

Population Ecology of Foraminifera in Relation to Environmental Variables in Rhode River. Martin A. Buzas (SI).

Trace Metals in the Chesapeake Bay—Biological Aspects. John M. Frazier (JHU), Edward P. Radford (JHU).

Exclusion and Enclosure Experiments to Study Biological Interactions of Benthic Estuarine Invertibraies. Richard Strathmann, (UM).

Hetertrophy in Benthic Plan Communities. Raymond A. Galloway, (UM).

Studies of Estuarine Ciliate Protozoa as a Function of Environmental Change in the Rhode River. Eugene B. Small, (UM).

Quantitative Studies of Bacteria Involved in Mineralization and Cycling of Matter in Chesapeake Bay Waters and Sediments. Robert Burchard (UM), Thomas V. Marsho (UM).

*Primarily supported with temporary grant and contract funds. Limited direct appropriation provides direction, administration and a general base of operations, but little in the way of necessary sustained, long-term research for maximum results from the Center's potential.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	56	20	76
11 Personnel Compensation.....	734	219	953
12 Personnel Benefits.....	62	19	81
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	14	1	15
22 Transportation of Things....	13	2	15
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	3	21	24
24 Printing and Reproduction...	6	3	9
25 Other Services.....	163	347	510
26 Supplies and Materials.....	17	168	185
31 Equipment.....	58	2	60
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	1,070	782	1,852
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		17	
Program.....		765	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Preparations for the Museum's Opening (20 positions; $765,000). The new National Air and Space Museum building, now under construction on the Mall, is scheduled to open in July 1976 as a major focus of Washington's Bicentennial program. An estimated six million visitors a year will visit this center of exhibition, exposition, and education. Preparatory work must be accelerated in FY 1974 to meet the 1976 deadline.

-Exhibit units must be conceived, designed, developed, tested in present public space, and stored for later installation in the new building. This requires an additional $470,000.

-Key new scientific and technical staff are needed to present a balanced perspective to the public on air and space achievements (3 positions; $65,000).

-Additional curatorial and mechanical staff must be employed to locate and collect needed objects for display; conduct the necessary research and documentation to assure the accuracy of exhibits, labels, and related museum publications; and to restore and prepare aircraft, spacecraft, and associated articles for display. Several hundred objects require such treatment, often requiring up to two man years for a single full-sized craft. This work needs an increase of 16 positions and $172,000.

-Finally, the development of the large-scale planetarium/spacearium from the prototype to be opened in March 1973 will require one additional position and $58,000.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

1972 Actual.....	$ 754,000
1973 Appropriation.....	$1,070,000
1974 Estimate.....	$1,852,000

In FY 1973, Congress appropriated $40 million ($13 million in construction funds and $27 million in contract authority) for construction of the new National Air and Space Museum (NASM) building. This building is now under construction and on schedule to be substantially completed and ready for the installation of exhibits in late summer 1975.

When it opens in 1976, the new museum must contain enough inspiring, involving, and entertaining exhibits and presentations so that it can serve as a premiere air and space museum and as a feature attraction on the Mall during the Bicentennial year. The budget request for FY 1974 recognizes that work must be accelerated in FY 1974 to be ready for 1976. Exhibit units must be conceived, scripted, and designed. Aircraft and space vehicles must be restored. Special shows need to be developed for the Spacearium and ultra wide screen theater in the auditorium. The staff must be augmented to accomplish all of these objectives.

To meet these needs, a program increase of $765,000 is requested for FY 1974. An additional amount of $17,000 is sought for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

Exhibits Scripting, Design, and Advanced Development ($470,000)

An accelerated exhibits program costing an additional $470,000 (on a base of about $150,000) will be initiated so that the July 4, 1976, opening of the new Museum building presents the message of air and space achievement in a total educational, inspirational, and involving context to the American public. FY 1974 is critical for the initiation of this major effort. Existing exhibit hall space, primarily in the Arts and Industries Building, must be used and reused to prototype and validate scripts, audio-visual modules, labels, graphics, and electromechanical demonstration units. These will, upon completion of a validation period, be dismantled, preserved, and stored so that the new Museum can open in 1976 with sufficient exhibits of a caliber matched to the high quality of the new building and the expectations of the American public.

Specifically, in FY 1974, the requested funds will be used to support the following activities:

1. Design and develop exhibit units for eight halls. These are: understanding air and space technology; V-STOLS, V-TOLS, and rotary wing aircraft; manned satellites and space probes; early rocketry; early commercial aviation; general aviation; the X airplanes; and World War II aviation.

2. Design, develop prototype of, and test central control system, including program and information tape systems, solid state control systems, and a central functional test and alarm system. This system will be used to monitor from a single central point the wide variety and range of operating exhibits, audio-visual, and visitor participation devices that will be used in order to detect and correct quickly malfunctioning equipment.

3. Rental of environmentally controlled exhibit storage space for pre-1976 storage of replaced exhibit units in the developmental program. An estimated 13,000 square feet of space will be required on a phased basis. Part year rental funds are requested in the FY 1974 budget.

4. Special evaluative studies of exhibits in order to assure maximum visitor education and enjoyment.

Science and Technology Department (3 positions; $65,000)

This department will be expanded by the appointment of two curators and one clerical employee ($53,000) and the addition of $12,000 program funds. This increase is necessary to establish, for the Museum as a whole, a balanced perspective on air and space achievement. Major pre-1976 emphasis will be on preexhibit research for exhibit units of primary importance to the Museum opening date. For example, thematic units planned for design and construction, etc., which will need an intensive research and scripting input from this new department are:

1. The Earthbound Benefits from Flight
2. The X Airplanes
3. Understanding Air and Space Technology
4. Flight, Space, and Planetary Environments

All of the above and similar thematic units will require the curatorial supervision of personnel intensively trained and experienced in various scientific and technological disciplines. The proposed new curatorial staff are a geologist/geodesist (extraterrestrial and terrestrial) and a technology applications and utilization specialist.

Specimen Collections, Research, Preservation, and Restoration (16 positions; $172,000)

A staff increase of nine mechanics and helpers (to the current staff of 23) is requested so that it will be possible to use most profitably the three years before the NASM opening date for the preparation of aircraft, spacecraft, electronic equipment, computers, and subsystems needed for NASM building exhibits. Restoration and preparation work is now underway on several air and spacecraft, but several hundred additional objects, including some 30-40 full size original craft, remain to be prepared for display. Many of these objects will individually require two man-years work. This additional staffing will cost $64,000 with a further $10,000 needed for restoration and preservation materials, services, and equipment.

Companion activities will include substantial efforts of the aeronautics and astronautics departments to locate and collect needed vehicles, subsystems, and components, and to curate the use of these in the exhibits program. Six additional curatorial positions and a clerk typist for these two departments will be required. The new professional positions include specialists in helicopter, STOL, hydrofoil, and air cushion vehicles, military and general aviation, aeronautical transportation, manned and unmanned satellites, and launch vehicles and guided missiles. The new positions will cost $94,000 with $4,000 for program support.

Experimentarium/Spacearium (1 position; $58,000)

The transition of the small-scale experimentarium operation, to be opened to the public in the old Air and Space Building in March 1973, into the large-scale education and involvement role anticipated for the Spacearium in the new building will be initiated in FY 1974. The basic set of experimentarium audio-visuals will have been developed and an initial presentation will be scripted and automated. The requested small staff increase (a planetarium technician at a cost of $10,000) plus $48,000 for services and equipment will expedite and facilitate the development of sophisticated audio-visuals and more complex and innovative presentations. A fully staffed spacearium operation will emerge in FYs 1975 and 1976, but FY 1974 will represent major progress towards the goal.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	12	3	15
11 Personnel Compensation.....	117	39	156
12 Personnel Benefits.....	10	3	13
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	10	3	13
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	3	3	6
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....	98	23	121
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2	1	3
31 Equipment.....	2	2	4
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	243	74	317
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		4	
Program.....		70	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Comparative Immigrant and Ethnic Studies Program (3 positions; $70,000). Supported with temporary grant funds, this program is currently conducting basic research on immigration patterns (cause and effect) in the U.S., Canada, the circum-Caribbean area, and the Panama Canal Zone. As no major studies of immigrants have been made for over 20 years, the knowledge gained through this study will provide a current basis for the formulation of immigration policy and understanding its impact on social establishments. In order to continue this important research the addition of a program director, a research assistant, and a secretary ($38,000) is requested. Support funds ($32,000) for travel, short-term special research contracts, and field equipment are also requested.

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF MAN

1972 Actual..... $202,000
1973 Appropriation..... $243,000
1974 Estimate..... $317,000

The Center for the Study of Man coordinates research and development on a series of important anthropological programs. The American Indian Program is presently concerned primarily with the development of the 20 volume Encyclopedia of North American Indians. Another aspect of this program is the development of a system for providing scholarly educational materials concerning Indians to individuals, schools, and Indian communities. In addition, the Center helps to coordinate educational intercommunication among Indians themselves, with scholars, and with appropriate government and private agencies.

The urgent anthropology program identifies, publicizes, and finances, by means of small grants, needed research in geographical areas that are undergoing rapid environmental change as a result of urbanization, improved communications, better transportation, and other factors. The objective is to salvage and preserve information in selected rapidly changing areas before time and events erase our ability to understand the cultures that existed.

The cross-cultural data retrieval program is coordinating the efforts of numerous anthropologists and other human scientists in developing new, comparative information on population, environmental, and educational studies.

The FY 1974 budget requests an additional $70,000 program funds for immigration and ethnic studies and $4,000 necessary pay for staff.

Need for Increase

The comparative immigrant and ethnic studies program, initially funded through temporary grant funds, is carrying out basic research in the U.S., Canada, the circum-Caribbean area and the Panama Canal Zone. It investigates the special conditions which stimulate immigration, assesses the contributions made by immigrants, and studies the effects of immigration on the source country and on the target country. Field research, archival research, and statistical methods are all used.

The research area covered by this program has been badly neglected by modern social science. There have been no major studies of new immigrants for over 20 years. Consequently, there is presently no knowledge of new immigrants from the Caribbean area despite the fact that they constitute a substantial portion of migrants to the U.S. It is imperative that studies be carried out on the patterns of migration especially from Central America and the Canal Zone because of the rapid changes presently taking place in those areas.

Comparative cultural ethnic studies will produce useful and important information for all agencies dealing with migrants. The knowledge gained from these studies will also be helpful in understanding labor recruitment, investment patterns, education, etc. These studies on basic immigration policy will be helpful to officials responsible for legislation in that field. The implications of migration for basic population policy will be thoroughly explored in this research.

In order to continue these studies a program director, a research assistant, and a secretary ($38,000) are required with support funds ($32,000) for travel, short-term special research contracts, and field equipment.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	286	-	286
11 Personnel Compensation.....	2,924	92	3,016
12 Personnel Benefits.....	249	8	257
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	17	5	22
22 Transportation of Things....	3		3
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	178	5	183
24 Printing and Reproduction...	8	4	12
25 Other Services.....	136	77	213
26 Supplies and Materials.....	466	32	498
31 Equipment.....	184	16	200
32 Lands and Structures.....	1	1	2
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	4,166	240	4,406
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		90	
Program.....		150	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Directions and Exhibits Program ($93,000). Although major improvements to displaying the large and varied collections of animals must await the renovation of the Zoo, more immediate steps can be taken to produce educational exhibits that will identify and explain the collection. Funds are sought for contract design and fabrication of the kind of exhibits seen in modern zoos ($70,000). An amount of $23,000 is also requested for utilities and routine services, supplies, and equipment.

Operations and Maintenance ($30,000). These funds are sought to meet the increasing costs of building materials, gardening and tree maintenance supplies, vehicle repair parts, miscellaneous equipment and to provide for seasonal temporary employees.

Zoological Programs ($27,000). An amount of $16,000 is needed to meet steadily rising prices of animal food and veterinary supplies. Uniforms and equipment for keepers and other personnel require an additional $7,000. Funds are requested to cover the cost of contractual research projects and meeting page charges and other research publication costs ($4,000).

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1972 Actual..... $3,827,000
1973 Appropriation..... $4,166,000
1974 Estimate..... $4,406,000

The National Zoological Park was established in 1889 for the "advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people." To accomplish this mission, the Zoo exhibits a broad collection of animals (3,200 animals of over 1,100 species) representing one of the largest and most varied collections of exotic animals in existence, maintains an information and education program for the visiting public from all over the United States, and promotes scientific research, including biomedical programs, for increased scientific knowledge and for the health of the animals.

Continued progress has been made in improving the quality of the animal collection. The outstanding improvement was the acquisition of the two Giant Pandas. Greater emphasis is also being placed on increasing Zoo births. This is accomplished by pairing unmated animals, maintaining breeding groups, and conducting research in reproductive behavior of endangered species, such as the Golden Marmoset. Such a program not only reflects good conservation practices but is essential in view of increasing scarcity of many species and the higher costs to obtain them.

For FY 1974, a program increase of $150,000 is requested to meet the rising costs of operating items and services; to provide for the fabrication of exhibits; to purchase scientific publications; and to hire temporary employees for seasonal work. An additional $90,000 is required for necessary pay increases.

Need for Increase

Office of Director ($93,000)

The office of the director plans and directs all Zoo programs. It coordinates the activities and functions of the planning and design office, develops and maintains the Zoo's educational program, and furnishes general administrative services. Administrative services include the protection service program and budget, fiscal, supply, and procurement functions. The animal acquisition program is under the direction of this office.

The Zoo's collection of animals has great public educational potential in subjects such as wildlife conservation. Educational exhibits are being constructed to illustrate to visitors the animals shrinking environment and the problems facing man in his attempt to revitalize the animals habitat. To identify and explain these living collections more effectively to the public by showing them in more natural settings, materials such as molded fiberglass are extensively used to simulate rocks, tree stumps, plants, etc. Plans for continuing the fabrication work, which began in FY 1973, will be accomplished by contractual service. Funds are requested for continuing to update the educational exhibits and to continue fabrication work ($70,000).

Additional funds are also sought to meet the rising costs of utilities and routine contractual services, supplies, materials, equipment, and travel ($23,000).

Operations and Maintenance ($30,000)

The operations and maintenance department has responsibility for all maintenance and supporting services. These include:

--Maintenance and repairs: maintaining all heating plants and air conditioning and repairing 15 major buildings and a wide range of cages and other facilities. This division also performs renovation and minor construction, builds nest boxes, shipping crates, exhibits, and other needed items.

--Grounds: maintaining and improving the 156 acres of trees, lawns, shrubs, flower beds, and indoor plantings.

--Transportation and automotive maintenance: maintaining all automotive vehicles and operation of trucks and heavy equipment.

--Labor services: performing trash collection, sweeping of streets and walks, snow removal, and public and staff custodial services.

An amount of $30,000 is needed to meet the increasing cost of services, supplies, and equipment for these essential duties and to provide for temporary mechanical, custodial, and other employees for seasonal work.

Department of Zoological Programs($27,000)

The department of zoological programs conducts animal care, animal health, pathology, and scientific research programs. The Zoo collection is a major scientific resource. For this reason, facilities and assistance are often provided to scientists from federal agencies and universities.

Additional funding ($16,000) is requested to offset the rising costs of animal food and veterinary supplies. The replacement prices for sundry supplies, uniforms, and equipment have also risen sharply. Funds are sought to cover this increase ($7,000).

Investigations undertaken in the Zoo and in research projects have yielded numerous scientific publications. It is frequently necessary to contract various portions of these research projects to professionals to avoid long-term commitment to personnel. Additional funds ($4,000) are sought to cover the costs of publications and to contract portions of the research projects.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HISTORY AND ART

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	9	-	9
11 Personnel Compensation.....	160	3	163
12 Personnel Benefits.....	15		15
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4		4
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1		1
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....	1		1
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	184	3	187
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		3	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for History and Art advises and assists the Secretary in planning, implementing and reviewing the progress of Smithsonian history and art programs. It also includes the American Studies program, which organizes and conducts a formal program of graduate education in the material aspects of American civilization, and the Joseph Henry Papers project to gather, edit, and publish the manuscripts of Joseph Henry (1797-1878), a pioneer American physicist and first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. No program fund increase is requested in the FY 1974 budget for these activities.

93-397 O - 73 - 55

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HISTORY AND ART

1972 Actual..... $221,000
1973 Appropriation..... $184,000
1974 Estimate..... $187,000

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for History and Art advises and assists the Secretary in planning, implementing, and reviewing progress of Smithsonian history and art programs. This office assists in planning, coordinating, and reviewing the work of the Institution's various history and art bureaus and offices. The bureaus and offices reporting to the Assistant Secretary for History and Art are Archives of American Art, Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design, Freer Gallery of Art, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Museum of History and Technology, National Portrait Gallery, Office of Academic Studies, Office of American Studies, Office of Seminars, Smithsonian Archives, Joseph Henry Papers, and the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

Included in the funding identified for this Office are the American Studies and the Joseph Henry Papers projects. The Office of American Studies organizes and conducts a formal program of graduate education in the material aspects of American civilization. This office also participates in the overall program of historical, archaeological, and architectural history research at St. Mary's City, Maryland, funded by the state of Maryland, National Endowment for the Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation, and other foundations. The Editor of the Joseph Henry Papers and his staff have been gathering and preparing for publication the manuscripts of Joseph Henry (1797-1878), a pioneer American physicist and first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume one of a multi-volume set was published in December 1972. These are to be included in the documentary publications program of the National Historical Publications Commission.

No program fund increase is sought for this office. An amount of $3,000 is requested for necessary pay.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	161	3	164
11 Personnel Compensation.....	2,151	82	2,233
12 Personnel Benefits.....	183	8	191
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	38		38
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	12		12
24 Printing and Reproduction...	6		6
25 Other Services.....	198	85	283
26 Supplies and Materials.....	22		22
31 Equipment.....	225	30	255
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	2,835	205	3,040
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		55	
Program.....		150	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Collections Management (3 positions; $100,000). The national historical collections now contain more than 16,000,000 items which are inadequately preserved, stored, recorded, and catalogued. In order to ensure the security of the collections and increase their accessibility to researchers, a computerized inventory of the collections is being developed and overall registration procedures improved. For FY 1974 three positions ($34,000)--a collections packer, an inspector and photographer, and a clerk typist--are required to improve receipt and registration procedures. In addition funds ($66,000) are requested for the design and equipping of a modern records management and inventory system.

Prevention of Deterioration of Objects ($50,000). Preservation of objects on exhibit and in study collections is an area of continuing concern. Minimal funding allowed for this purpose has limited preservation and restoration to stop-gap measures. To prevent further deterioration to collections and exhibits, improved storage equipment and methods ($30,000) and contract services to augment in-house preservation work ($20,000) are required.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

1972 Actual..... $2,457,000
1973 Appropriation..... $2,835,000
1974 Estimate..... $3,040,000

The National Museum of History and Technology (NMHT) occupies a unique position among the great museums of the world. As the repository of the National Collections documenting the historical and technological achievements of the American people, the Museum has responsibility for over 16,000,000 objects related to all facets of the American experience. Each of these objects must receive the highest level of professional care and preservation and must be stored and exhibited using the best techniques available.

Since opening in 1964, the NMHT has provided a variety and richness of public exhibits seen by over 50,000,000 visitors. The Museum annually receives more visitors than any other building in Washington, D. C. and millions more than any other museum in the world. As the most visited museum in the world, it will be host to almost 7,000,000 visitors during FY 1973. It is anticipated that this figure will more than double by the Bicentennial year, 1976.

As a center for the scholarly study of the history of American civilization and the history of science and technology, this Museum continues to support and encourage basic research and publication in many subject fields, ranging from early exploration to studies of contemporary American culture.

For FY 1974, an additional $150,000 in program funds is requested for the development and operation of the new collections management and computerized inventory programs of the national historical collections and the prevention of deterioration of objects in storage and on public view. An amount of $55,000 is needed for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

The NMHT has skyrocketed to a position of world prominence in the nine years it has been open to the public. Extremely heavy attendance has overtaxed this Museum's financial and staffing capability in some vital professional areas. It has limited the implementation of some innovative programs and demonstrations in public areas. Existing shortages must now be corrected to avert a reversal of the pattern of success.

The size of the NMHT collections continues to increase by tens of thousands of items each year. While maintaining its unique position in acquiring, preserving, and exhibiting the nation's historical treasures, the NMHT has developed a huge backlog of essential documentation and storage problems. Continually restricted annual budgets have precluded an adequate level of curating. In addition, some anticipated collections management expenditures had to be postponed due to the unexpectedly high costs of reopening fire damaged public exhibit areas. The national historical collections now contain more than 16,000,000 items which are inadequately preserved, stored, recorded, and cataloged. No overall museum-wide registration system now exists although a limited beginning has been made in FY 1973 with the establishment of an Office of Collections Management.

The purpose of the Collections Management Office of the National Museum of History and Technology is to plan, coordinate, and administer a total registration program for the security, cataloging, and preservation of all the objects curated by this museum. The size and variety of the collections, coupled with decades of outmoded procedures, require careful, planned research in developing a standardized,

modern system. All work elements and all associated records systems for the care and custody of objects will be analyzed and improved: receipt, fumigation, storage, relocation, packing and shipment, cataloging, etc. In addition, policies will be developed to assist the curators in determining (1) what is essential to collect in the future; (2) what can be eliminated--and how--from existing collections.

Descriptive cataloging by the curatorial units is essential as the first major step in developing a complete inventory of the National Collections. By late 1974, the first stages of system reorganization may be completed, and the massive computerization phase will begin. The ultimate goal of this long-range program is a computerized information retrieval system based on accurate cataloging, which will for the first time make NMHT holdings readily accessible to researchers.

For FY 1974, three positions--a collections packer, an inspector and photographer, and a clerk typist--are requested to improve receipt, shipment, registration procedures, and security controls. This cost ($34,000) will augment the skeleton Office of Collections Management staff organized in FY 1973. It is estimated that the Office will be staffed by twelve persons by 1980. During FY 1974, funds ($66,000) are also requested to design and begin to equip a secure museum-wide modern records management and inventory system.

During FY 1973, limited starts were made in replacement of inadequate storage equipment in collection storage rooms. This effort will be re-emphasized in FY 1974, and it is anticipated that the annual cost will be $50,000 per year for five years; $30,000 in new funding is requested for FY 1974 equipment replacement in collections needing unusual security.

Limited starts have also been made in securing the temporary services of outside experts in the fields of collection preservation and restoration of objects on exhibit and in study collections. Inadequate funding has limited preservation and restoration to stop-gap measures. As the new collections management program develops, increasing emphasis will be placed on this activity, which has the highest priority. Increased funding of $20,000 is requested. Estimates indicate this activity will continue indefinitely at an annual cost of $50,000 ($30,000 of which is provided by the existing operating base).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	75	2	77
11 Personnel Compensation.....	982	48	1,030
12 Personnel Benefits.....	85	4	89
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	22		22
22 Transportation of Things....	15		15
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1		1
24 Printing and Reproduction...	7		7
25 Other Services.....	172	25	197
26 Supplies and Materials.....	37	20	57
31 Equipment.....	75		75
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	1,396	97	1,493
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		22	
Program.....		75	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Renwick Gallery (2 positions; $75,000). Currently, the exhibition program of the Renwick Gallery is dependent on the support that can be provided by the existing, limited NCFA staff. A permanent support staff with an adequate budget must be provided if the Renwick's important program is to continue. A curator of exhibits is needed ($16,000) to supervise the production of Renwick exhibitions, and $40,000 is required for exhibition costs. Rising costs in installation, packing, shipping, and insurance have had a particularly acute effect on the Gallery which is primarily concerned with borrowed objects of considerable bulk. To extend the NCFA's effective public education program to the Renwick Gallery, an assistant curator of education ($14,000) and $5,000 of additional funds for materials and other expenses are necessary.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

1972 Actual..... $1,221,000
1973 Appropriation..... $1,396,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,493,000

The National Collection of Fine Arts (NCFA), the oldest national collection of art (containing some 15,000 works of art), is devoted to the conservation, study, and presentation of American painting, sculpture, prints and drawings, and, in the newly opened Renwick Gallery, American design and crafts. It presents exhibitions both in this country and abroad, maintains an active program of public education at all levels, engages in research and publication on American artists, and maintains (with the National Portrait Gallery) a widely-used reference library and a laboratory for conservation and conservation research in American painting.

Almost all exhibitions are formulated and produced in the museum itself. During FY 1973, twenty-seven exhibitions will be presented in the galleries, several of them major exhibitions with major catalogs; such as, "The Hand and the Spirit," "Alfred Maurer," "Lilly Martin Spencer," "Objects for Preparing Food," and "The Ceramic Art of Natzler." The schedule thus far for FY 1974 includes the production of fourteen exhibitions.

In addition to the staging of exhibitions in FY 1973 and 1974, the NCFA is continuing its program of opening new galleries for more extensive display of the permanent collections. Eight permanent galleries were installed in FY 1973. Seven of these spaces had never been used before as galleries. The Lincoln Gallery was damaged by Metro construction. It constitutes almost half of the permanent display area and will be redesigned, taking into account the new entranceway coming from the Portrait Gallery. The NCFA also is moving forward with a permanent Gallery of Portrait Miniatures. There is an urgent need for adequate storage of the collection not on view. This will require the installation of sliding racks in the existing storage area and the modification of an area of the garage for storing frames and large sculpture.

The public education program is an essential and closely integrated part of the museum's operation. The staff maintains close contact with the District of Columbia schools and with educational programs elsewhere. It also trains and supervises a crew of eighty-five volunteer docents for the two museums. During the three months' period, October, November, and December, 1972, these docents conducted one-hundred and fourteen tours for nearly five thousand visitors.

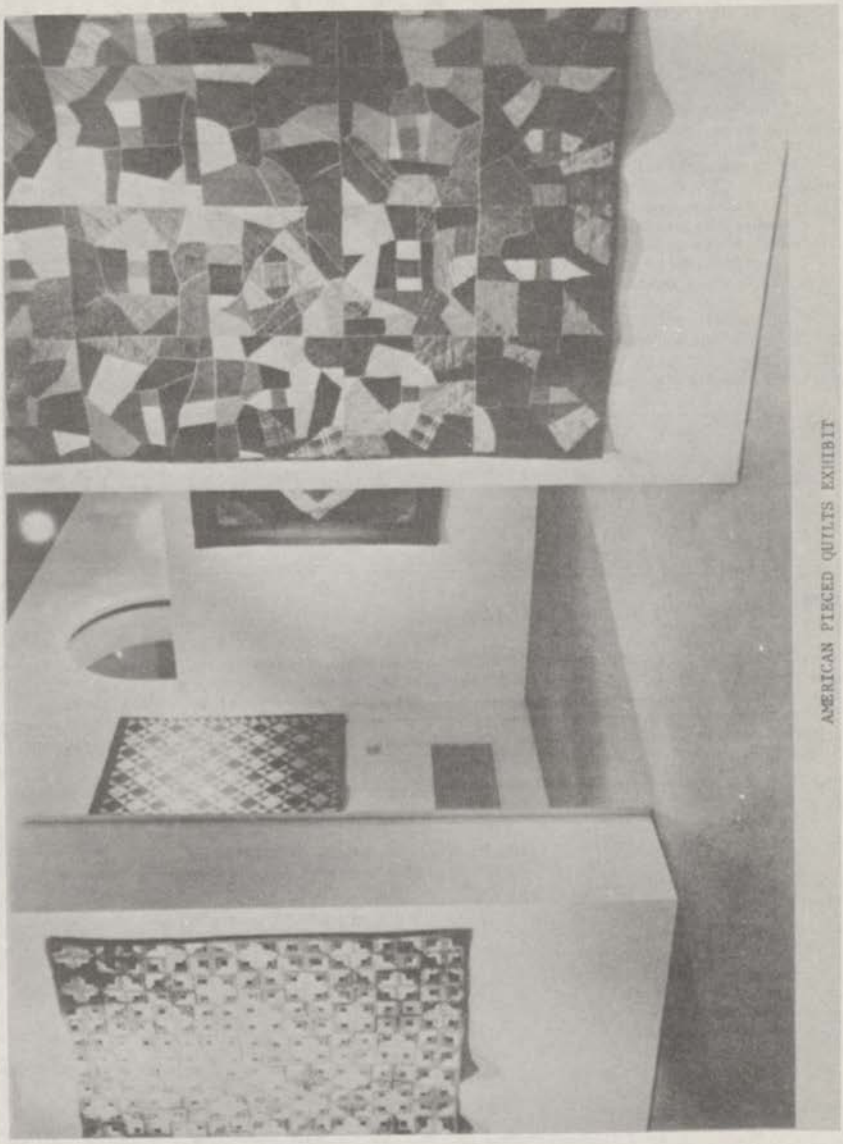
In FY 1973 the museum added to its program of visiting scholars a program of museum training, offering practical internship in all phases of museum operation. Participants in the program include nine students from George Washington University, thirteen summer interns, and two full-year interns.

The requested program increase of $75,000 will be used to support the exhibition and education programs of the Renwick Gallery, opened in January 1972. The operation of an active and effective program in this separate, historic building requires support not provided for in the previous NCFA budgets. An additional $22,000 is needed for pay for the existing staff.

Need for Increase

The Renwick Gallery is devoted to the study and exhibition of American craft and design, both past and present. A recent popular exhibition "American Pieced Quilts" is illustrated on a following page. It also hosts small exhibitions of

art from other countries. During the first full year of operation, it has been visited by about 200,000 persons. Its active exhibition program, calling attention to American crafts and craftsmen, has been supported by the production staff of the NCFA, which is limited even in its ability to respond to NCFA needs. A permanent support staff with an adequate budget must be provided if the Renwick's important program is to continue. A curator of exhibits is needed ($16,000) to supervise the production of Renwick exhibitions, and $40,000 is required for exhibition costs. Rising costs in installation, packing, shipping, and insurance have had a particularly acute effect on the Renwick Gallery which is concerned primarily with borrowed objects of considerable bulk. To extend the NCFA's effective public education program to the Renwick Gallery, an assistant curator of education ($14,000) and $5,000 of additional funds for materials and other expenses are necessary.



AMERICAN PIECED QUILTS EXHIBIT

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	43	-	43
11 Personnel Compensation.....	627	15	642
12 Personnel Benefits.....	53	1	54
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	20		20
22 Transportation of Things....	19		19
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	10		10
24 Printing and Reproduction...	5		5
25 Other Services.....	96		96
26 Supplies and Materials.....	58		58
31 Equipment.....	164		164
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	1,052	16	1,068
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		16	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The National Portrait Gallery's activities include: (1) the expansion and care of its collections; (2) public education through the exhibition of the permanent collection and specially organized temporary exhibitions; (3) the preparation and national distribution of scholarly and popular publications related to these exhibitions; and (4) the compilation of a definitive Catalog of American Portraits, constituting a unique information resource in the areas of American history and biography, art, and iconography. No program fund increase is sought in the FY 1974 budget request.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

1972 Actual..... $ 924,000
1973 Appropriation..... $1,052,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,068,000

The National Portrait Gallery is the only national museum of American history that tells the history of this nation primarily in terms of the men and women who made that history. The portraits of these men and women are crucial documents of historical evidence and bear strong witness to the roles these people have played in the American experience.

The Gallery's activities include: (1) the expansion and care of its collections; (2) public education through the exhibition of the permanent collection and specially organized temporary exhibitions; (3) the preparation and national distribution of scholarly and popular publications related to these exhibitions; and (4) the compilation of a definitive Catalog of American Portraits, constituting a unique information resource in the areas of American history and biography, art, and iconography.

Nearly 200 portraits were added to the permanent collection in FY 1972 and 1973, including 69 by gift. Among the gifts were portraits of two Presidents new to the collection, Grover Cleveland and Richard Nixon; purchases included portraits of Presidents Zachary Taylor and Thomas Jefferson, also hitherto unrepresented. Curatorial researchers and the staff and facilities of the Catalog of American Portraits have provided expert assistance in uncovering and studying portraits, locating items for special exhibitions, and responding to a variety of public requests for information. Wider knowledge of the Gallery's services and programs will help to elicit more gifts, but substantial federal funds also are vital for the acquisition of portraits which can only be added by purchase, if the Gallery is to build a collection worthy of the nation's history.

"If Elected..." Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency, 1796-1968, including 80 portraits and over 500 objects related to candidates and campaigns, was a highly popular exhibit visited by over 150,000 persons. A 512-page monograph on the subject, an educational booklet, slide set, and a teaching guide accompanied the show and are being distributed nationally. A smaller exhibition and related publication on the Lazzaroni, a group of mid-nineteenth century scientists, were prepared in conjunction with the meetings in Washington of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In April 1973 the Gallery will present The Afro-American in the Age of Revolution, 1770-1800, an exhibition detailing the role played by blacks during the formative years of our nation. Related educational materials also will be produced.

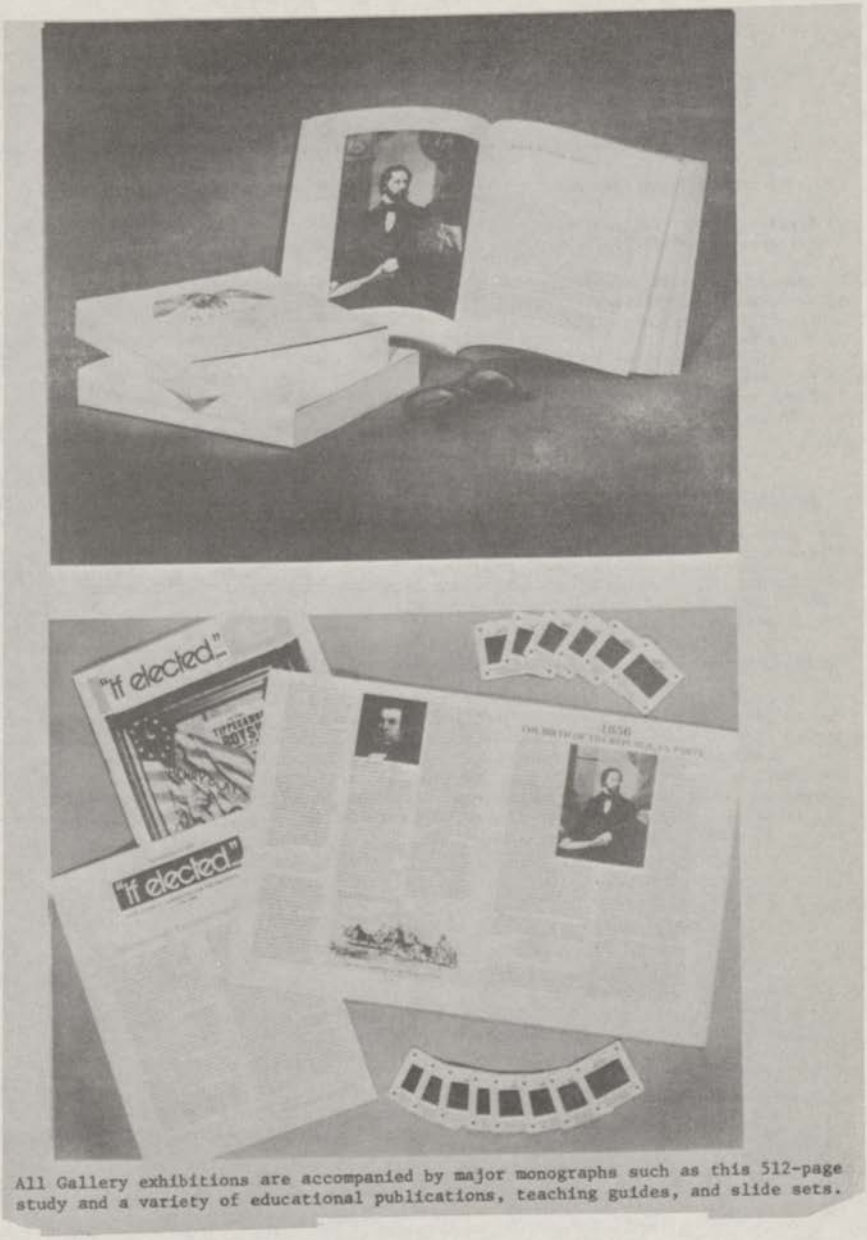
In April the Gallery also will have completed a book entitled "In the Minds and Hearts of the People" - Prologue to War 1760-1774 to be published in cooperation with the New York Graphic Society. It will accompany an exhibition of the same title to open in the Spring of 1974, which will be the first of the Gallery's Bicentennial exhibitions. The regular Gallery exhibitions scheduled for FY 1974, now in various stages of preparation, include "Contemporary American Portraits", "Two Centuries of American Self-Portraits", and a small exhibition marking the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Monroe Doctrine. These exhibitions will be accompanied by monographs and other educational publications and materials available for national distribution.

The expanded exhibition schedule for FY 1974 reflects the addition of 10,000 square feet of exhibition area through renovation of the 3rd floor mezzanine area and the air conditioning and refurbishing of the 7th Street first floor area. In addition to the special exhibitions listed above, the Gallery plans to up-grade

the installation of its permanent collection in a manner more closely paralleling these exhibitions, adding associative items and audio visual materials.

The education department has trained two dozen volunteer docents and for the first time offers regularly scheduled weekday tours of the permanent collection as well as a variety of special educational services both in the museum and in classrooms. These programs reached over 3,000 students during the first three months of the current school year, as well as several hundred adults. Plans for FY 1974 include an orientation room on the history and purposes of portraiture, a workshop program exploring methods of executing portraits, the preparation of educational publications and slide kits related to FY 1974 special exhibitions, as well as the permanent collection, for school and public use.

No program increase is sought for this Gallery. An amount of $16,000 is requested for necessary pay purposes.



All Gallery exhibitions are accompanied by major monographs such as this 512-page study and a variety of educational publications, teaching guides, and slide sets.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	23	14	37
11 Personnel Compensation.....	350	138	488
12 Personnel Benefits.....	28	12	40
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	10	5	15
22 Transportation of Things....	2	9	11
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	48	-24	24
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1	4	5
25 Other Services.....	110		110
26 Supplies and Materials.....	14	7	21
31 Equipment.....	603	2	605
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	1,166	153	1,319
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		3	
Program.....		150	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Preparations for Opening and Operating the Museum (14 positions; $150,000). A continued phased increase in staff is required to provide the professional and curatorial support needed to organize and activate the new Museum, scheduled to open in 1974. The requested 14 additional personnel ($147,000) are primarily technical and support staff including museum specialists, technicians and aides, clerical personnel, and personnel to staff conservation and framing shops. Also included are professional level personnel to supervise the exhibits and educational programs. Support funds in the amount of $3,000 are also requested. No additional appropriations are sought for furnishing and equipping the Museum and Sculpture Garden. Base funds are adequate to meet this need.

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

1972 Actual..... $ 623,000
1973 Appropriation..... $1,166,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,319,000

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, now under construction on the Mall, will house a magnificent gift to the nation of outstanding modern paintings and sculpture. Although the renowned sculptures in the collection range historically from antiquity to the present, the depth of the representation of major sculptures of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is unique. The paintings in the collection are primarily twentieth century. Beginning with such precursors as Thomas Eakins and Winslow Homer, the course of modern American painting is extensively covered. Complementing the American section is a strong group of significant European paintings of the past three decades. For museum officials, scholars, students, and publishers, the Hirshhorn Museum collection continues to be a major source of documentation in the field of modern art.

The Act of November 7, 1966, authorized construction of the Museum and designated the Mall site. Building construction began in March 1970 and is estimated to be substantially completed in June 1973. All phases of the work are presently geared to prepare for the opening of the Museum by the spring of 1974. See Figure I for the schedule of major activities.

The requested program increase of $150,000 represents the overall requirements for the addition of necessary staff and for other expenditures related to occupying the completed building and scheduling the opening exhibition in FY 1974. An additional amount of $3,000 is sought for necessary pay for the current staff.

Need for Increase

Preparing for the Opening and Operating of the Museum (14 positions; $150,000)

The operating staff of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden must be expanded in FY 1974 to provide the professional and curatorial support needed to organize and activate a major Museum. Additional staff will be required to conduct a full and balanced program of exhibitions, educational activities, research and curation, and technical support.

The budget plans for FY 1973 had contemplated a staffing increase from 21 to about 35 positions to be funded in part by the savings resulting from the planned reduction of expenditures for conservation and restoration of the collections. In view of the delay in the completion and occupancy of the building, the FY 1973 staffing level will be held to about 23 positions with an accelerated build-up in FY 1974 to coincide with the completion of the building and the scheduled opening exhibition date of May 1974. Savings resulting from this action have been used to obtain essential furnishings and equipment for the building interior, thus reducing the level of additional new funds required for this purpose (see following section).

The requested 14 additional personnel in the 1974 budget are primarily technical and support staff including museum specialists, technicians and aides, clerical personnel, and personnel to staff conservation and framing shops. Also included are professional level personnel to supervise the exhibits and educational programs ($147,000).

Funds are in the budget request for other contractual service costs related to the collections, photography to document the collections for exhibits and research purposes, and supplies and materials to operate the new Museum. Funds have also been included in this request for transportation and movement of household goods of

personnel transferring with the collection to Washington, D. C., as well as for essential professional travel of senior administrative and curatorial personnel ($3,000).

Furnishing and Equipping the Museum and Sculpture Garden (No new funds requested)

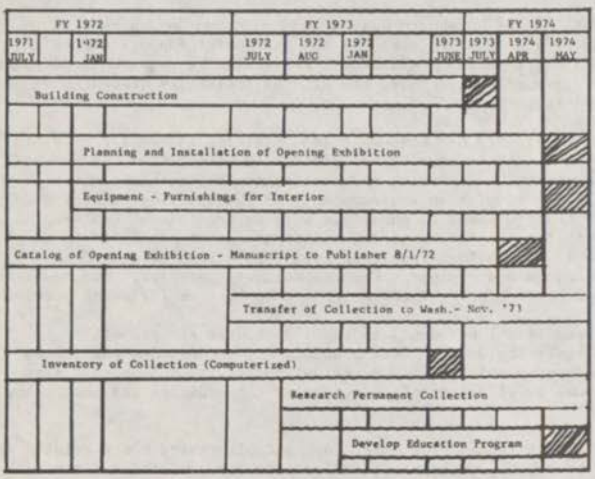
Construction funding of $16,000,000 ($15,000,000 appropriated by Congress and a $1,000,000 gift by Mr. Hirshhorn) will provide a basic museum building, including necessary utility equipment, i.e. heating, air conditioning, etc. This amount does not permit the museum to be outfitted to the degree necessary for public exhibitions and museum programs. It does not provide storage facilities for the collection, furnishings and equipment for exhibit and other public areas, or office and laboratory furniture and equipment. The FY 1973 budget request identified a nonrecurring requirement for about $1,400,000 for these purposes. Savings in the base as a result of the decline in expenditures for conservation and restoration of the collection enabled the Museum to purchase about $160,000 of storage screens in FY 1972. The FY 1973 appropriation of $500,000 specifically for equipment and furnishings, combined with continued personnel cost savings in the base, will permit the Museum to purchase an additional $600,000 of these items in the current year (including the remainder of the storage screens). The balance of the furnishings and equipment will be purchased in FY 1974. No increase in appropriations will be required for this purpose.

The FY 1974 funds will be used for furnishings and equipment for exhibit galleries and laboratory spaces ($145,000); security systems and auditorium equipment ($117,000); furniture for public areas ($213,000); and other items such as tour guide systems ($125,000).

Figure I

JOSEPH H. HIRSHHORN MUSEUM & SCULPTURE GARDEN

Schedule of Major Activities - FY 1972-1974



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

FREER GALLERY OF ART

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	14	-	14
11 Personnel Compensation.....	123	5	128
12 Personnel Benefits.....	11		11
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	9		9
26 Supplies and Materials.....	14		14
31 Equipment.....	29		29
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	186	5	191
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		5	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Freer Gallery of Art has a continuing program to search for works of art of the highest quality to be added to the collections, especially Far and Near Eastern Art, and to display, conserve, and study the objects in the collection as keys to understanding the civilizations that produced them. No program fund increase is requested for FY 1974.

93-397 O - 73 - 56

FREER GALLERY OF ART

1972 Actual..... $ 78,000
1973 Appropriation..... $186,000
1974 Estimate..... $191,000

The Freer Gallery of Art houses one of the world's most distinguished collections of Far and Near Eastern art. Included in the collection are over 10,000 works of art from China, Japan, Korea, India, and the Near East. The collection covers paintings, sculptures, and other objects in stone, wood, lacquer, jade, pottery, porcelain, bronze, gold, and silver. Items not currently on exhibition and the library of 40,000 volumes are available and used extensively by the Gallery's staff and numerous visiting scholars and students.

The two-fold program envisaged by the Gallery's founder involves the continuing search for works of the highest quality to be added to the collections and the study and display of these objects as keys to understanding the civilizations that produced them. As a result of international developments, interest in the cultures of the Far and Near East in the United States has grown at a substantial rate. Each year there has been an increase in the number of people who visit the Gallery and in the number of collectors, students, and scholars who ask staff members for assistance and use the collection, library and conservation facilities.

In FY 1973 significant improvements have been made in the level of Federal funding for the Gallery consistent with the terms of the Deed of Gift. These additional funds are of great assistance in carrying forward the basic program of care and maintenance of the collection and the building, as well as in permitting the Gallery to develop its community service and scholarship activities. Similar improvements made in the level of private income as a result of new investment policies will strengthen the Gallery's ability to augment its collections, and produce research publications and exhibitions as part of the 50th Anniversary program.

These programs will continue in FY 1974. No program fund increase is sought in the budget year. An amount of $5,000 is requested for necessary pay purposes.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	11	1	12
11 Personnel Compensation.....	136	18	154
12 Personnel Benefits.....	11	1	12
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4		4
22 Transportation of Things....	2		2
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	10		10
24 Printing and Reproduction...	17		17
25 Other Services.....	5	8	13
26 Supplies and Materials.....	3	2	5
31 Equipment.....	2	4	6
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	190	33	223
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		3	
Program.....		30	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Development of Western Regional Office and Other Archival Costs (1 position; $30,000). The Western Regional Office, located in the deYoung Museum in San Francisco, has been opened on a part-time basis. In order to more fully develop the ability to locate, attract and acquire valuable collections as well as provide a center for scholars to study American Art, this regional office requires the services of a full-time director ($16,000) and funds for other support costs ($4,000). This branch makes available the full resources of the Archives to all interested publics.

The Archives is continually seeking new additions to its current collections, estimated to be three million items on microfilm, five million original items, taped interviews, and photographs. During FY 1974 costs of acquiring new additions are expected to be $5,000. These costs are for microfilm, equipment, and processing expenses.

The Archives oral history program, begun in 1959 through grants from the art community, now has more than twelve hundred transcripts of interviews with artists, dealers, collectors and administrators. In order to continue this important program, funding of $5,000 for interviewing and processing costs is requested.

ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

1972 Actual..... $193,000
1973 Appropriation..... $190,000
1974 Estimate..... $223,000

The Archives of American Art is committed to aiding research and scholarship in the history of the visual arts in this country from prior to the Revolutionary War period to the present time. It acquires, organizes, and preserves the primary documentation needed by historians--the correspondence, diaries, business papers, and photographs of painters, sculptors, critics, dealers, and collectors, and the formal records of galleries, museums, and art societies. These collections of papers are cataloged, microfilmed, and made available to scholars. Several million original and microfilm items are now held.

The processing and chief reference center of the Archives is located in space provided by the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery library. In order to make its holdings readily accessible to scholars throughout the country and to develop a systematic collecting program, small regional centers are currently maintained in Boston, New York, Detroit, and on a part-time basis, San Francisco.

The Archives anticipates income from private funds of about $135,000 in FY 1973. This income is used to support Archives' activities, such as quarterly publications and distribution of the Archives' Journal, certain salaries, and specialized acquisitions. It supplements on a matching basis activities supported by Federal appropriations such as cataloging, information retrieval, and reference services.

An increase of $30,000 would be used to develop the Archives' Western regional office as a collecting and reference center for students west of the Mississippi, to provide for an expected rise in the microfilming workload in the Detroit and Boston centers, and to continue the Archives' oral history program.

Need for Increase

FY 1971 was the Archives of American Art's first year as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. It has become an integral part of the Smithsonian's research facilities and its resources are being intensively used by staff and fellows of the National Collection of Fine Arts, the National Portrait Gallery, and the National Gallery of Art, faculty and graduate students across the country, and by scholars from such places as Chicago, London, Munich, New Orleans, New York, Paris, Seattle, San Francisco, Stockholm, and Tokyo. A large increase in use of the Archives' holdings has been experienced in the various regional offices and many additional collections of records have been received through their efforts.

Regional offices are the chief means of locating, attracting, and acquiring collections of artists' and dealers' personal papers. They are also the research centers where students in that locale use the Archives resources on microfilm. The western regional center with a filmed set of Archives' holdings is now established in rent-free quarters at the DeYoung Museum in San Francisco, but is operating on a highly restricted basis and is open only two days a week under a part-time clerk, paid from private funds. Personal visits and letters of inquiry from students and scholars in the west provide concrete evidence of a vigorous demand in that region for the documentary records from all parts of the country offered by the Archives. A west coast area director ($16,000 and support costs of $4,000) is required to maintain the center as a fully developed Archives facility, to initiate a collecting program, and to serve researchers more fully. Private funds will provide additional staff in this office.

Microfilming projects anticipated in the Detroit, Boston, and New York regional offices will require equipment and services not now available. An additional funding of $5,000 will make it possible to acquire on film several large and significant collections of records such as those of the National Academy of Design, several major New York galleries, and art related papers owned by the New York Historical Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Archives of American Art's oral history program, begun in 1959, has become a historically significant activity. At the present time, the oral history collection comprises more than twelve hundred transcripts of interviews with artists, dealers, collectors, and administrators. This program has been funded primarily through grants from the art community which are no longer available. The requested $5,000 would be used to continue this important program in oral history.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	6	-	6
11 Personnel Compensation.....	122	2	124
12 Personnel Benefits.....	10		10
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1		1
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....			
26 Supplies and Materials.....			
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	134	2	136

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	2
Program.....	-

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Board advises and assists the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters relating to the establishment of an Outdoor Bicentennial Museum and a study center to be designated the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research. No program fund increase is requested for FY 1974.

NATIONAL ARMED FORCES MUSEUM ADVISORY BOARD

1972 Actual..... $131,000
1973 Appropriation..... $134,000
1974 Estimate..... $136,000

The National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board, established by Public Law 87-186 (approved August 30, 1961), advises and assists the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on matters relating to establishment of a National Historical Museum Park, to be known as the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum and a study center to be designated the Dwight D. Eisenhower Institute for Historical Research.

No program fund increase is requested for FY 1974. Planning for the Bicentennial Outdoor Museum will be continued. An amount of $2,000 is required for necessary pay.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SMITHSONIAN ARCHIVES

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	7	-	7
11 Personnel Compensation.....	81	1	82
12 Personnel Benefits.....	7		7
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	6		6
25 Other Services.....	3		3
26 Supplies and Materials.....	8		8
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	107	1	108
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		1	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Archives' staff identifies permanently valuable records throughout the Institution and preserves and maintains them as a research resource for the staff and scholarly community. No program fund increase is being sought in FY 1974.

SMITHSONIAN ARCHIVES

1972 Actual..... $ 81,000
1973 Appropriation..... $107,000
1974 Estimate..... $108,000

The Smithsonian Archives is the official memory of the Institution and a valuable research resource for scholars working in the history of American science and in the history of the cultural institutions which are under Smithsonian care. Exclusive of materials located in the research and curatorial areas, which total millions of documents, the Archives' current holdings amount to over one million documents from the 1830's to the present. The Archives' staff identifies permanently valuable records throughout the Institution, preserves them for historical, administrative, legal, and fiscal value, and provides service on these records to staff and to the scholarly community.

Using present staff, the program plan for FY 1974 undertakes to improve the Archives' capabilities to identify, preserve, and make available those documents which the Smithsonian holds throughout its many divisions. This program will be effected by utilizing the expertise of the staff developed over the past few years, with emphasis on modern techniques of archival administration. Major objectives are completion of a guide to the archives of the National Museum of Natural History, establishment of an Institution-wide information system for archives, and distribution of microfilm copies of Smithsonian archives with special historical research value.

No funding increase is being requested for this activity except necessary pay ($1,000).

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	6	2	8
11 Personnel Compensation.....	90	18	108
12 Personnel Benefits.....	8	2	10
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	3		3
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	3		3
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	1		1
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	106	20	126
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		2	
Program.....		18	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Expansion and extension of Public Service Programs (2 positions; $18,000). The Assistant Secretary for Public Service guides and supports the directors of public service units in the development of programs to advance the Institution's objectives in education and information. With the expansion of these programs and the subsequent increase in public interest, an additional clerk-typist ($7,000) is required to handle the increasing volume of clerical duties. In addition, to permit the utilization of modern communications technology for the extension of educational services to school children and others throughout the nation, a video program coordinator ($11,000) is also requested.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

1972 Actual..... $147,000
1973 Appropriation..... $106,000
1974 Estimate..... $126,000

The position of the Assistant Secretary of Public Service was established in 1968 to identify and consolidate those organizations which comprise the Institution's popular educational, extension, and information services. These units include: Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, Division of Performing Arts, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of International Activities, Office of Public Affairs, Reading is Fundamental, the Smithsonian Associates, the Smithsonian Press and the Smithsonian Magazine.

The Assistant Secretary for Public Service guides and supports the directors of public service units in the development of programs which advance the Institution's objectives in education and information, reaching beyond museum exhibition. A program increase of $18,000 is requested for this office. Necessary pay in the amount of $2,000 is also sought.

Need for Increase

The Institution is continuing experiments in community and neighborhood museum support. In addition to influencing the future development of exhibitions and programs throughout the Smithsonian, experience obtained through these experiments is also beneficial to other major museums seeking to serve broader social and economic publics. Educational services to schools, performances on the Mall, activities for Smithsonian Associates, and a widening range of publications and information about Smithsonian collections, research, and expeditions are undertakings which tend to reinforce one another and make the Institution's resources increasingly accessible to the public, many of whom may visit our museums infrequently.

An additional position ($7,000) is requested to handle the increasing volume of clerical duties being generated by these expanding programs and their growing popularity with the public.

The Smithsonian Institution is concerned with the diffusion of knowledge covering diverse academic disciplines. It is vital that modern communications technology be used for the extension of educational services based on Smithsonian research and scholarship. Additional funding in the amount of $11,000 is requested to support a special assistant for educational video. This individual will be responsible for establishing a pilot level extension program using new approaches in the communications media to reach school children throughout the nation and for working with external organizations in the development of programs that would carry the resources of the Smithsonian to people who could not normally come to the Institution themselves.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	18	3	21
11 Personnel Compensation.....	173	32	205
12 Personnel Benefits.....	15	3	18
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	28		28
24 Printing and Reproduction...	3		3
25 Other Services.....	24		24
26 Supplies and Materials.....	13		13
31 Equipment.....	9		9
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	267	35	302
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		4	
Program.....		31	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Education Department (1 position; $6,000). The Museum offers education programs for all age groups--preschool to senior citizen--and helps to plan school enrichment activities with area school teachers. While primarily serving Anacostia schools, the Museum has received requests for assistance from schools throughout the greater Washington area. Such rising interest and participation in museum programs has resulted in an increased clerical and administrative workload. One clerk typist ($6,000) is requested for this department which currently has no clerical personnel.

Exhibits Design and Production Laboratory (2 positions; $25,000). This laboratory, which is scheduled to open in FY 1974, will train inner-city minority group members in exhibits design and production. It is anticipated that exhibits produced at the laboratory will help to extend the relevance of Smithsonian exhibits and Bicentennial presentations to the entire community. An exhibits specialist ($14,000) is needed to assist with the development of the Bicentennial exhibits, as well as other exhibits at Anacostia; and an administrative assistant ($11,000) is needed to manage detailed correspondence and accounts, related to the laboratory's operation.

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

1972 Actual..... $206,000
1973 Appropriation..... $267,000
1974 Estimate..... $302,000

The Anacostia Neighborhood Museum was opened in 1967 to reach out to new audiences who are either unaware of museum resources, physically too far from them, or, as inhabitants of low-income population density centers, do not see the interest or relevance of museums. Since its opening, the museum has entertained and instructed about 250,000 visitors and today offers an expanding array of classes and youth programs. Anacostia has linked its research, exhibit, and education activities directly to the needs of the community and has assured a fresh, nontraditional approach to the role of the museum.

The FY 1974 budget contains a request for an additional $31,000 for three new positions and $4,000 for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

The Museum offers education programs for all age groups and helps area teachers to plan school enrichment activities. A photo of the new children's room is shown on a following page. Activities in this area range from flannelboard presentations on black history and demonstrations in soap-making to panel discussions, seminars, and live programs featuring the performing arts. Another important phase in the Museum's education program is performed by the mobile division, which takes the museum into the community through exhibits, pottery demonstrations, a speaker's bureau, teaching aids, and video tape presentations. While the mobile division primarily serves Anacostia schools, many requests have recently been received and fulfilled from schools in the greater Washington area, including Virginia and Maryland.

Rising interest and participation in museum programs have resulted in an increased clerical and administrative workload in the education department. Presently this work is being performed by staff professionals or teenage volunteers. One clerk typist and funds in the amount of $6,000 are requested to permit a more efficient and economical support effort.

In FY 1974, the Museum plans to establish an exhibits design and production laboratory using funds appropriated to the Smithsonian and anticipated foundation support. The primary objectives of the laboratory are: to train inner-city minority group people in exhibits design and production (which includes teaching skills such as cabinetwork, carpentry, metalwork, spraypainting, silk-screening, model-making, and design) and to place these persons in jobs in the museum community or private industry; and to have minority group members help plan and execute exhibits and related educational materials which describe their contributions to the American experience for the Bicentennial celebration.

In the field of exhibits preparation, there is an urgent demand for creative people who are sensitive to the needs of inner city minority groups. It is anticipated that exhibits produced at the laboratory will help to extend the relevance of Smithsonian presentations to the entire community. In addition, exhibits produced for the Bicentennial on urban problems and minority contributions will be circulated nationwide, thus serving as an example for museums across the nation.

An exhibits specialist ($14,000) is needed to assist with the development of Bicentennial exhibits, as well as other exhibits at the Museum. An administrative assistant ($11,000) is needed to manage detailed correspondence and accounts, related to the laboratory's operation.



Chief of the Anacostia education department with children in the newly opened children's room.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	10	1	11
11 Personnel Compensation.....	143	20	163
12 Personnel Benefits.....	12	1	13
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	5		5
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....			
26 Supplies and Materials.....			
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....		25	25
TOTAL	160	46	206
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		5	
Program.....		41	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Support of Overseas Research (1 position; $41,000). This Office fosters and coordinates the Institution's scientific and cultural activities abroad. A growing number of research projects in India, Pakistan, and Burma require a coordinator ($16,000) to be present in the region a major portion of each year for host-country consultation and project administration. An additional $25,000 is requested for a matching grants program to assist American research centers abroad in classical archaeological studies.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1972 Actual..... $140,000
1973 Appropriation..... $160,000
1974 Estimate..... $206,000

The Office of International Activities was established in 1965 to foster and coordinate the Smithsonian's many-sided scientific and cultural activities abroad. To this end, it is the Institution's point of liaison with the Department of State and diplomatic missions in Washington, and with foreign governments and research institutions abroad.

Of special importance are new efforts to foster Smithsonian scientific and cultural exchanges with the Peoples Republic of China, the Soviet Union, and Poland, following President Nixon's initiatives. The Office continues to support the Institution's world-wide environmental and conservation programs and the exchange of scholars and technicians as well as of cultural and scientific objects, information, exhibits, and the like in the interests of basic research and public education.

The program increase of $41,000 requested is to be used to support the Foreign Currency Program and American centers of research in classical archeology abroad. An additional amount of $5,000 is required for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

Thirty-five joint research programs for India are in preparation, eight for Pakistan, and two for Burma for presentation to the Foreign Currency Program. Two nation-wide studies, funded earlier by the Program, will continue for several years in Ceylon. Satisfactory development of programs in India and Pakistan particularly, where excess local currency accounts seem assured for an indefinite period, require a coordinator ($16,000) to be present in the region a major part of each year. This is essential especially for Smithsonian sponsored research because this Institution, unlike other Special Foreign Currency Program agencies, is required by law to make its excess currencies "available only to United States institutions." American scientists therefore participate in person in joint research programs in these countries. This requires extensive preparation and coordination not characteristic of other U. S. agency excess currency programs. A coordinator, therefore, who is familiar with host country laws, regulations, and procedures, and who is close-at-hand for consultation with potential collaborators on short notice, is vital. His presence in South Asia will save substantial amounts of money both in terms of travel costs and in terms of teaching and research time which would otherwise be lost by American scholars.

America's contributions to research in classical archeology have literally been made possible by a small group of research centers abroad like the American Academy in Rome, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and, more recently, the American Research Institute in Turkey. These centers are sponsored and supported by consortia of American institutions and individuals devoted to the study of the roots of our western civilization. Such centers maintain a continuity of contact with local governments, research institutions, and scholars ensuring access to local research materials and sites. Moreover, they provide experienced local administrators for field research. The existence of these centers is threatened by the dual pressures here in the United States of inflation and reduced government support of the programs of the sponsoring United States universities. As the original sponsor of archeology in the United States and of a global network of research scholars, the Smithsonian seeks a fund ($25,000) for grants to American research centers abroad. Applications for these funds would be carefully screened by the Institution and awards made only to the extent that the applicants obtained new, matching funds. Such incentive awards would contribute to the survival of these excellent representatives of the American scholarly community abroad.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	9	-	9
11 Personnel Compensation.....	89	7	96
12 Personnel Benefits.....	8	1	9
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....	56		56
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....			
26 Supplies and Materials.....	6		6
31 Equipment.....	1		1
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	160	8	168
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		8	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Through the International Exchange Service, public and private institutions in the United States exchange publications with organizations in other countries. This includes the exchange of official publications such as the Federal Register, the Congressional Record, and U.S. patent specifications, as well as private publications such as medical and dental texts, which are of particular importance to developing countries. No program fund increase is being requested in FY 1974.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

1972 Actual..... $147,000
1973 Appropriation..... $160,000
1974 Estimate..... $168,000

Through the International Exchange Service, public and private institutions in the United States exchange their publications with organizations in other countries and receive in exchange publications from those organizations. Begun in 1849 as an exchange service between the Smithsonian Institution and the learned societies in other countries, the program was so successful that later it was expanded to other American organizations.

When the Brussels Convention of 1886 was adopted by the United States, the Smithsonian Institution became the official exchange bureau in the United States for the International Exchange of literary, scientific, and cultural publications. The Smithsonian Institution is the only organization in the United States that is providing a service under the Brussels Convention.

14 Stat. 573, as amended, provides that the exchange of the official United States Government publications shall be made through the Smithsonian Institution.

No funding increase is being requested for this activity except necessary pay ($8,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

DIVISION OF PERFORMING ARTS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	9	1	10
11 Personnel Compensation.....	169	14	183
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	3	17
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	9	3	12
22 Transportation of Things....	3	1	4
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	7	2	9
24 Printing and Reproduction...	3	1	4
25 Other Services.....	71	10	81
26 Supplies and Materials.....	17	1	18
31 Equipment.....	10	7	17
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	303	42	345

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	3
Program.....	39

Specification of Increase (Program):

American Folklife Festival (1 position; $39,000). Beginning with the Festival in 1973, the Division of Performing Arts will enlarge the basic presentational format to incorporate the themes which will comprise the Bicentennial presentation. Funds for the development of these themes are requested under the Bicentennial heading of this budget, but funds for the changes in Festival format, which will provide opportunities for exhibit development and organizational experience, are urgently needed as a part of the Division's base. One planned format change will extend the 1973 Festival presentation from a 5-day period to a 10-14 day time period. This development of the annual Folklife Festival, resulting from the change in program emphasis, requires a technical assistant and temporary help during the Festival ($14,000) and $25,000 for additional supplies, equipment, and contractual services sufficient to support the expanded time period.

DIVISION OF PERFORMING ARTS

1972 Actual..... $265,000
1973 Appropriation..... $303,000
1974 Estimate..... $345,000

The Division of Performing Arts is responsible for the presentation of programs dealing with our national aesthetic expressions, particularly as they evidence themselves in oral, music, or dance forms, and relate to the collections of the museums. By staging such events as the annual Festival of American Folklife and cosponsoring the American College Theater Festival, the Division undertakes to extend and enliven the Institution's educational services to the public.

An increase of $39,000 is required in the FY 1974 budget for the Festival of American Folklife and for general support. An amount of $3,000 is needed for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Substantial support is required to meet presentation and public service needs for the annual Festival of American Folklife. In previous years Festival participants have been paid minimum honorariums and housed in college dormitories. Despite rising costs of living, honorariums have remained the same since the inception of the Festival in 1967. The increased size of the Festival and the added number of participants necessitate a search for new housing arrangements at increased costs.

Administrative expenses of the Festival have increased due to the added number of requests for local, state, and national assistance and guidance in developing programs in folk culture. Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, and Maryland have joined the list of states requesting guidance for state programs. In addition, Spokane, Washington, has requested consultation and assistance for the forthcoming Expo '74. Response to these requests has placed additional demands on administrative and clerical services.

Beginning with the Festival in 1973, which will feature the State of Kentucky, the Division of Performing Arts will enlarge the basic presentational format to incorporate the themes which will comprise the Bicentennial presentation. These themes are:

1. Old Ways in the New World--World ethnic communities and their American analogues.
2. The Native Americans--The surviving cultures of the American Indian.
3. Working America--The skills, crafts, and lore of the American workers.
4. A Regional View of American Life--Regional folklife and expressions.

Funds for the development of these themes are requested under the Bicentennial heading of this budget, but funds for the changes in Festival format, which will provide opportunities for exhibit development and organizational experience, are urgently needed as a part of the Division's base appropriation. One planned format change will extend the 1973 Festival presentation from a 5-day period to a 10-14 day time period. This will provide an immediate benefit to the public as well as an opportunity for determining needs relative to the Bicentennial presentation. This development of the regular annual Folklife Festival, resulting from the change in program emphasis, requires a technical assistant and temporary help during the Festival ($14,000) and $25,000 for additional supplies, equipment, and contractual services (for such items as food and accomodations) sufficient to support the expanded time period.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	12	-	12
11 Personnel Compensation.....	200	3	203
12 Personnel Benefits.....	17		17
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	39		39
25 Other Services.....	15		15
26 Supplies and Materials.....	7		7
31 Equipment.....	1		1
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	281	3	284

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	3
Program.....	-

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for communicating information about the Smithsonian and its programs to the public through various media--radio, television, newspapers, popular and scientific periodicals, press releases, documentary films, and general information and visitor orientation pamphlets and other items. No additional program funds are requested in the FY 1974 budget.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1972 Actual..... $372,000
1973 Appropriation..... $281,000
1974 Estimate..... $284,000

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible primarily for serving Smithsonian visitors and the public at large by communicating information about the Smithsonian and its programs through various media--radio, television, newspapers, popular and scientific periodicals, press releases, documentary films, the Smithsonian Calendar of Events, Dial-A-Phenomena, Dial-A-Museum, and general information pamphlets and publications. It also prepares and makes available to museum visitors a variety of building guide leaflets to assist them in their tours of Smithsonian buildings. Included in its presentations are the Torch newspaper, research reports, and the "Radio Smithsonian" now being heard over 88 stations across the nation. The Office of Public Affairs also administers the Office of Special Events, which is responsible for servicing exhibition openings, seminars, meetings, and special activities held at the Smithsonian facilities in Washington, D. C.

No program increase in being sought for this office. An amount of $3,000 is requested for necessary pay for existing staff.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	25	1	26
11 Personnel Compensation.....	355	18	373
12 Personnel Benefits.....	30	2	32
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	414		414
25 Other Services.....	5		5
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	2		2
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	810	20	830
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		4	
Program.....		16	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Graphic Specialist, Printed Materials (1 position; $16,000). Careful design of printed materials is essential, not simply for maximum transfer of information, but to secure the most economical procurement within the specifications set by the Congress's Joint Committee on Printing. Funds are requested to employ a specialist in the design of printed materials.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS

1972 Actual..... $816,000
1973 Appropriation..... $810,000
1974 Estimate..... $830,000

Press publication activity is a fundamental extension of the work of the Smithsonian's basic research laboratories. Necessary for ecological and agricultural advancement and other basic and applied studies by other researchers, these reports are distributed to major libraries and scientific institutions in all 50 states and many foreign countries. For the many millions of visitors to the Smithsonian each year, the Press produces and distributes exhibit catalogs, education pamphlets, and informative leaflets. Finally, the Press also furnishes the Institution with a variety of necessary manuals, reports, specimen labels, and directories, including copies of Congressional materials and reports from government agencies.

A program increase of $16,000 is sought for design and printing staff. An additional $4,000 is required for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

Increased exhibition and education activities of the National Portrait Gallery, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Renwick Gallery, and Anacostia Neighborhood Museum have outstripped the Press's ability with present staff to design the necessary exhibition catalogs, hall guides, and public education leaflets. Careful design of these printed materials is essential, not simply for maximum transfer of information, but to secure the most economical procurement within the specifications set by the Congress's Joint Committee on Printing. Funds are requested to correct this problem by the addition of a specialist in the design of printed materials.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND OFFICE OF MUSEUM PROGRAMS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	9	-	9
11 Personnel Compensation.....	117	2	119
12 Personnel Benefits.....	10		10
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	8		8
22 Transportation of Things....	3		3
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	4		4
24 Printing and Reproduction...	3		3
25 Other Services.....	142		142
26 Supplies and Materials.....	17		17
31 Equipment.....	15		15
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	319	2	321
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		2	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Office of Museum Programs oversees and reviews the Institution's museum and exhibition activities, with special emphasis in developing experimental and educational exhibits, surveying visitor reactions to the Institution's services, and providing advice and technical assistance to other museums.

This Office offers three technical assistance programs to museum workers: (1) a training workshop program in museum practices, (2) a series of video tapes on conservation techniques, and (3) experiments in the effectiveness of exhibit and educational programs. No program funding increase is requested in the FY 1974 budget.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND OFFICE OF MUSEUM PROGRAMS

1972 Actual..... $250,000
1973 Appropriation..... $319,000
1974 Estimate..... $321,000

The Office of Museum Programs oversees and reviews the Smithsonian Institution's museum and exhibition activities, with special emphasis on developing experimental and educational exhibits, surveying visitor reactions to the Institution's services, and providing advice and technical assistance to other museums. It cooperates with museum professionals and their associations and organizations to increase the effectiveness of museums in the performance of their scholarly and public education functions. The Office of the Registrar, the Conservation-Analytical Laboratory, the Office of Exhibits, the Smithsonian Libraries, the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, and the National Museum Act are under the general administration of this Office.

In addition to the central administrative functions, this office maintains three technical programs: (1) a training workshop program in museum practices, (2) a series of video tapes in conservation techniques and (3) experiments in the effectiveness of exhibit and educational programs. Currently the Office of Museum Programs offers a series of technical workshops to museum professionals throughout the United States. For FY 1974, a total of 22 one-week workshops will be offered such as silk screen process, museum design, and model making, etc. These workshops provide on-the-job training. The second special program disseminates information on conservation techniques and practices through the production of slide/audio cassette kits and video tapes. For this fiscal year 40 one-hour video tapes will be produced for student training in conservation, 10 slide/audio cassette kits for the general practitioner and 20 technical video tapes for the specialists. The third major project consists of experiments exploring the learning potentials of museum exhibits. Secondly, several research projects are in progress examining the affective and informative levels of exhibits.

An amount of $2,000 is requested for necessary pay purposes; no program increase is sought for FY 1974.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

CONSERVATION-ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	14	5	19
11 Personnel Compensation.....	163	45	208
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	4	18
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	9		9
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	33	7	40
26 Supplies and Materials.....	13	10	23
31 Equipment.....	37	36	73
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	269	102	371

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	2
Program.....	100

Specification of Increase (Program):

Preservation and Conservation of Smithsonian Collections (5 positions; $100,000). Manpower and facilities devoted to general Institution conservation tasks are badly inadequate. Many of the 130,000 artifacts added to the collections each year require analysis and treatment. Thirty-two man years of work each year is estimated to be required for new objects exclusive of the needs of hundreds of thousands of deteriorating objects already in the collections. Only a fraction of the required conservation manpower is now available. Additional badly needed space is being provided to the Conservation-Analytical Laboratory. An additional two conservators, two analytical scientists, and a clerk are requested ($47,000) to improve the Institution's ability to cope with a huge and growing workload. An amount of $53,000 is required for laboratory services and supplies and for the purchase of analytical equipment.

CONSERVATION-ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

1972 Actual..... $195,000
1973 Appropriation..... $269,000
1974 Estimate..... $371,000

The Conservation-Analytical Laboratory was established in 1963 to serve the museums of the Smithsonian Institution. Staffed by conservators and scientists, it ascertains and advises on the suitability, for artifacts displayed or in storage, of environmental conditions found in the buildings and suggests remedial action if necessary. Based upon examination or analysis, advice is given to curatorial units on conservation procedures for specific objects. Objects which present special problems or require more specialized equipment than is available in these units are treated in this central laboratory.

Analyses of objects or their materials (e.g. pigments, fibers, alloys, or corrosion products) by advanced instrumentation serve to determine appropriate conservation procedures or to provide museum archaeologists and historians with basic research data concerned with dates, attribution, and ancient production methods. Commercial products proposed for prolonged contact with artifacts (such as fumigants used in storage) are examined for suitability.

The conservation program of the Smithsonian requires additional space, personnel, and operating support. It is anticipated that more space will become available in FY 1973 and an increase of $100,000 is requested for conservator and scientist staff and efficiency-raising equipment. An additional $2,000 is required for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Manpower and facilities devoted to general Institution conservation tasks are woefully inadequate. Accessions of artifacts number about 130,000 a year. Some single accessions are complex or represent hundreds of objects. Many of these are invaluable. A large proportion require immediate and extensive treatment to forestall decay. If only thirty minutes were applied to each newly-acquired object (two hours is an actual minimum of treatment), this would represent 32 man-years of necessary work each year, exclusive of the needs of deteriorating objects already in the collection. Central staffing and space needed to cope efficiently and adequately with the preservation and conservation of the Smithsonian's collections is estimated conservatively at thirty conservators, supported by fifteen scientists and 60,000 square feet of well-outfitted laboratory space.

The Conservation-Analytical Laboratory now has six conservators and five scientists for a wide variety of tasks; other units, in the National Portrait Gallery, National Collection of Fine Arts, the Freer Gallery, and the Department of Anthropology total about seven conservators and two scientists whose efforts are focussed on specialized local needs. The Laboratory occupies an overcrowded 2,600 square feet. In FY 1972, with limited staff and space it treated 420 objects (varying in nature from archaeological to space-age) from bureau collections. This compares with 358 in 1971 and 144 in 1970.

The requested funding increase would provide two conservators, two scientists, and an information clerk ($47,000). It would also provide $53,000 program funds for services for about 2,000 square feet of additional space for the new staff, general laboratory supplies and materials to cope with a growing workload, and for additional equipment for study and analysis techniques, such as atomic absorption, differential thermal analysis, thermoluminescence dating, and ultraviolet spectrophotometry.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF EXHIBITS PROGRAMS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	148	15	163
11 Personnel Compensation.....	1,986	158	2,144
12 Personnel Benefits.....	169	13	182
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	6		6
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	60	18	78
25 Other Services.....	156	45	201
26 Supplies and Materials.....	120	98	218
31 Equipment.....	55	20	75
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	2,552	352	2,904

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	52
Program.....	300

Specification of Increase (Program):

Serving Projected Exhibits Requirements (15 positions; $300,000). During the period 1974-1977 this Office will be required to help design and produce a growing number of exhibits for regular, ongoing programs, the Bicentennial, the new National Air and Space Museum, the implementation of the Zoo's master plan and others. No program fund increases have been sought for this Office for several years while exhibits plans and base resource capabilities were reviewed. Phased growth of support personnel and funds is now requested to realize the full capability of the current base resource of skilled exhibits personnel. An additional 15 lower-graded positions ($119,000) are requested to perform full-time maintenance of exhibits subject to heavy visitor use. An amount of $181,000 also is requested to replace worn-out and damaged exhibits components and to procure routine production and maintenance services. These steps will help to keep existing exhibits in good repair and free more highly skilled employees for the preparation of new exhibits in the years ahead.

OFFICE OF EXHIBITS PROGRAMS

1972 Actual..... $2,580,000
1973 Appropriation..... $2,552,000
1974 Estimate..... $2,904,000

The Office of Exhibits, working in close and continuing collaboration with museum scientists, curators, and historians, is instrumental in preparing and maintaining exhibits seen by the millions of people a year who visit the Smithsonian museums. Over 4,000 permanent and temporary exhibit units have been produced over the past 20 years. Among the highly developed techniques used by the Office for the preparation of exhibits are freezedry taxidermy, plastic reproductions and object mounting devices, and modelmaking. Concerned mainly with the presentation of concepts, ideas, information, and objects related to the natural sciences, history, technology, and the flight sciences, the Office of Exhibits provides advanced training in exhibit techniques to hundreds of museum professionals from museums in the United States and other countries each year. Studies now being planned will record visitor reaction, participation, and involvement in museum exhibits to learn more about the process of communicating ideas.

For FY 1974 the Office requires a program fund increase of $300,000 to permit an improved capability of its total resources to serve Bicentennial, National Air and Space Museum, and other exhibits' preparation needs. An additional amount of $52,000 is sought for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

During the period FY 1974 - 1977 the Office of Exhibits will be required to help design, fabricate, and install a growing number of special temporary and permanent exhibit units in support of regular ongoing public service programs serving some 20 million visitors each year, special projects for the Bicentennial, the opening of the new National Air and Space Museum, the implementation of the Master Plan at the National Zoological Park, and others. For several years, no program fund increases have been requested for this Office while the Institution studied current and projected exhibit needs, reviewed the organization and operations of the Office itself, began to implement adjustments to increase productivity, and took other actions to ensure that the total resources of the Office are being used effectively. These studies have confirmed that the Smithsonian now has an excellent base resource of skilled professional exhibits personnel to approach the large workload of the next several years. This resource can be made more productive, however, by limited, phased growth primarily of support personnel and funds. The importance of proper support relationships is a matter that has been presented in other budgetary/program relationships of the Institution, notably the science effort.

To implement this growth in support for increased productivity of existing staff exhibits specialists, the Smithsonian is requesting positions and funds for permanent, full-time maintenance teams at appropriately lower salary levels and for contractual services for routine production jobs. The use of audio visual and special effect techniques combined with the normal wear and tear on permanent exhibits has created a strong requirement for a permanent, full-time maintenance program in all museum buildings. At present, maintenance is provided by highly skilled specialists at the sacrifice of new exhibit program requirements. Fifteen positions ($119,000) are requested to establish maintenance teams to provide daily attention to existing exhibits. Other object class funds ($181,000) are requested to replace worn-out and vandalized exhibit components and to replace mechanical equipment, some of which has had to be removed from public exhibit spaces. These funds will also be used to establish a special fund for the procurement of routine production and maintenance services, thus allowing specialists to be assigned to more important projects.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	31	-	31
11 Personnel Compensation.....	253	5	258
12 Personnel Benefits.....	22		22
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....	62		62
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	27		27
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2		2
31 Equipment.....	2		2
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	368	5	373
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		5	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Office of the Registrar serves as a central point for officially accessioning and recording the specimens and objects coming to the National Museums of Natural History and History and Technology. It also furnishes essential support services to all units of the Smithsonian by operating the central mail room and the shipping office, handling U.S. customs clearances and providing the central messenger service. No additional program funds are sought on the FY 1974 budget.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

1972 Actual..... $323,000
1973 Appropriation..... $368,000
1974 Estimate..... $373,000

The Office of the Registrar was established in 1881 to serve as a central point for officially accessioning and recording the specimens and objects coming into the Institution. It now has responsibility for recording and safeguarding the documents pertaining to the receipt and legal ownership of the items accessioned into the collections of the National Museum of Natural History and the National Museum of History and Technology. In addition, the Office furnishes essential support services to all units of the Smithsonian in their research, education, collection management, and exhibition programs, by operating the central mail room and the shipping office, handling U.S. Customs clearances, providing the central messenger service, and servicing public inquiries for the Museums.

No program fund increase is requested for FY 1974. An amount of $5,000 is needed for necessary pay.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	63	3	66
11 Personnel Compensation.....	740	32	772
12 Personnel Benefits.....	63	3	66
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	8		8
22 Transportation of Things....	1		1
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	10		10
24 Printing and Reproduction...	33	3	36
25 Other Services.....	26	1	27
26 Supplies and Materials.....	82	5	87
31 Equipment.....	95	15	110
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	1,058	59	1,117
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		9	
Program.....		50	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Extension of Basic Services (2 positions; $22,000). In order to maintain the new branch libraries of the National Air and Space Museum and to respond to the increased demand for reference and information services associated with the development of Bicentennial projects, two additional positions (a librarian and a library technician) are required.

Acquisition of Information Resources (1 position; $28,000). To assist in meeting the continually changing and growing need for documentary resources relevant to the Smithsonian research and exhibit programs, an increase of $18,000 in book and journal funds is requested. Based on accepted workload standards, an additional library technician ($8,000) will be required to perform the associated technical processing function. In addition $2,000 is requested to enable the repair and processing of many steadily deteriorating rare books now that a secure, climate-controlled storage facility has been obtained.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

1972 Actual..... $ 864,000
1973 Appropriation..... $1,058,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,117,000

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries provide the documentary information base and the information search and delivery services that are required by, and contribute directly to, the research, exhibits, and administrative programs of the bureaus and offices of the Institution.

The FY 1974 increase of $50,000 is sought chiefly to extend basic library-based information services to the growing National Air and Space Museum operation and to Bicentennial programs. An additional amount of $9,000 is required for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Extend Basic Services (2 positions; $22,000)

Library staffing for the branch libraries and information centers, most of which were unmanned in 1964, has reached 40 percent of a goal of 37 positions. Two new positions, a librarian and a library technician at a cost of $22,000 with supplies and other support, are requested for the major developing program areas of the Institution, principally the branch libraries of the Air and Space Museum and the several bureaus that are increasingly involved in the development of Bicentennial projects. These positions will allow the Libraries to offer reference and information services to researchers in and near their laboratories and collections and to maintain the Museum's branch library and working collections. This additional staff will also help the Libraries maintain the inventory of the recently segregated rare book collections and to begin an inventory of the many map collections, scattered throughout the Institution, that have a growing importance for study and reference.

Acquisition of Information Sources (1 position; $28,000)

In FY 1973 the Libraries will have reached about 45 percent of their goal of $300,000 funding to acquire the books, journals, and other documentary resources from throughout the world that are considered essential to information services in the subjects relevant to the Smithsonian research and exhibit programs. The requested increase in book and journal funds for FY 1974 ($18,000) will move the Libraries to within 50 percent of their goal, allowing chiefly the acquisition of new journals in art and science, special publication series (e.g., the ultramicrofiche editions of research monographs in American culture offered by Encyclopedia Britannica) and new editions of standard guides to sources of information such as the major national and subject bibliographies and indexes. Based on generally accepted workload standards, one additional library technician ($8,000) in the technical processing function is required for the prompt handling of each $15,000 worth of new material added, plus expected continued donations of gift and exchange materials.

An additional goal in the FY 1974 budget request is to improve the Libraries' capability in filming, binding, and other processing of deteriorating collections. The Libraries have recently obtained a secure, climate-controlled storage facility for their many rare books and have identified nearly 200 volumes of treasured items that must be processed and repaired for conservation, at prices ranging up to $100 a volume ($2,000).

93-397 O - 73 - 58

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TRAVELING EXHIBITION SERVICE

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	-	5	5
11 Personnel Compensation.....		60	60
12 Personnel Benefits.....		5	5
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....		6	6
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....			
26 Supplies and Materials.....		5	5
31 Equipment.....		4	4
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	-	80	80

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	-
Program.....	80

Specification of Increase (Program):

Circulation of Exhibits to the Public (5 positions; $80,000). The Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) in operation for 21 years, circulates some 100 exhibits annually in art, science, history, and other fields. Each year about 4 million persons across the country view SITES installations. The service is funded largely from exhibit rental fees; but soaring costs of personnel, production, and shipping have increased these fees beyond the reach of many smaller, less wealthy museums, schools, and historical societies. Federal funding is required, on a cost-shared basis, to permit SITES to increase its service by providing more exhibitions to more potential users at lower rental fees. An amount of $65,000 is requested to convert four private roll employees (the director, an exhibits specialist and technician, and the registrar) to Federal positions and add a technician. An additional $15,000 will be used for shipping, production supplies, and equipment.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION TRAVELING EXHIBITION SERVICE

1972 Actual.....	$ 0
1973 Appropriation.....	$ 0
1974 Estimate.....	$80,000

The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) provides a planned program of carefully selected, well-designed, and widely circulated traveling exhibitions covering a diversified range in the fields of art, design, science, technology, history, and education. Exhibitions are organized and lent by individuals and organizations throughout the world. A sample of the range of exhibit subjects is shown on a following page. The Smithsonian Institution is not always easily accessible to people away from the Washington area. SITES is the vehicle for taking the nation's treasures to them. SITES is the only nation-wide organization circulating exhibitions of an inter-disciplinary curriculum serving specialized and general museums, galleries, educational and cultural organizations throughout the nation. It is now in its 21st year of continuous operation supported by private funds.

Approximately four million people view SITES exhibitions annually (500 installations viewed by an average 8,000 persons each). For example, SITES has served 49 states and the District of Columbia many times during the last five years. One hundred exhibitions are presently circulating; existing demand for services could easily sustain twice that figure. Each year, 30 new exhibitions are needed to keep 100 exhibits in circulation. SITES mailing list of corresponding organizations numbers 1700 and increases at the rate of 30 per month. Colleges and universities are SITES most frequent customers (60 percent) followed by museums of all types and sizes (30 percent) and libraries (5 percent). All others make up the remaining 5 percent.

In FY 1974 an amount of $65,000 for five positions and $15,000 support costs is being sought to continue these operations.

Need for Increase

SITES seeks additional resources for the necessary balance of public and private funding which will permit SITES to increase its service by providing more exhibitions, making them more available, for lower rental fees. Private funding can no longer support this activity by itself.

SITES, since its inception, has been funded through the private resources of the Smithsonian. Most costs for these exhibits are recovered by charging rental fees. Soaring costs of personnel, production, and shipping, however, have increased the rental of these exhibits beyond the means of many potential users, especially the smaller museums, schools, and historical societies. Figure 1 clearly shows that as the rental fees increase above $200 the number of installations decreases, and figure 2 shows that the cost of each exhibit has been increasing at a very substantial pace.

The practical effect has been that costs exceed income and the Institution's limited private funds have been forced to absorb annual deficits. The combined deficit for the past five years including FY 1973 is approximately $80,000. The Institution cannot afford these continued losses. It would not be in the public's best interests, however, to terminate, drastically reduce, or orient this program to the wealthier customers.

The FY 1974 budget request provides for the following private roll staff conversions to Federal (the SITES director, an exhibits specialist, an exhibits technician, and the registrar). One additional exhibits technician will be hired to assist with display and packaging production. The requested funds also will be used for transportation of exhibits, production supplies, and equipment.

Booked up

Among the units of the NCFA quartered out of the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building is the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), which sends art, history, and science shows on national tours.

At any given time, SITES has an average of 100 exhibitions on the road, according to Dennis Gould, SITES chief, who says that 60 percent go to educational institutions, 30 percent to museums, 5 percent to libraries and civic associations, and 5 percent to commercial institutions. (A representative sampling of works from current shows around the country is given on this page.) "There's an incredible demand for exhibitions," says Gould. "The public is thirsty. We get four or five letters a day asking us for information."

What's in most demand now? "Shows on the urban environment, and shows on the natural environment," he says.

And what's most popular of the current exhibitions? Gould nominates three: "American Pieced Quilts," "The Art of the Comic Strip," and "A Children's World: 1875-1950," actually three separate collections of cast iron toys that were booked up solidly for their two-year tours within weeks of being offered.

Coffee Pot; from CONTEMPORARY FINNISH DESIGN BY TAPIO WIRKKALA; closes Aug. 27, Suomi College, Hancock, Mich.



Bringing Up Father; from THE ART OF THE COMIC STRIP; closes Aug. 27, M. H. deYoung Memorial Museum, San. Francisco, Cal.



Cement Mixer; from A CHILDREN'S WORLD: 1875-1950; opens Aug. 12, The Edmonton Art Gallery, Edmonton, Al., Can.



Naval Order signed by William Penn; from KNOWLEDGE, SEAPOWER; closes Aug. 27, Okla. Science and Arts Foundation, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Figure #1

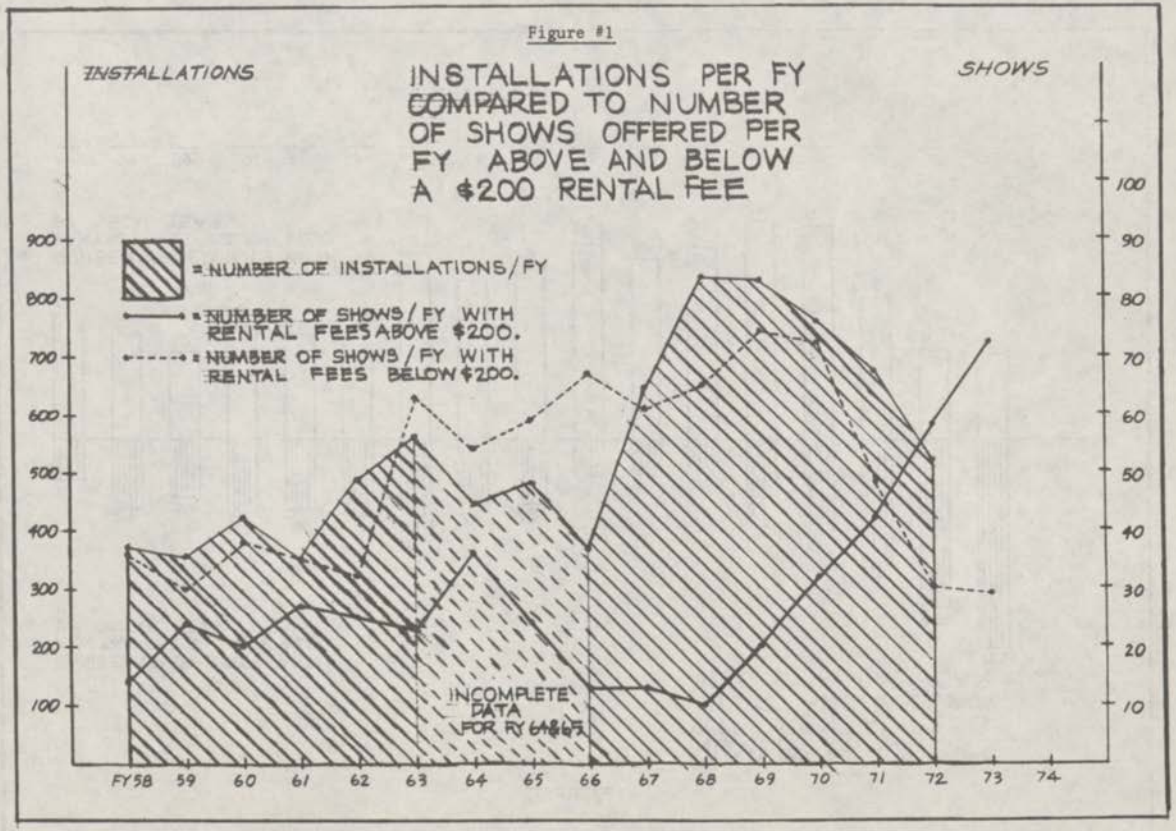
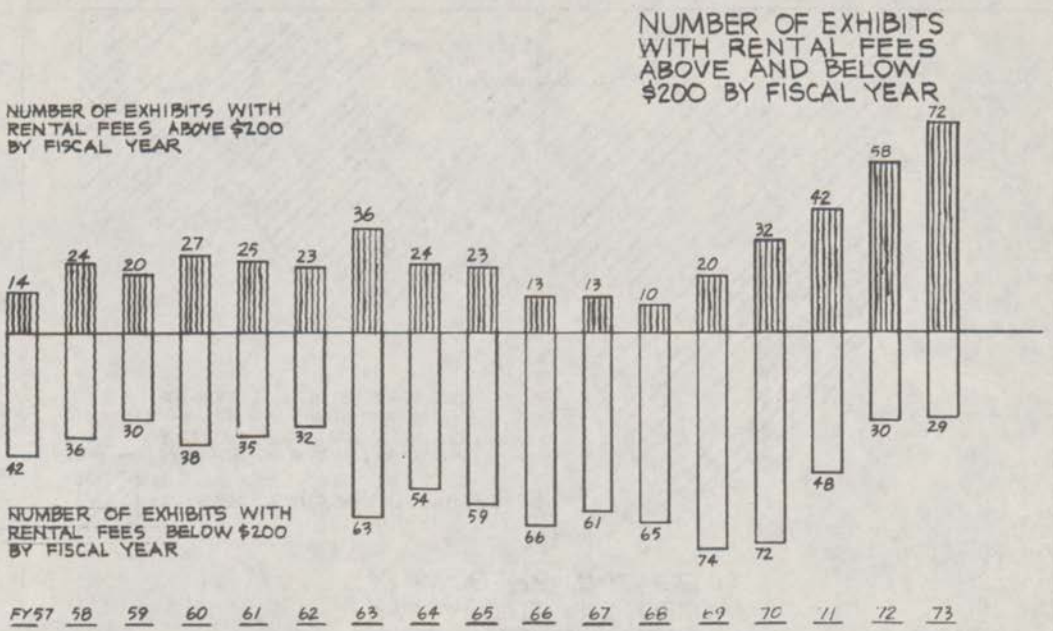

INSTALLATIONS
INSTALLATIONS PER FY COMPARED TO NUMBER OF SHOWS OFFERED PER FY ABOVE AND BELOW A $200 RENTAL FEE
SHOWS
= NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS/FY
= NUMBER OF SHOWS/FY WITH RENTAL FEES ABOVE $200.
= NUMBER OF SHOWS/FY WITH RENTAL FEES BELOW $200.
INCOMPLETE DATA FOR FY 64&65
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
FY58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

Figure #2


NUMBER OF EXHIBITS WITH RENTAL FEES ABOVE AND BELOW $200 BY FISCAL YEAR
NUMBER OF EXHIBITS WITH RENTAL FEES ABOVE $200 BY FISCAL YEAR
NUMBER OF EXHIBITS WITH RENTAL FEES BELOW $200 BY FISCAL YEAR
14 24 20 27 25 23 36 24 23 13 13 10 20 32 42 58 72
42 36 30 38 35 32 63 54 59 66 61 65 74 72 48 30 29
FY57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	3	-	3
11 Personnel Compensation.....	34	1	35
12 Personnel Benefits.....	3		3
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	15		15
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	4		4
24 Printing and Reproduction...	2		2
25 Other Services.....	1		1
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	3		3
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....	735	100	835
TOTAL	798	101	899
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		1	
Program.....		100	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Technical Assistance Grants to the Museum profession ($100,000). Funds appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for the implementation of the National Museum Act (P.L. 91-629 authorized $1,000,000) are made available, primarily by grants and contracts, to museums, professional associations, and individuals. The National Museum Act is a technical assistance program granting funds for specific proposals which advance the museum profession at large, either through training, research, publication, or professional assistance. During FY 1973 approximately 200 proposals totaling $9 million are expected to be received while only $798,000 will be available, of which $200,000 must be transferred to the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. The $100,000 requested increase will enable the Smithsonian to fund additional worthy proposals.

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

1972 Actual..... $600,000
1973 Appropriation..... $798,000
1974 Estimate..... $899,000

Public Law 91-629, approved December 31, 1970, reauthorized appropriations for the National Museum Act through FY 1974 and funding of $1,000,000 to the Smithsonian Institution each year. Of this amount $798,000 was appropriated for FY 1973, of which $100,000 was transferred to the National Endowment for the Arts and to the National Endowment for the Humanities as required by the legislation.

Funds appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for the implementation of the National Museum Act are made available, primarily by grants and contracts, to museums, professional associations, and individuals. Such funding is made in concert with the National Museum Act Advisory Council appointed for this purpose by the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the Advisory Council encompasses the principal museum disciplines--art, science, and history--and is broadly representative of all regions of the United States. The Council advises and assists the Secretary in determining priorities and assessing the quality of individuals and programs seeking support under the Act.

The needs of the museum profession are great. The National Museum Act is a technical assistance program granting funds for specific proposals which advance the museum profession at large, either through training, research, publication, or professional assistance. Through these programs, current museum personnel have the opportunity to improve their skills and new personnel entering the profession have the opportunity to receive training which was not available previously.

Need for Increase

In the current fiscal year a total of 17 projects have been funded in the amount of $290,740. The balance will be awarded at the February 1973 and May 1973 meetings of the Advisory Council. Nine of these proposals were in the area of training museum personnel; for example--(1) stipend support for graduate training in conservation, (2) a program to develop a series of technical training audio cassette tapes for personnel of history museums, (3) stipend support for graduate students in museum studies for members of minority groups, and (4) support for six regional seminars on the problems of urban museums. Three other proposals will provide professional assistance and consultation to small museums in the area of paper conservation and general management. Two projects will support publication--(1)in the area of craft documentation and (2) on historical preservation agencies and museum practices. Three proposals support research projects--(1)preservation of wooden ethnographic specimens, (2) computerization and data banking for museums, and (3) an analysis of financial resources and salary structure of the nation's museums.

For the first half of FY 1973, ninety-nine proposals have been received. The total sum of these applications exceeds $4.5 million. It is reasonable to expect the number of proposals and sum to more than double by the end of the fiscal year. In funding proposals the Advisory Council has insisted that all proposals clearly demonstrate how the project will upgrade the profession--its techniques, methods, and approaches.

In addition to reviewing and processing grants, the Office of Museum Programs received over 750 inquiries about museum methods, problems, and opportunities. At the working level, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities through their respective offices of museum programs, regularly consult and review programs in order to avoid overlap.

Based upon the positive response of the museum profession to the National Museum Act, the quality of the specific requests, and the great needs of the profession, funding at the $899,000 level will permit the Smithsonian to support more fully all aspects of the National Museum Act.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SPECIAL PROGRAMS

These special programs have as their goal the use of total Institutional resources, including staff research competence, collections, and space for exhibits, to produce outstanding scholarship, exhibits and other presentations, and additional opportunities for public education. These special programs include:

--The Bicentennial of the American Revolution Program which will advance the Institution's efforts to celebrate and portray "The American Experience," the first two-hundred years of American history and what they may mean for the future.

--The Environmental Sciences Program is designed to shed light on complex biological processes which need to be better understood before solutions to national ecological problems can be determined.

--The Major Exhibits Program is aimed at planning and producing new permanent exhibits of unusual national significance and timeliness.

--The Academic and Educational Programs budget provides opportunities for outstanding pre- and post-doctoral investigators from across the nation to be selected for work under the supervision of the Institution's professional staff. External education services are provided by means of popular museum tours for school children and other education services.

--The Research Awards Program enables the Institution to fund especially meritorious studies through a competitive selection process.

Full descriptions of these programs appear in the following sections of this budget.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	2	-	2
11 Personnel Compensation.....	141	147	288
12 Personnel Benefits.....	12	12	24
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	11	52	63
22 Transportation of Things....		30	30
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1	4	5
24 Printing and Reproduction...	9	99	108
25 Other Services.....	520	415	935
26 Supplies and Materials.....	10	165	175
31 Equipment.....	50	76	126
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	754	1,000	1,754
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		-	
Program.....		1,000	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Scholarly, Exhibits, and National Outreach Projects ($1,000,000). An increase of $1,000,000 for a total planned program effort of $1,754,000 is requested to produce an array of scholarly, exhibit, and national outreach projects in celebration of the Nation's 200th anniversary. These will include major exhibits in six museums and galleries, important documentary and bibliographic projects concerning American Art and North American Indians, traveling exhibits, a major Festival of American Folklife, and an exhibits production training laboratory for minority group persons.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

1972 Actual.....	$ 356,000
1973 Appropriation.....	$ 754,000
1974 Estimate.....	$1,754,000

The Smithsonian Institution is preparing to play a central and major role in the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial in the Nation's Capital as well as throughout the country. Taking the purpose, in President Nixon's words, of "...a new understanding of our heritage," the Smithsonian has chosen as an overall theme for its Bicentennial program, The American Experience. Many aspects of man's life and work in America, both past and present, are being researched. Individual projects encompass his social, political, and military institutions; his fine arts, his applied arts, and his performing arts; his use of natural resources; and his adventures of exploration on this planet and into outer space. Almost every department is engaged in Bicentennial related projects ranging from scholarly studies on our American past to major exhibits and an entire new museum.

The program will phase out after 1976, but most of the projects are being designed to produce accomplishments which will remain for permanent inspiration and education.

An appropriation of $1,754,000 will be used for the continued development of the following projects.

Special Bicentennial Exhibits

"A Nation of Nations" (National Museum of History and Technology)	$ 800,000
"Ecology USA/200" (National Museum of Natural History)	$ 140,000
"Centennial - 1876" (Arts and Industries Building)	20,000
"The Artist and the American Scene" (National Collection of Fine Arts) and "Design in the City" (Renwick Gallery)	90,000
Series of exhibits on the Revolution period (National Portrait Gallery)	150,000
	$1,200,000

Scholarly Projects

Inventory of American Paintings before 1914 (National Collection of Fine Arts)	$ 80,000
Bibliography of American Art (Archives of American Art)	50,000
Encyclopedia of North American Indians (Center for the Study of Man)	30,000
	$ 160,000

National Outreach	
Traveling exhibits	$ 150,000
Bicentennial Festival of American Folklife (Division of Performing Arts)	150,000
Exhibits Design and Production Laboratory (Anacostia Neighborhood Museum)	45,000
	$ 345,000
Planning, Design, and Coordination	49,000
	$1,754,000

Full details on the Bicentennial program are contained in the special supplementary brochure submitted with the budget request.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	8	-	8
11 Personnel Compensation.....	102	2	104
12 Personnel Benefits.....	9		9
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	32	-5	27
22 Transportation of Things....	1		1
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	7	-5	2
25 Other Services.....	75	-57	18
26 Supplies and Materials.....	14	-8	6
31 Equipment.....	33	-25	8
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	273	-98	175
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		2	
Program.....		-100	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Environmental Monitoring System. The Environmental Sciences Program was established in FY 1971 to provide coordinated environmental research at the Smithsonian. As a result of the Program a plan has been developed by the bureaus of the Smithsonian to assemble and analyze biological and physical data on specific important ecosystems to predict the consequence of environmental change. Two Smithsonian research facilities, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, are the principle sites being used to carry out these studies. The program will operate at a reduced level in FY 1974 because of the lower funding level that can be budgeted.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

1972 Actual..... $268,000
1973 Appropriation..... $273,000
1974 Estimate..... $175,000

The Smithsonian Institution has unique research capabilities as a result of experienced personnel and the largest collections of plants and animals in the world, with detailed distribution and abundance data. This provides the basis for an effective global environmental monitoring system. The Smithsonian has the capability to measure natural and man-induced variation in the characteristics of solar radiation reaching the earth and causes of such variations. The Institution is studying, as a function of time, various biological correlates. These studies are facilitated because it has permanent and protected field-research sites in both temperate and tropical zones. In addition, the Smithsonian enjoys particularly favorable relations with its scientific colleagues and institutions in virtually every country of the world.

The Environmental Sciences Program is a well integrated, inter-bureau plan with specific objectives. During FY 1971 and FY 1972, activity was limited to such priority items as monitoring rates of biological and physical change and using plants and animals as benchmarks and bioindicators in the establishment of environmental standards. In FY 1972 and 1973, increased financial support has enabled the Smithsonian to develop a plan to assemble and analyze biological and physical data on specific important ecosystems to predict the consequence of environmental change.

Two Smithsonian research facilities, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, are principally used to carry out these studies. The major objectives of the FY 1973 program are to study selected tropical and temperate areas to understand the factors contributing to the fluctuations in populations. This is being done in the following manner:

a. by monitoring and evaluating the physical and chemical environments of selected study sites;

b. by studying the biology and quantitative distribution of principal organisms at these sites; and

c. by studying the interrelationships of the environment with these organisms and man.

As a result of the decrease in program funds that can be budgeted for FY 1974, the marine shallow water and deciduous forest ecosystems studies will operate at a reduced level of effort.

An increase of $2,000 is requested for necessary pay.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

MAJOR EXHIBITION PROGRAM

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	-	-	-
11 Personnel Compensation.....			
12 Personnel Benefits.....			
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	13	-5	8
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	20	-10	10
25 Other Services.....	630	-383	247
26 Supplies and Materials.....	4		4
31 Equipment.....	82	-32	50
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	749	-430	319
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		-	
Program.....		-430	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Preparing Major Presentations for the Public (No increase required). The Smithsonian proposes to use $319,000 of its appropriation for the first phases of three new permanent exhibits in order to continue the revitalization program initiated in FY 1972. With funding provided in FY 1972 and 1973, the Institution is preparing "It All Depends," an important exhibit on environmental awareness, and "Of the People, By the People, For the People," a major presentation on American government. The FY 1974 plan calls for work on three proposed additional such exhibits.

-An amount of $248,000 will be spent on research, design, and preliminary production of "Benefits of Flight," an exposition of the many applications on earth of the extensive knowledge gained in the course of developing air and space flight. This exhibit will later be relocated in the new National Air and Space Museum.

-An amount of $40,000 will be devoted to planning and designing an exhibit on Ecological Archaeology, replacing the 1954 Latin American Archaeology exhibit in the National Museum of Natural History with a fresh, new approach to the study of Western Hemisphere culture.

-Finally, an amount of $31,000 will be used to plan a special exhibition, with the potential for a traveling version, drawing upon the Smithsonian's full resources relating to our national heritage.

MAJOR EXHIBITION PROGRAM

1972 Actual..... $525,000
1973 Appropriation..... $749,000
1974 Estimate..... $319,000

The major permanent exhibitions of the Smithsonian Institution are nationally and internationally recognized as among the best examples of public communication and education in the museum world. In FY 1972, the Major Exhibition Program's approach to planning and budgeting was established to enable the Smithsonian to revitalize the permanent exhibit program by producing highly significant presentations on new and relevant knowledge in the fields of science, technology, and history. The new exhibits are installed in the existing public spaces of the Smithsonian museum buildings. With funding provided in FY 1972 and 1973 the Institution is preparing "It All Depends", an exhibit on environmental awareness, and "Of the People, By the People, For the People", a major presentation on American Government.

The purpose of museums is to educate as well as to entertain. In order to function effectively in both capacities, it is necessary to widen the scope of the visitor's participation in the museum experience. If the educational aspects of the museum are to have a lasting impact on the museum-goer, this is especially important. The presentation of new exhibitions on topics that are meaningful to the visitor and relate to his place in history, as well as his day-to-day existence, are essential to the museum function. Further, the museum must broaden the participation of the visitor by: properly orienting him, as he arrives, to the exhibits available; adequately explaining individual objects in the context of the particular exhibition; and providing educational materials that can be taken home to be read and studied. Each of the major exhibitions will include a related popular publication.

To continue this program, the first phases of the following permanent exhibition programs are proposed for FY 1974:

--"Benefits From Flight" in the National Air and Space Museum, $248,000;
--"Ecological Archaeology"in the National Museum of Natural History, $40,000; and a
--Special Museum Programs Presentation, requiring $31,000.

Benefits From Flight ($248,000)

The National Air and Space Museum proposes a unique major exhibition directed to two important goals:

1. Exemplifying the many applications on earth of the extensive knowledge gained in the course of developing air and space flight.

2. Communicating to the visiting public the myriad specific possibilities for further applications, using the museum as a catalyst in the transfer process.

Man's progress into the third dimension has been spectacular, resulting not only in diverse vehicles and systems, but in many novel materials, computation systems, manufacturing processes, power sources, electronic principles, and control methods.

93-397 O - 73 - 59

How has our quality of life been affected by these expensive advances? To what extent has the American taxpayer benefited so far, and what can he expect in the future? "Benefits From Flight" will address itself to these questions.

Preliminary planning for the exhibit was begun in FY 1972 and is continuing through FY 1973. The exhibit will be designed to be one of the central, permanent exhibitions in the new National Air and Space Museum to be opened on the Mall in July 1976 (FY 1977). Modular design will allow it to open to the public in existing temporary quarters in FY 1975.

"Benefits From Flight" will use new techniques to transform complex principles and devices into easily understood examples of applications in such diverse fields as health care, housing, education, law enforcement, industrial productivity, recreation, personal transportation, waste management, and environmental effects. While designed primarily for the lay visitor, a catalog with an extensive list of source material will be available for those interested in pursuing further research. Thus the exhibit will not be an end in itself, but will serve as a catalyst for stimulating greater transfer of information between supplier and user. With an estimated four million visitors a year, "Benefits From Flight" can serve as a powerful and productive channel for this sorely needed technology transfer process. Sketches of tentative exhibits are shown on following pages.

The exhibition is estimated to cost $468,000 and will require approximately two years to complete. $248,000 is requested in FY 1974 for research, design, and preliminary production of exhibit structures. An amount of $220,000 will be requested in FY 1975 to complete all exhibit content, graphics, and audio visual components, as well as publications related to the exhibit.

Ecological Archaeology ($40,000)

This exhibition is planned to replace the oldest of the existing, permanent exhibitions in the National Museum of Natural History, the Hall of Latin American Archaeology, opened in 1954. The new exhibit will be on the same subject matter but in a dramatically new and updated scientific interpretation of the subject. The ecological approach of today's archaeologists and the theme of presentation completely outdates the existing exhibition. The exhibit will use specimens unique to the museum's collections and will be prepared under the direction of the museum's staff of scholars who are among the leading proponents of the science of archaeology as a study of human ecology.

Modern archaeology may provide a key and offer new insights for long-range predictions on man's utilization of his environmental resources. It is no accident that the high civilizations of the Western Hemisphere developed where they did. Archaeology--the science of reconstructing the history of man's past without the benefit of written records--is providing the information needed to better understand why certain societies flourished while others disappeared. These reconstructions lead into the early documented historical records and the early ethnological studies. Data on past cultures in the Western Hemisphere help in understanding present-day situations, clearly illustrating various adaptations and exploitations of man in environments that range from tropics through deserts and mountains to inter-montane valleys. The history of the development of the American Indian in the Western Hemisphere may well make meaningful and far-reaching contributions to modern civilization.

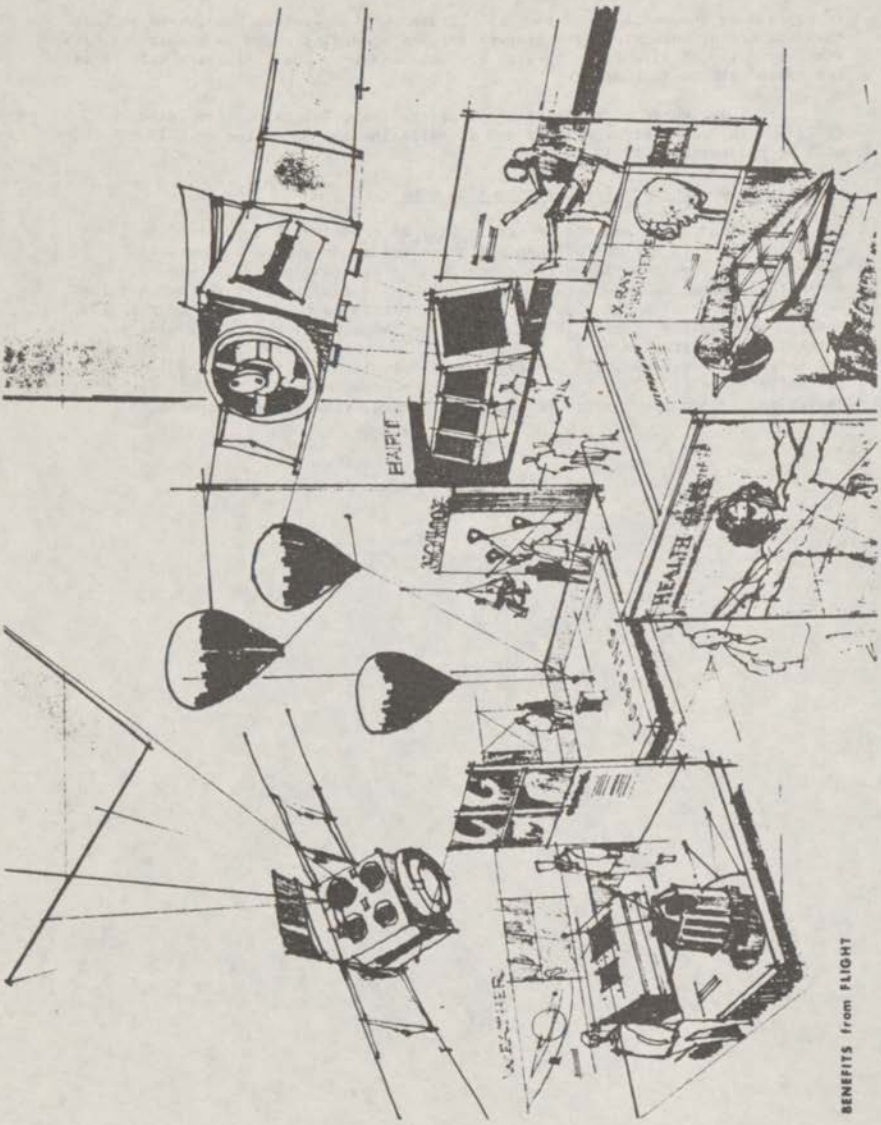
This exhibition will provide a new approach to the science of archaeology never before presented in any museum in the world. It will encourage the visitor

to appreciate the heritage of various cultures of the Western Hemisphere so that they can better understand the present situations and stresses as mankind seeks to adapt to a way of life balanced with his environment. The exhibition will require two years' effort to complete.

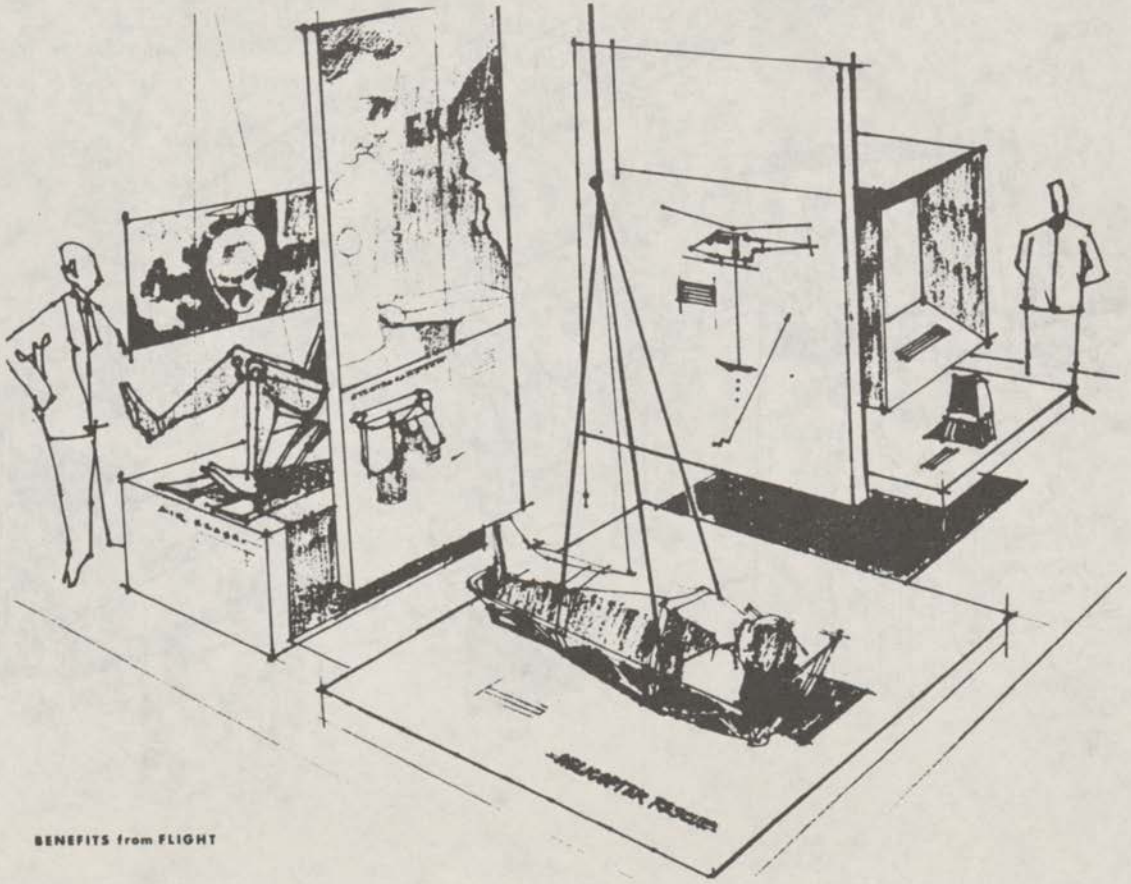
It is estimated that planning and design ($40,000) can be completed in FY 1974. The costs of production and installation are estimated at $425,000 which will be requested in FY 1975.

Special Museum Programs Presentation ($31,000)

The Institution has the responsibility to produce special exhibitions utilizing the full expanse of Institution resources in public presentations. It is also important to investigate the communication potentials of all museum exhibition techniques and methodologies. As an initial program the Smithsonian would like to develop and plan a special exhibition to be presented on the Mall and, in a traveling version throughout the United States, on the theme of the Smithsonian Institution as a national center for the preservation, study, and presentation of our national heritage. Initial planning, requiring $31,000, will be completed in FY 1974. These efforts will produce specific requests for detailed design and production funding in subsequent fiscal year budget requests.



BENEFITS from FLIGHT



BENEFITS from FLIGHT

ECOLOGICAL ARCHEOLOGY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

ACADEMIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	23	1	24
11 Personnel Compensation.....	236	18	254
12 Personnel Benefits.....	21	1	22
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	8		8
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	8		8
25 Other Services.....	419	1	420
26 Supplies and Materials.....	27	1	28
31 Equipment.....	10	1	11
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	729	22	751
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		7	
Program.....		15	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Elementary and Secondary Education (1 position; $15,000). Among its other responsibilities, this program provides coordination, supervision, and directional development of docent and tour activities involving elementary and secondary school systems. It prepares teaching guides, audio-visual aids, and other educational materials directed at pre-college students. It conducts teacher workshops and provides a centralized focus for inquiries concerning various museum projects and activities of interest to school groups. In FY 1972 the program served 72,000 students in 2,467 scheduled tours; conducted 50 demonstrations in folk musical instruments in school classrooms; trained and administered volunteers for 350 weekend tours and for summer tours in Mall museums; and developed printed materials for self-directed tours in each Mall museum for grades kindergarten through third. In FY 1973 it will expand tour offerings and increase the number of students served to 78,000, extend additional services to the schools, and expand the bulletin for schools to six issues (now four) going to 1,000 schools in D. C. area. In order to meet a growing public service workload in existing museums and to begin to plan for the tour program of the new National Air and Space Museum, an additional staff associate position ($12,000) and program funds ($3,000) are requested in the FY 1974 budget.

ACADEMIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

1972 Actual..... $653,000
1973 Appropriation..... $729,000
1974 Estimate..... $751,000

A major Smithsonian objective is to make its resources for learning available to the formal education community and to the general public. These efforts take the form of programs in higher education, seminar activities, and offerings at the elementary and secondary education level.

The budget request for FY 1974 includes a request for an additional $15,000 for the elementary and secondary education program and $7,000 for necessary pay for current staff.

Need for Increase

Since 1965 in its higher education program the Smithsonian has offered support under its Office of Academic Studies to 108 Ph. D. candidates and 108 postdoctoral investigators to enhance their ability as scholars and teachers through collaboration and study with the Institution's research staff. Over 60 undergraduate and first and second-year graduate students have been offered the opportunity to consult the Institution's research staff and collections for short periods. These opportunities are extended both to strengthen the research capabilities of the Smithsonian and to make available to the scholarly and scientific community the Institution's specialized resources. Smithsonian research training augments formal academic studies. Its effectiveness derives from close cooperation with the nation's universities and colleges. They welcome opportunities for their students to receive specialized Smithsonian training which their own resources cannot provide.

The Office of Seminars is responsible for the Smithsonian's International Symposia Series, its biennial program of public activities centering on a single theme of contemporary importance, from which is published the collected original papers presented and other relevant material. Regular interdisciplinary lecture series are held annually, often in cooperation with other institutions of learning. The Office serves as a resource facility to universities, other organizations, and other branches of the government. In addition, the office coordinates special projects at the request of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.

Activities of the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education include the popular escorted lesson tours for school groups, the preparation of teacher guides, demonstrations, audio-visual and three dimensional object kits, and other services. The increasing demand by schools for use of the educational facilities of the Institution is leading to a heightened need for extending the offerings in several different and innovative directions. The following table shows the anticipated growth in services offered by this office.

	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974
Docents	154	250	300
Tours	2,467	2,600	2,700
Students Served	72,000	78,000	82,000
Subject offerings	26	30	36

New tours will be developed in History and Technology around exhibits being planned for the Bicentennial celebration, and tours will be offered in Natural History with the opening of the new exhibits on Ecology. Projects will be

undertaken for the production of special kinds of teaching materials to be utilized both with lesson tours in the museums and the outreach programs in the schools.

One new staff associate position ($12,000) is needed to provide a close working relationship with the staff of the National Air and Space Museum in the support of the docent program for that Museum. It will be timely as well for the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education to become engaged in the expanding development of educational offerings in the aerospace subject fields preparatory to the opening of the new Air and Space Museum.

Outreach programs will be expanded to answer the need for curriculum oriented materials applicable for classroom use in the schools of the local area. For teachers to become familiar with the use of such materials and for firsthand awareness of the offerings within the museums, workshops involving teachers, staff, and docents will be conducted. Opportunities will be afforded to students in schools of education to have assignments on a part-time interneship basis to study and observe ongoing museum education activity.

Additional funding will be used as well for further expansion of the school tour program involving docent training and the preparation of teaching materials ($3,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SMITHSONIAN RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	-	-	-
11 Personnel Compensation.....			
12 Personnel Benefits.....			
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....			
26 Supplies and Materials.....			
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....	450		450
TOTAL	450	-	450

Analysis of Increase

Pay Increase.....	-
Program.....	-

Specification of Increase (Program):

The Research Awards Program finances innovative, non-routine research projects which cannot be supported from the regular budgets of the bureaus. Since 1966, 329 proposals have been funded through the Program, and more than 200 publications which are directly related to the research have been produced. No program fund increase is being requested for FY 1974.

SMITHSONIAN RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

1972 Actual..... $425,000
1973 Appropriation..... $450,000
1974 Estimate..... $450,000

Prior to FY 1966, the Smithsonian Institution received funds from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for special research projects of individual staff members. In 1964, the Congress prohibited the NSF from making grants for scientific research to other Government agencies. The NSF instituted a further limitation that it would no longer make grants to any agency or institution receiving direct Federal appropriations. The Research Awards Program was begun in FY 1966 by an appropriation of $350,000 to the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of financing new or continuing research projects formerly eligible for support from NSF.

Proposals are submitted each year by members of the Smithsonian Institution staff to support new and innovative research. All proposals have undergone a careful scientific or scholarly review in their respective bureaus before they are reviewed by an Advisory Committee of scientists from outside the Institution. Projects are selected on the basis of their showing an imaginative and exciting approach to research and scholarship efforts that could not normally be carried out with regularly budgeted departmental funds.

The work supported by the Research Awards Program is often the best of the Institution's productivity and the reason for acquiring professional staff of the highest competence and imagination. If the Smithsonian cannot provide this kind of support, it might not attract high caliber persons, nor retain them. Further, the program provides an opportunity for our researchers to engage in collaborative field research with colleagues located in other institutions. Many opportunities for participation in expeditions and other field projects would be lost were it not for the Research Awards Program providing modest, but essential, research assistance. The problem affects all the research bureaus.

In FY 1973, members of the Smithsonian staff again submitted proposals for funding up to three years in order to provide for better stability, continuity, and planning of research. Of the 75 proposals received for FY 1973 amounting to $1,685,648, 39 were funded in the amount of $450,000. It is intended that the program will operate at this level in FY 1974.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	24	1	25
11 Personnel Compensation.....	326	31	357
12 Personnel Benefits.....	27	3	30
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	10		10
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	2		2
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....	48		48
26 Supplies and Materials.....	7		7
31 Equipment.....	4		4
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	425	34	459
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		6	
Program.....		28	

Specification of Increase (Program):

A program assistant ($28,000) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary is needed to provide the Executive Committee with a staff member to research problems and issues prior to their presentation before the Secretary and the Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1972 Actual..... $391,000
1973 Appropriation..... $425,000
1974 Estimate..... $459,000

The Office of the Secretary is responsible for planning, implementing, and reviewing the progress of all Smithsonian operations.

The Office of the Secretary is composed of the immediate Office of the Secretary, the Secretary's Files, the Office of the Assistant Secretary, and the Curator of the Smithsonian Institution Building.

A program increase of $28,000 is sought for FY 1974 and $6,000 for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

The Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Director of Support Activities, Treasurer, and General Counsel constitute the internal "Executive Committee." They meet weekly to review progress in various areas of management concern. This group is beginning a major effort to identify, define, and resolve significant operating issues related to all museum, gallery, and support operations in the Smithsonian complex. These issues relate both to the Institution's current operations and to its future growth and development.

A program assistant ($28,000) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary is needed to provide the Executive Committee with a staff member to research problems and issues prior to their presentation before the Secretary and the Executive Committee.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	10	1	11
11 Personnel Compensation.....	170	27	197
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	2	16
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1		1
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	2		2
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....	4	1	5
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	192	30	222
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		5	
Program.....		25	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Legislative Assistant (1 position; $25,000). An additional position is needed to assist in the analysis of Congressional activities and legislation in relation to Smithsonian programs and administration. The development of new areas of the law, both substantive and procedural, and the complexity and volume of Congressional inquiries place a premium on having one person fully conversant with Congressional protocol, legislative procedures, and the full range of Smithsonian programs, who would specialize in these matters and serve as a focal point for all Congressional related inquiries and referrals.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1972 Actual..... $213,000
1973 Appropriation..... $192,000
1974 Estimate..... $222,000

The Office of the General Counsel handles the legal matters of some forty different line programs and ten staff offices of the Institution, and at the same time, advises the Secretary and the Board of Regents on the administration of the Institution as a whole. The legal problems of the Institution include those arising from the operations of a private, university-like, charitable corporation, as well as those common to Government organizations and include: the limitations and obligations of Smithsonian operations in relation to the functions, authorities, and regulations of other Government entities; its legislative histories and authorities and those of its offices and bureaus; the use of trust funds; litigation in which the Institution is a party; application of judicial decisions and Executive Branch directives and regulations to its administration; title to accessions by gift, loan, transfer, or purchase; proposed contracts and agreements; tort claims and settlements; excise, sales, and gift taxes, deductions, and exemptions; patents; copyrights; and many areas of international law.

The FY 1974 budget contains a request for $25,000 for a senior legislative analyst and office support costs. A further amount of $5,000 is required for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

An increasingly important and demanding function of the Counsel's Office is the analysis of Congressional activities and legislation in relation to Smithsonian programs and administration. The development of new areas of the law, both substantive and procedural (e.g. Environmental Law, Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Freedom of Information Act), and the complexity and volume of Congressional inquiries place a premium on having one person fully conversant with Congressional protocol, legislative procedures, and the full range of Smithsonian programs, who would specialize in these matters and serve as a focal point for all Congressional related inquiries and referrals. It is therefore proposed to establish within the Office the position of senior legislative analyst at a cost of $24,000.

An increase of $1,000 in support funds for library materials, for the continued legal education of the legal staff through the attendance of conferences, and for office equipment also is requested.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	35	1	36
11 Personnel Compensation.....	408	22	430
12 Personnel Benefits.....	35	2	37
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	3		3
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	233	10	243
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	56		56
26 Supplies and Materials.....	11		11
31 Equipment.....	8		8
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	754	34	788
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		9	
Program.....		25	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Postage Indicia ($10,000). To fund the increased cost of postage indicia from $220,000 in FY 1973 to an expected $230,000 in FY 1974.

Accounting (1 position; $15,000). To fund a cost accountant to implement the redesigned accounting system and to develop centralized cost accounting for such activities as buildings management and exhibits.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

1972 Actual..... $647,000
1973 Appropriation..... $754,000
1974 Estimate..... $788,000

This office provides financial management assistance and technical services to the Smithsonian. It is composed of the Treasurer's immediate Office, the Office of Programming and Budget, and the Accounting Division. Financial planning, budgeting, accounting, insurance and contracts administration, and reporting are the responsibilities of these several units.

An increase of $25,000 is requested to finance higher postal costs,and to provide for one additional staff member in the Accounting Division. An amount of $9,000 is needed for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

Postage Indicia ($10,000)

Funding of the Institution's postage indicia requirements is provided centrally from the Office of the Treasurer. An additional $10,000 is required to meet the additional cost of postage. In FY 1972 postage was $200,000. Increased use has resulted in this cost being $220,000 in FY 1973. In FY 1974 the cost is expected to be $230,000.

Accounting (1 position, $15,000)

The volume of financial and accounting transactions has increased substantially over the past two years, partly as a result of increased Federal funding and partly from the addition of full accounting and payroll services for the National Zoological Park, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. A wide range of reports are produced reflecting financial data in various forms of classification and presentation. These are furnished recipients of Federal and private budgets as well as central management for review, monitoring, and control purposes.

The workload of this office will continue to increase reflecting the volume of transactions and the development of a restatement of accounting principles and standards and redesign of the accounting system to meet the approval requirements of the Comptroller General.

In FY 1974, the Office requires a cost accountant to implement the redesigned accounting system and to develop centralized cost accounting for activities such as Buildings Management and Exhibits.

93-397 O - 73 - 60

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	33	-	33
11 Personnel Compensation.....	412	4	416
12 Personnel Benefits.....	35		35
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	1		1
24 Printing and Reproduction...	2		2
25 Other Services.....	27	10	37
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	479	14	493
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		4	
Program.....		10	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Training ($10,000). The Office of Personnel Administration has responsibility for planning and arranging training programs for various levels and groups of Smithsonian personnel. An additional $10,000 is requested for a program of executive training and development to ensure that Institutional managers are prepared to face the administrative challenges of the future.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

1972 Actual..... $419,000
1973 Appropriation..... $479,000
1974 Estimate..... $493,000

The Office of Personnel Administration has the responsibility for formulating policy over a wide range of activities for manpower planning and managerial development, through employee training, performance evaluation, and labor relations. These programs generally fall into six broad categories: consultant services; career development; administration and direction; technical, clerical and administrative support; recruitment and placement; and staff services.

The FY 1974 budget contains a request for an additional $10,000 for executive training or development and $4,000 for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

The availability of highly competent career executives is necessary to ensure the responsiveness of the Government to the needs of the society it serves. The Smithsonian must develop incumbent and potential executive talent to meet the challenges of the present and the future. Funding responsibility for training development programs for managers and executives is centralized in the Office of Personnel Administration. The requested $10,000 will enable the Institution to strengthen its training efforts.

The following are some of the programs offered as assistance in planning to meet development needs of Smithsonian Institution managers, executives, and high potential middle managers. They are all continuing programs.

1. Legislative Operations Roundtable for Executives - increased knowledge of the organization and operations of the Congress

2. An Institute in the Legislative Function - intensive introduction to the organization, operations, and responsibilities of Congress

3. Education for Public Management - encourage agencies to identify men and women who have potential to hold high management positions

4. Executive Seminar Centers - designed to broaden conceptual understanding and to enhance the administration abilities of mid-level executives

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF AUDITS

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	6	2	8
11 Personnel Compensation.....	92	28	120
12 Personnel Benefits.....	8	3	11
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	5		5
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	1		1
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	107	31	138
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		1	
Program.....		30	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Reduction of Auditing Backlog (2 positions; $30,000). The Institution's size, diversity, and variety of funding sources create a large volume of essential auditing assignments. Since its recent establishment, the Office of Audits has made important contributions to effective financial management; yet a large and growing backlog of important projects exists, beyond the capability of the current staff. With the addition of two auditors in FY 1974, the backlog of audit work can be significantly reduced. Also, this will enable the audit staff to re-audit functions on a more current basis to ensure implementation of previous recommendations.

OFFICE OF AUDITS

1972 Actual..... $116,000
1973 Appropriation..... $107,000
1974 Estimate..... $138,000

The Office of Audits, established in FY 1970, is responsible for performing all internal auditing functions of the Smithsonian Institution. In order to ensure the utilization of effective management practices it is the policy of this office to audit all principal programs, including administrative, financial and supporting programs, during each five-year period.

A program increase of $30,000 is requested for FY 1974. In addition $1,000 is requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

With more than fifty operating units, programs, and staff offices, six major appropriation accounts, and a wide variety of other funds, there is a large volume of auditing to be done. Since this office was established, the audit staff has made significant contributions to effective financial management. Audits to date have covered a wide range including reviews of several management systems and close-out audits of foreign currency grants. As a result of these audits, potential problem areas have been identified and corrected, and management improvements have been initiated. Yet a large backlog of other important work exists.

The requested increase will permit the addition of two auditors ($30,000). Their addition will enable the audit staff to reduce significantly the backlog of audit work, which includes such major operating units as the Buildings Management Department and the National Zoological Park, and to re-audit functions on a more current basis to ensure implementation of previous recommendations.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	3	2	5
11 Personnel Compensation.....	53	38	91
12 Personnel Benefits.....	6	2	8
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	2		2
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....			
26 Supplies and Materials.....			
31 Equipment.....	1		1
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	63	40	103
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		-	
Program.....		40	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Extension of basic services (2 positions; $40,000). To enable the Office to meet its responsibility to assure equality of opportunity in employment and in all policies and practices of the Institution, the following positions are requested: a civil rights officer, who will assist in the development of opportunities for minority employees and oversee the Civil Rights Compliance of Direct Assistance Programs and contracts and grants to insure that the recipients practice equal opportunity, and a Federal women's program coordinator, who will develop programs for the improvement of women's career advancement opportunities.

OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

1972 Actual..... $ 64,000
1973 Appropriation..... $ 63,000
1974 Estimate..... $103,000

The Equal Opportunity Program, established by Executive Order 11246 and further implemented by the "Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972," enacted as Public Law 92-261, requires the Smithsonian to conduct a positive action program which will provide true equality in all Smithsonian employment practices.

A program increase of $40,000 is requested in FY 1974 to permit the addition of a Federal women's program coordinator and a civil rights officer.

Need for Increase

The Secretary of the Institution has designated the Office of Equal Opportunity to develop and implement a program guiding the efforts of the Smithsonian Institution to provide equality of opportunity in all official actions.

Implementation of a recently issued comprehensive plan of action will provide improved recruitment practices, better utilization of minority skills, aid in the development of programs for career advancement for minority and women employees, and full implementation of a sixteen-point program for Spanish-speaking Americans.

A Smithsonian Women's Council has been established which will serve the unique concerns involving equal opportunity for women and will provide Federal and non-Federal women employees of the Smithsonian Institution a forum for the expression of mutual interests. The Federal women's program coordinator will develop programs for the improvement of women's career advancement opportunities and will work with the Women's Council.

The civil rights officer will work to develop opportunities for minority employees and oversee the Civil Rights Compliance of Direct Assistance Programs and contracts and grants to insure that the recipients practice equal opportunity.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES DIVISION

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	29	-	29
11 Personnel Compensation.....	347	6	353
12 Personnel Benefits.....	30		30
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	30		30
25 Other Services.....	15		15
26 Supplies and Materials.....	40		40
31 Equipment.....	57		57
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	520	6	526
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		6	
Program.....		-	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Photographic services are provided centrally from this Division. These services include the following: photographs, slides, and transparencies for the general public, schools, research foundations, educational publications, other museums, and government agencies, as well as to meet the Institution's own research, publication, and exhibit needs. No program fund increase is requested for FY 1974.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES DIVISION

1972 Actual..... $368,000
1973 Appropriation..... $520,000
1974 Estimate..... $526,000

The Photographic Services Division coordinates photographic activities and projects in the Institution and supplies technical photographic support to the curatorial, scientific, technical, and administrative staffs. It also provides photographs, slides, and transparencies to the general public, schools, research foundations, educational publications, other museums, and government agencies. Advice and guidance is provided by the technical photographers on Smithsonian projects and exhibits requiring photographic input. Preservation of valuable old photograph collections and documents is achieved through highly technical photographic processes.

The types of physical photographic support are in the fields of microfilming, copy, and restoration, microphotography, macrophotography, catalog photography, studio and field location assignments, motion picture photography, color and black and white processing, black and white printing, slide and transparency duplication, and exhibit and mural photographs.

Photographs are used for scientific and technical publications, lectures, education, distribution to the public, conferences and scientific meetings. They are also needed for accession records, preservation and restoration, and conservation of the Smithsonian collections.

Production figures for calendar year 1972 amounted to 7,500 job requests from Smithsonian sources and public sources, and comprised 1,750 photographic studio and location assignments and the preparation of 40,000 negatives, 10,000 items for copy, 500,000 frames of microfilming, 200,000 black and white prints, 5,000 color prints, and 30,000 original and duplicate slides and transparencies. The photographic library logged and filed approximately 50,000 new negatives and original slides and began the long-range task of captioning, indexing and computerizing the one million negatives and transparencies owned by the Institution.

There are also at least 30 million documents, papers, rare books and other valuable records in a state of varying deterioration that must be microfilmed and/or copied for preservation. These documents are in the Smithsonian Archives, Registrar's Office, National Collection of Fine Arts, Department of Anthropology, Museum of History and Technology and many other divisions. The Division is presently processing 1/2 million of these records per year.

No program increase is sought for the Division. Necessary pay in the amount of $6,000 is required.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	17	1	18
11 Personnel Compensation.....	270	21	291
12 Personnel Benefits.....	23	2	25
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	3		3
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	10	1	11
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	13	3	16
26 Supplies and Materials.....	3		3
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	322	27	349
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		7	
Program.....		20	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Scientific Research Application (1 position; $20,000). In FY 1974, the Smithsonian's Collection Management System, designed to provide automated retrieval and indexing of data pertaining to the national collections, will be further developed and applied throughout the various museums. Additional development will be required for the National Collection of Fine Arts Bicentennial Inventory of American Paintings. Systems design and programming will be initiated to assist the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center in handling the inventory of ocean bottom photographs and to assist the National Zoo in handling animal records and work planning and control.

During FY 1974 the Division must also meet an increasing demand for mathematical computations support by researchers throughout the Institution. A current backlog of 20 highly sophisticated projects exists with a rising demand for the application of new mathematical techniques to solve research problems.

To provide continued support and expanded application in the collections management and scientific research area, a mathematician is required ($16,000) with support funds of $4,000.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

1972 Actual..... $267,000
1973 Appropriation..... $322,000
1974 Estimate..... $349,000

The Information Systems Division was established in 1966 so that the Institution could take advantage of computer technology. Computer specialists, mathematicians, and support personnel work with curators, historians, scientists, and management personnel to apply mathematical techniques to research problems and to develop automated administrative and collection management systems. Initially the Division's work concentrated largely on management support functions. Over the past three years, however, approximately 70 to 75 percent of the Division's resources have been expended in support of research and collection management.

A program increase of $20,000 is requested for additional personnel and support funds. An additional $7,000 is requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

In recent years, a better understanding of the computer's potential in relation to the programs of the museums, research areas, and galleries has evolved; and progress has been achieved. Presently scientific and collections management computer programs are being developed that can be utilized in several areas with minor modifications to reduce development costs. The Division maintains a computer program library containing 350 active programs and is currently serving researchers throughout the Institution. It provides statistical analysis assistance, designs mathematical models of research experiments, and researches and develops new techniques to analyze historical, biological, chemical, and geological data. Mathematical models and computer programs that have been developed are being used by the National Institutes of Health, Georgetown University, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and other organizations.

Significant ongoing projects include primate population dynamics research for the Division of Mammals to develop more effective gathering methods for medical research; a study for the Department of Anthropology to isolate skeletal disease patterns in different populations; a study for the Office of Environmental Sciences to explore the African antelope herd composition, behavior patterns, and extinction problems; and development of a multichemical model of tracing the manufacturing process of European medieval cathedral glass by analyzing neutron activation data of glass samples. Some 30 major projects were completed this past year. A current backlog of 20 increasingly sophisticated projects exists.

During FY 1974, the Smithsonian's Collection Management System, designed to provide automated retrieval and indexing of data pertaining to the national collections, will be further developed and applied throughout the various museums. Expected results will benefit the professional staff by providing catalogs, cross-referencing indices by categories for researchers and curators, better inventory control, and a future vehicle for responding to non-technical queries by the general public. Information that was formerly virtually impossible to obtain can now be made available with little effort once in computer form. The system also allows for economical means of exchanging data via magnetic tape without physically transporting the specimen or visiting other locations. Through an exchange program our own national collections can be enhanced.

Additional development will also be required for the National Collection of Fine Arts Bicentennial Inventory of American Paintings which will result in a descriptive subject file on each painting to assist the curator and to provide a tool for scholars.

In FY 1974, systems design and programming will be initiated for the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center to handle their inventory of ocean bottom photographs and for the National Zoo for handling animal records and for work planning and control.

In addition to the growth in computer projects related to collections management and systems support, the number of scientists requesting mathematical and statistical analysis and related computer programming has increased almost threefold over the past two years. Presently three mathematicians are providing support to approximately 78 scientists. In FY 1974 the number of scientists seeking support is expected to increase to 104.

To support these expanding efforts requiring the application of mathematical abilities, and to relieve the existing backlog of projects, the requirements are for a mathematician ($16,000) with support funds ($4,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

SUPPLY DIVISION

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	21	2	23
11 Personnel Compensation.....	260	20	280
12 Personnel Benefits.....	22	1	23
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	8		8
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	6		6
26 Supplies and Materials.....	106		106
31 Equipment.....	2		2
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	404	21	425
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		6	
Program.....		15	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Purchasing Section (2 positions; $15,000). During the past three years, the Institution has acquired new building space and additional staff, and its funds for general purchasing and contracting have grown very substantially. This overall growth has resulted in a much heavier workload for the Supply Division without an increase in personnel. In order to maintain effective operations in the future, an increase of two clerk typists for the purchasing section is requested.

SUPPLY DIVISION

1972 Actual..... $365,000
1973 Appropriation..... $404,000
1974 Estimate..... $425,000

The Supply Division procures supplies, materials, contractual services, and equipment for research, curatorial, exhibit preparation, and other Smithsonian activities. It stocks and issues office, laboratory, and other supplies required in daily management operations. It operates a property management program, obtaining excess property in lieu of new procurement wherever possible. The Division maintains property records and requires periodic inventories to insure adequate control and utilization of equipment items.

For FY 1974 a program increase of $15,000 is requested for procurement personnel. An additional $6,000 is needed for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

The growth in research, exhibit, and educational programs has increased the requests to this division for services and supplies. In addition, procurement requirements will be further increased by the recently opened Renwick Gallery and the new Hirshhorn Museum.

During the period from FY 1970 to FY 1973, the Supply Division has not increased its total number of positions from 21. During this same period the overall Smithsonian has acquired new building space and additional staff, and its funds for general purchasing and contracting have grown very substantially. This overall growth has resulted in a much heavier workload for the Supply Division without an increase in personnel. Staff must be added to maintain an effective operation in the future. For this reason, an increase of two clerk typists for the purchasing section is requested ($15,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OFFICE

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	10	2	12
11 Personnel Compensation.....	162	29	191
12 Personnel Benefits.....	14	2	16
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...	1		1
25 Other Services.....	8		8
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1		1
31 Equipment.....			
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	186	31	217
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		6	
Program.....		25	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Management Analyst and Trainee (2 positions; $25,000). The Management Analysis Office performs management studies and analyses in support of the Office of the Secretary. It develops, recommends, and implements effective business administration and management improvement programs within the Smithsonian Institution. Each year continually increasing workloads have developed into a backlog of essential work. The additional management analyst and trainee can help this office to reduce the backlog and to be more responsive to management improvement programs.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OFFICE

1972 Actual..... $168,000
1973 Appropriation..... $186,000
1974 Estimate..... $217,000

The Management Analysis Office performs management studies and analyses in support of the Office of the Secretary. It develops, recommends, and implements effective business administration and management improvement programs within the Smithsonian Institution. It provides management advisory services; makes studies and special surveys; develops organizational, functional, staffing, and flow charts; prepares procedural manuals; and manages administrative issuances and forms management programs.

The FY 1974 budget request provides for a program increase of $25,000 to add management analysis staff and a necessary pay increase of $6,000.

Need for Increase

For the past ten years substantial growth in facilities, programs, and staff of Smithsonian Institution has far out-distanced the capability of the Management Analysis Office. Each year continually increasing workloads have developed into a backlog of essential work creating a situation in which the Management Analysis Office is finding it increasingly difficult to meet the demands of the Institution's expanded management improvement program goals and objectives.

The following are examples of backlogged work: Initiate and/or participate in analysis of all facets of collections management. Make an analysis of shipping and receiving functions with particular emphasis on handling and controlling museum collections. Study internal mail-messenger service. Make a survey of all printing and reproduction and related functions. Implement fully postal improvement regulations published in 1970. Participate in project to assess and define all Smithsonian's public service activities. Assist in and/or implement approved recommendations resulting from the survey of protection and security activities, including safety and occupational health. Design and implement a formal system for delegations of authority.

If this office is to perform an effective role at the level and quality expected, it must obtain the necessary funds to augment its staff. This FY 1974 budget provides funds for the employment of one additional professional management analyst and one trainee management analyst at a cost of $25,000. With this additional manpower, this office can begin a reduction of the backlog of essential work and become less deficient in its response and effectiveness in meeting the requirements of new, expanded, and aggressive management improvement programs related to all museum, research, and support operations in the Smithsonian complex.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OFFICE OF PROTECTION SERVICES

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	332	46	378
11 Personnel Compensation.....	3,209	282	3,491
12 Personnel Benefits.....	272	26	298
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	1		1
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....			
24 Printing and Reproduction...			
25 Other Services.....	240		240
26 Supplies and Materials.....	47	5	52
31 Equipment.....	11	5	16
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	3,780	318	4,098
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		40	
Program.....		278	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Protection for New Halls and Exhibits (13 positions; $75,000). Thirteen additional guards ($75,000) are requested to provide adequate security for halls and exhibitions which have recently been opened or are to be opened to the public. Among these are the Book Store Exhibit, the Toy Exhibit, the Egyptology Hall, and the Planetarium/Spacearium. These new halls and exhibits have created additional posts and thereby seriously reduced the overall capability for Institutional surveillance and protection.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (29 positions; $170,000). An additional 29 guards ($170,000) are needed for the protection of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The new museum will have initial occupancy early in FY 1974 and will open to the public in the latter part of FY 1974.

Overall Protection and Support (4 positions; $33,000). Three additional guards ($17,000) are requested to improve security at the major public entrances for proper surveillance and control, and an additional guard ($6,000) is requested for necessary security outside the Smithsonian buildings. In addition, support funds of $10,000 are also requested for supplies, materials, and equipment for the additional guards.

93-397 O - 73 - 61

OFFICE OF PROTECTION SERVICES

1972 Actual..... $3,506,000 1/
1973 Appropriation..... $3,780,000 1/
1974 Estimate..... $4,098,000

The Office of Protection Services, established in FY 1973, is responsible for the protection, security, and health and safety functions of the Institution. The Office's initial funds and staff have been drawn from current protection resources administered by the Buildings Management Department and current health unit staff administered by the Office of Personnel Administration. This separate and centralized identity, as a major institutional program, emphasizes the high importance and priority given to the safeguarding of buildings, collections, staff, and visitors. By centralizing Protection Services, the Institution will improve planning, personnel selections and assignments, rotation policies, performance rating of supervisory and non-supervisory personnel, and orientation and training of personnel. This will eliminate a previously unsatisfactory condition where protection service people received a "buildings management" orientation rather than the "museum, collections, and visitor" orientation appropriate to their role in the Smithsonian. It is anticipated that Protection Services will reach a higher level of professionalism needed to insure the security of the Institution.

Concern has been steadily increasing for the protection and security of the Smithsonian's collections and exhibits, its facilities, its visitors, and its staff. The growing nature of the threat can be indicated in part by the increase in misdemeanors and felonious incidents occurring at the Smithsonian from 122 in 1971 to 232 in 1972. Compounding this threat are such factors as the dramatic growth in the number of visitors, the increased scope, variety, and value of the exhibits, the mounting volume of collections, and the additional responsibilities in such areas as occupational safety and health. Occupational health and safety has been included in Protection Services because of their close working relationship. When an incident occurs involving the health and safety of an individual, the first person contacted is the nearest guard. It is the guards duty to notify the health and safety people and ask for assistance. In 1972 there were 208 such incidents. In order to meet and fulfill the Office's additional responsibilities, the following actions are being taken: expansion of employee safety and fire protection programs, increased application of professional and technical expertise in physical and procedural protection systems, and improvement of guard force training.

The FY 1974 requested program increase of $278,000 is to meet the growing demands for the protection of exhibits and additional building space. Funding of $40,000 is requested for necessary pay.

Need for Increase

The present protection staff of 330 guards and supervisors provides physical security for the Smithsonian museums, art galleries, and the property housed therein. They are responsible for the control and security of all persons using the facilities which includes over 20 million annual visitors.

Thirteen additional guards ($75,000) are requested to provide adequate security for halls and exhibitions which have recently been opened or are to be opened to the public. Among these are the Book Store Exhibit and Toy Exhibit in

1/ Estimations of the cost of protection and safety separately identified from Buildings Management and health service costs from the Office of Personnel Administration to provide a funding history.

the Museum of History and Technology; the Egyptology Hall in the Museum of Natural History; and the Planetarium/Spacearium in the temporary Air and Space Building. These new halls and exhibits have created additional posts and thereby seriously reduced the overall capability for Institutional surveillance and protection.

An additional 29 guards ($170,000) are needed for the protection of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The new museum will have initial occupancy in the early months of FY 1974 with the public opening scheduled for the latter part of FY 1974. The 29 guards are needed to adequately man 20 eight-hour posts.

Three additional guards ($17,000) are requested to improve security at the major public entrances for proper surveillance and control and an additional guard ($6,000) is requested for necessary security outside the Smithsonian buildings.

Support funds of $10,000 are also requested for supplies, materials, and equipment for the additional guards.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

OTHER CENTRAL SUPPORT

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	10	1	11
11 Personnel Compensation.....	108	18	126
12 Personnel Benefits.....	8	1	9
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..			
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	9		9
24 Printing and Reproduction...	2		2
25 Other Services.....	5		5
26 Supplies and Materials.....	15	10	25
31 Equipment.....		5	5
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	147	34	181
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		12	
Program.....		22	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Duplicating (1 position; $22,000). One additional multilith operator and support funds for supplies to assist in handling increased workload and for equipment to replace obsolete folding machine and three-hole punch are requested.

Travel Services. These services include assistance in planning travel itineraries, obtaining tickets and reservations, and arranging meetings and conferences. No program fund increase is sought for this activity.

OTHER CENTRAL SUPPORT

1972 Actual..... $165,000
1973 Appropriation..... $147,000
1974 Estimate..... $181,000

This category includes the Travel Services Office and the Duplicating Section. The FY 1974 budget contains a request for an additional $22,000 for duplicating services. Necessary pay in the amount of $12,000 is sought for these two units.

The Travel Services Office assists official Smithsonian travelers in developing domestic and foreign travel plans, determining the estimated cost of proposed trips, planning the most economical routings consistent with the traveler's needs and with Government and Smithsonian Institution regulations, and in helping to assure that excess foreign currencies are used in lieu of dollars in every possible instance. It applies tariffs to assure accuracy of charges quoted by the airlines; procures airline tickets and makes hotel/motel reservations within and outside the Washington area when requested; and assists in developing plans and budgets for conferences and meetings to be held in the Washington area and elsewhere throughout the world.

The Duplicating Section is responsible for producing a wide variety of printed materials for the Smithsonian Institution. Included are administrative issuances, news releases and reports, and informational materials produced by the research, curatorial, and exhibits activities.

Need for Increase

The service furnished by the Duplicating Section is important to the overall program functioning of the Smithsonian Institution. The personnel are well qualified and do an excellent job. But staffing and funding must increase to keep abreast of growing Institutional requirements. FY 1973 has started with a large increase in workload which was not anticipated. The current backlog of work is about four weeks.

The additional funds are necessary to meet the increased workload. One additional multilith operator is needed ($7,000). One new folding machine and a three-hole punch are needed to replace the present obsolete machines. Additional funds are requested for supplies such as paper and ink ($15,000).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - "Salaries and Expenses," Fiscal Year 1974

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

(Dollars in thousands)	Base FY 1973	Increase Requested	Est. FY 1974
No. of Permanent Positions.....	521	73	594
11 Personnel Compensation.....	4,571	595	5,166
12 Personnel Benefits.....	389	55	444
21 Travel & Trans. of Persons..	4		4
22 Transportation of Things....			
23 Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	2,260	35	2,295
24 Printing and Reproduction...	3		3
25 Other Services.....	722		722
26 Supplies and Materials.....	395	6	401
31 Equipment.....	92	25	117
32 Lands and Structures.....			
41 Grants.....			
TOTAL	8,436	716	9,152
Analysis of Increase			
Pay Increase.....		119	
Program.....		597	

Specification of Increase (Program):

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (28 positions; $223,000). Requirements for nine mechanics and 19 custodians and laborers, in addition to the 11 positions and $98,000 already authorized, are needed to staff this new museum.

Utilities and Communications ($35,000). An additional $35,000 is requested to cover the rise in cost and consumption of electricity in existing buildings and increased cost of the Federal Telecommunication System.

Shortages in Custodial and Building Services (45 positions; $339,000). The application of cleaning standards has verified a shortage in custodial and building services personnel. Forty-three additional janitors and laborers are requested to bring the services in all buildings up to an acceptable level. A space analyst and an engineering assistant to oversee new construction and capital development are also required.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

1972 Actual..... $6,988,000
1973 Appropriation..... $8,436,000
1974 Estimate..... $9,152,000

Buildings Management supervises and provides those services which are essential to the operation and maintenance of nine major buildings, including the original Smithsonian Institution Building, the Arts and Industries Building, the Natural History Building, the History and Technology Building, the Air and Space Building, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building (housing the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts), the Renwick Gallery, and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. The Department performs various combinations of the basic functions and supporting services for research, collection, special purpose, and support facilities, including the Oceanographic Sorting Center, the Belmont Conference Center, the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York City, and the Silver Hill facility (which provides for the restoration and preservation activities of the National Air and Space Museum, and houses reference collections of aircraft, and other objects of science, technology, art, and natural history).

Services include the provision of utilities, and the servicing, repair, and operation of extensive refrigeration, heating, temperature and humidity control systems. Motor vehicle transportation and communications services are provided as well as improvements and alterations to the buildings and facilities. Custodial, engineering, architectural, construction management, space management, horticultural and other related services also are provided.

The FY 1974 requested program increase is $597,000 to meet increased demands for services, price increases in various areas, and the needs associated with additional building space. In addition, $119,000 is being sought for necessary pay increases of current employees.

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden (28 positions; $223,000)

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden is scheduled for initial occupancy in the early months of FY 1974 with a public opening scheduled for later in that year. In order to prepare the museum for occupancy and the public opening, Buildings Management will be required to provide extensive supporting services.

In addition to the 11 positions and $98,000 appropriated in FY 1973, an increase of 28 positions will be required to provide the necessary operating staff for custodial, laboring services, and mechanical operation and maintenance on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week. Funds in the amount of $223,000 are required for the additional staffing level of nine mechanics and 19 custodians and laborers. No funds are requested for other expenses due to the fact that the base funds available in FY 1973 to purchase equipment and fire detection systems can be applied in FY 1974 to obtain necessary supplies and equipment. This is a requested increase of $223,000 for the operation and maintenance of this new museum facility.

Utilities and Communications ($35,000)

The requested increase of $35,000 for utilities and communications is needed to cover the rise in cost and consumption of electricity in existing buildings ($25,000). Alteration and renovation programs now in progress will result in more air-conditioned space with resultant increases in utility, service, and maintenance costs. Based upon a recent rise in the installation and monthly service costs for telephones, and an increase in the cost of the Federal Telecommunication System intercity telephone services, an additional amount of $10,000 is being requested to cover these anticipated increases.

Shortages in Custodial and Buildings Services (45 positions; $339,000)

The present buildings services staff of 260 performs services that include cleaning operations in reference collection areas, offices, restrooms, workrooms, laboratories, and exhibit areas. In addition, services also include moves of furnishings, equipment, collections, transporting museum objects, operating 55 elevators, pest control measures, horticultural services, and general administration of space and office needs with regard to Institutional management requirements.

After thorough study and analysis of the conditions, problems, and work load statistics, a work management program has been developed. This program is based upon evaluation of work units, frequencies of services, productive man-hour statistics, and related factors.

Because the physical plant and other facilities of the Smithsonian Institution have expanded in size and numbers, 43 additional janitors and laborers are requested to bring the services in all buildings up to the acceptable standards as determined by building surveys ($253,000). In addition, the Institution should employ a space analyst for administrative work as regards future planning and analysis for bureau needs, and an engineering assistant to oversee new construction and capital development ($55,000).

Support funds of $31,000 are also requested for necessary supplies, materials, and equipment for these new employees.

FUNDING OF INCREASED PAY COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. A total increase of $4,805,000 is requested for salaries and expenses; $750,000 is related to necessary pay costs.

This does not include costs from the January 7, 1973, pay raise. What do you expect these costs to be, and how much will be absorbed?

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Chairman, the cost of the General Schedule pay raise effective January of this year is not included in our budget request.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why not?

Mr. BROOKS. This is by direction of the Office of Management and Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. How do you propose to meet these pay costs?

Mr. BROOKS. We understand they plan to request a supplemental.

Mrs. HANSEN. OMB has been impounding fiscal year 1973 funds in an effort to hold down spending and you say they plan to request a supplemental? That is sheer hypocrisy.

Mr. BROOKS. We have to do the best we can. We estimate the annualized cost of that raise will be on the order of $2 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. Actually, you can say right now that $2 million will be added to your estimate in a supplemental request?

Mr. BROOKS. That is correct, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Unless OMB impounds $2 million of your current funds and decides that the pay cost should be absorbed.

Mr. BROOKS. May I correct that slightly. I believe there are some Wage Board costs included in the estimate I gave you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. BROOKS. So, I should take those out of the $2 million. It would be about $1.6 million.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $100,000 and five positions are requested for the National Museum of Natural History.

What specific scientific productivity increases have occurred as a result of the increased support provided in the last 2 years?

Mr. CHALLINOR. I would like to provide for the record the new publications that have resulted. That is one way we can measure scientific productivity.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many publications have there been?

Mr. CHALLINOR. I would have to prepare that precisely for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. You know better than to ask to insert information in the record. The committee cannot ask questions of the record.

Mr. CHALLINOR. I would estimate we are talking about 30 or 40 scientific publications.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the range of the publications?

Mr. CHALLINOR. They go from long, multivolume monographs to three- and four-page journal articles, covering the Museum of Natural History, from anthropology, to vertebrate marine biology, to analysis of meteorites and gems and minerals.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of your output goes into the Smithsonian magazine?

Mr. CHALLINOR. None directly, Madam Chairman. The curators at the Museum of Natural History on their own time are allowed to submit articles for publication in the Smithsonian magazine completely separate from the Museum of Natural History.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Mrs. HANSEN. A $100,000 increase is requested for the astrophysical observations to maintain the existing level of research support. You are requesting no new positions for this activity.

Mr. RIPLEY. No new positions.

Mr. CHALLINOR. The same number of permanent positions, yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. In spite of the fact that you say the study of astrophysics continues to grow in importance?

Mr. CHALLINOR. There is now a waiting line in back of every major telescope in every observatory in the country. At this point, if we were to hire new astronomers, there would be no place for them to observe until we can furnish more equipment for them.

CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $90,000 and 5 positions is requested for the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies.

I am sure Dr. Long will have a question on this.

Mr. CHALLINOR. May I answer first, then, the justification for the increase here?

We are asking for 5 new positions and $90,000 in program costs.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the need for five new positions?

Mr. CHALLINOR. The five new positions are to allow us to respond to the demands we are now receiving from the National Science Foundation, from the Corps of Engineers, from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and from various officials in Anne Arundel County, for environmental baseline data which we have been recording at the station.

We are unable with the present staff to meet the demand for information which we are now receiving.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are the current numbers of inquiries or requests coming to the center?

Mr. CHALLINOR. These come in all forms, from a mere telephone call to a formal request.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many per year?

Mr. CHALLINOR. We are probably talking about 1 every other week, let us say 25 a year. That is not recorded each time a request comes in.

Mrs. HANSEN. What are these requests for?

Mr. CHALLINOR. For example, the Corps of Engineers has requested of the Smithsonian and three of its consortium members—we are a member of an organization called the Chesapeake Research Consortium, Inc.—an inventory of the biota of the bay. The Corps of Engineers wants to know what organisms are now in the bay swimming around so they can tell how the bay may change if they do certain things—dredge, spill oil, and all the other things that can happen to the bay. That is a specific request we have received.

EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

Mr. LONG. What are some examples of research projects which are currently under way at the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies?

Mr. CHALLINOR. The Bay Center has 15 miles of shoreline and encompasses virtually the entire shore of the Rhode River estuary which enters into the Chesapeake Bay about 7 miles below Annapolis. It is 2 rivers below the Severn. One of the things they have been monitoring there for the last 3 years is the characteristics of this estuary for such items as the salinity content, the dissolved oxygen content, the nitrogen content, the phosphate content, the turbidity, sediment load. For example, when massive-die-offs of organisms such as clams occur, their deaths are often blamed on oil spills and such things as this. We have found, however, by monitoring this carefully, that there was a 90 percent die-off in a valuable commercial clam as a result of Hurricane Agnes last June, which dumped 10 inches of rain in a very short period of time, reducing the salinity in that estuary from the normal 10 parts per thousand down to 1 or 2. The water then became too fresh for these clams to live, and they all died.

Unless we had monitored this continually and were able to relate this to the amount of fresh water in the estuary, we would not have gotten this cause and effect.

Mr. LONG. That has been a widespread complaint throughout the Chesapeake.

Mr. RIPLEY. The soft shell clam has virtually disappeared as a result.

Mr. LONG. Fresh water coming into the Bay is a danger to all kinds of fishlife. I did not know it was merely confined to the problem of the clam.

Mr. CHALLINOR. The clam die-off was particulary spectacular. That is why I referred to that. It does affect all other organisms as well.

Mr. LONG. Are the things that you discover for the Rhode estuary applicable also to other parts of the Chesapeake, or are they confined to that part?

Mr. CHALLINOR. We are concentrating on the Rhode River estuary because it is what we refer to as an unstressed estuary. There are no housing developments or anything else along this 14 miles of shoreline. Therefore, what we find in this estuary we believe will be applicable to most other unstressed estuaries on the Eastern Shore as well as the Western Shore. There are not many left on the Western Shore, as you probably know.

Mr. RIPLEY. We are also conducting studies of controlled situations where we are working in a stressed estuary.

Mr. CHALLINOR. Just next door there is a large summer home development, that has now developed into an all-year-round basis, where we have considerable septic tank runoff into the bay.

One of the long-term experiments we will be performing is a model lagoon system for secondary treated sewer waste in a small housing project being built adjacent to us. Secondary treated effluent will be pumped into the lagoon. We will be able to turn a spigot and allow this to go right into the estuary, into Muddy Creek, to determine under controlled conditions how much effluent the natural organisms

in the bay will be able to cope with—break down, in other words. We will take effluent from this secondary treated lagoon and spray this on about a 5-acre spray system in the forest where we expect the natural organisms living in the forest floor to break down the excess phosphates and nitrates that will be in this secondary treated effluent.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES FROM BALTIMORE AREA

Mr. LONG. Do much of the industrial wastes from the Baltimore area, which is only 20 or 30 miles away, get down into your area?

Mr. CHALLINOR. It has not yet, Mr. Long. Right now the status of the Rhode River is that it is able to cope with all the runoff that is pouring into the bay.

Mr. LONG. I am hoping that does not spread. Baltimore Harbor is probably one of the most poisonous. There are 1,200 firms pouring poisonous chemicals of one kind or another into the bay every day, including Bethlehem Steel, which is the largest tidewater steel plant in the world.

Are you studying the methods of flood prevention as part of your model watershed study program?

Mr. CHALLINOR. In our case, we have one small creek called Muddy Creek. That we monitor with a weir, a V-shaped concrete barrier, with the water flowing through a V-shaped gap. This allows us to measure exactly the flow that comes through this creek.

EFFECTS OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The answer is, yes. We also are particularly interested in the sediment load. Any time somebody builds a driveway or right-of-way clearing on this watershed, we can measure how much the sediment load increases and fills up the Rhode River, which we know has become a great deal more shallow than it was, say, 100 years ago when packet boats would stop there regularly on their way to Baltimore from Norfolk.

Mr. LONG. You can imagine what is right up in the Chesapeake off Baltimore County, where you have a population of 650,000 people, and the population has doubled in the last 10 or 15 years. There is construction going on everywhere. It is originally filling up every one of the rivers.

There even have been prophecies—how well justified, I do not know—that ultimately the Chesapeake Bay will be filled in completely.

Mr. CHALLINOR. In 50,000 years, the mouth of the Susquehanna will be down near Norfolk, may be sooner. It is hard to say.

FEASIBILITY OF DIKED DISPOSAL AREA

Mr. LONG. Plans are being made to build a diked disposal area at Hart-Miller Islands in my congressional district, which, is about 30 or 40 miles from your particular estuary. Are you being asked about this diked disposal area at all?

Mr. CHALLINOR. We have not, Mr. Long. I expect this could be a question that could be directed to the organization known as the Chesa-

peake Research Consortium, Inc. This consists of the Smithsonian, Johns Hopkins——

Mr. LONG. Of which you are a member.

Mr. CHALLINOR. Yes. Under this guise we have the facilities to direct an answer to that, if the question were asked, to the Corps of Engineers or the appropriate agency.

Mr. LONG. Who else is in the consortium besides Johns Hopkins and you?

Mr. CHALLINOR. The University of Maryland and the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences down at Gloucester Point.

Mr. LONG. Let me give you my complaint. I want this on the record.

Johns Hopkins University, of course, is participating in the Chesapeake Bay thing. They are the advisers and the experts on it. They are getting paid for this. Obviously, they are not going to give an independent judgment. The same is true of the University of Maryland. It is a part of the State, and the Governor is pushing this Hart-Miller Islands thing. Naturally, they know which side of the bread the butter is on. This is what bothers me with a consortium like that, where they know by instinct what they are expected to come up with. You could scarcely get an objective opinion.

They will tell you privately what they think about it, but they won't tell you publicly. They won't come forth and give you their judgment on this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you say this is an example of the integrity in the academic field?

Mr. LONG. Having spent many years in academic life, I can tell you there is no more integrity there than elsewhere when money is concerned.

Mr. CHALLINOR. The Smithsonian likes to pride itself that it does have integrity. I will put it that way.

Mr. LONG. We are presenting this question to the Interior Department and the Corps of Engineers, asking for any report approving implicitly this diked area. I have characterized it as a "high-class brush-off." There is no question in my mind that it has not complied with the law. They have simply taken the judgment of the experts and dismissed other judgments with a sentence here and there.

For example, some of the experts testified that we are going to be having this sludge problem for a long time. Why not convert that from a liability into an asset and make bricks out of it? A Yale study has asserted this as a possibility, and the U.S. Corps of Engineers doesn't even challenge that proposal. They say presumably this has been tested and demonstrated. They merely dismiss the whole thing with the statement: "Where are you going to sell the bricks?"

I think that is not the kind of careful analysis that we are justified in getting in answer to that type of proposal. If we are going to keep on dredging all these estuaries with all the silt and junk pouring into them, we are going to have to find somewhere to put all this poison. If we can turn it into an asset, wonderful, we ought to be looking into it, instead of having people brushed off with a sentence.

Mrs. HANSEN. When the Bureau of Mines testifies, you may want to pursue this question with them based on their work in West Virginia in a similar field. There is a direct relationship.

Mr. LONG. I want to find out whether you would be one of the groups that will be asked questions about this Hart-Miller Island thing.

Mr. CHALLINOR. Not to my knowledge, Dr. Long.

Mr. LONG. Whom do they ask if they do not ask people like you?

Mr. CHALLINOR. I would imagine they are perhaps asking the Chesapeake Bay Institute.

Mr. LONG. No. They are already involved. They have compromised themselves. They are getting paid. So is the University of Maryland.

Who has this model basin they are talking about?

Mr. CHALLINOR. The Corps of Engineers has a request for an appropriation to build a model of the Chesapeake Bay. It will be about three football fields in size.

Mr. LONG. Some of the people who are proposing this diked area say we should wait until the model is built so we can test out in the model what would be the effect of building this diked area. What would be the effect on the currents, and all that kind of thing.

Others say you simply cannot build a model which is a true replica of the Chesapeake Bay because it would have to be distorted in one way or another. I think they are probably right. Would you agree with that?

Mr. CHALLINOR. I would. The model would give you more knowledge than you would have without it, but it probably would not be 100 percent.

LIST OF RESEARCH PROJECTS AT BAY CENTER

Mr. LONG. I wonder if you would give us a whole list of those research projects that you are working on.

Mr. CHALLINOR. I will be glad to. We have about $325,000 in outside grants now underway at our Rhode River Center.

(The information follows:)

RESEARCH PROJECTS AT CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER

Grants and contracts with other agencies (fiscal year 1973)

Rhode River research program (National Science Foundation):

Principal Investigator, Dr. Blair Kinsman, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies: Rhode River Research Program Manager $41,091

Program Manager and Assistant coordinates the Rhode River research to keep all the projects functioning as an interdisciplinary research program.

Principal Investigator, Dr. Martin Buzas, National Museum of Natural History: Population Ecology of Foraminifera in Relation to Environmental Variable in Rhode River 11,518

Looking for certain species of microscopic animal life as an indication of pollution.

Principal Investigator, Dr. David Correll, Radiation Biology Laboratory: Autotrophic and Heterotrophic Phosphorous Metabolism in Microbial Communities 32,108

Chemically determine the amount of phosphorus nitrogen in fresh and saline water of the Rhode River watershed. Excessive amounts of phosphorus nitrogen allows algae growth which litter beaches, clog filters and create surface scum, in addition to depriving marine life of oxygen which results in fish kill.

Grants and contracts with other agencies (fiscal year 1973)—Continued

Rhode River research program (National Science Foundation)—Continued

Principal Investigator, Mr. Robert Cory, U.S. Geological Survey: Physical, Chemical and Biological Measures of Water Quality in the Rhode River 12,118

Mechanically measures nine qualities of the water and air at the Rhode River in an attempt to determine the effect future additions of domestic sewage will have on marine life.

Principal investigator, Dr. Bert Drake, Radiation Biology Laboratory: Marsh grass productivity in Rhode River 24,089

Very closely measuring the absorption by marsh grasses of carbon, which is the basic element necessary for the formation of organic compounds. Without organic compounds, there is no life.

Principal investigator, Dr. Edward Pluhowski, U.S. Geological Survey: Hydrology of the Rhode River basin 10,718

Estimate the magnitude and quality of the surface and ground-water resources of the Rhode River basin, with specific emphasis on evaluating the major physical and chemical aspects within the fresh water portion of the basin's hydrological cycle.

Principal investigator, Dr. Jack Pierce, National Museum of Natural History: Suspended and bottom sediments 13,789

Taking samples of Rhode River sediments to determine their composition, to determine suspended sediment flux through the estuary and to isolate the main sources of this sediment.

Principal investigator, Dr. J. Kevin Sullivan, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies: Improved land use planning for the watersheds of estuaries, A case study for Chesapeake Bay 21,905

To assist in the planning and decisionmaking by State and county agencies of land use, such as highway and powerline construction, sanitary land fill locations, marina development, utilizing results of scientific research from the Rhode River program.

Principal investigator, Dr. Francis S. L. Williamson, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies: Evaluation of remotely sensed data from the Rhode River estuary watershed 11,089

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) aerial photographs are closely examined to determine the actual species of the plant life on the ground. The Chesapeake Bay Center uses aerial photographs to map the vegetation of the

Total	178,425
Overhead	51,320
Grand total	229,745

Public environmental information research (Noble Foundation):

Principal investigator, Dr. J. Kevin Sullivan, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies 25,000

Intensive interactions with citizens organizations and public agencies in the bay region are established to maintain an ongoing program of public involvement on environmental issues.

Evaluation of remotely sensed data from the Rhode River estuary (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)

Principal investigator, Dr. Francis S. L. Williamson, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies 20,000

This involves aerial photographing of the Rhode River watershed with color infrared and natural color film. Scientists at the center then relate the pictures to the area photographed to determine how different types of vegetation show up in the photograph. NASA hopes the techniques learned can be applied anywhere in the world to identify vegetation with the photographs taken by satellite.

Grants and contracts with other agencies (fiscal year 1973)—Continued

Studies of avian ecology (Battelle Memorial Institute)	
Principal investigator, Dr. Francis S. L. Williamson, Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies	23,000
Ongoing biological studies to determine the effects of the atomic explosion on animal life in Amchitka Island, Alaska.	

CONTRIBUTIONS TO KENNEDY CENTER

Mr. LONG. One more question. How much has the Kennedy family contributed to the JFK Center for the Performing Arts?

Mr. RIPLEY. I cannot give you that answer, Dr. Long. I do not know.

Mr. LONG. Can you provide it for the record?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Contributions by the Kennedy Family to the JFK Center

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation	$500,000
Kennedy family donations	60,000
	560,000

Mr. LONG. I wonder if you could provide a list of all the contributions made to the Kennedy Center by the members of the board of trustees of the Kennedy Center.

Mr. RIPLEY. I am sure I can provide such a list.

FEDERAL SUPPORT OF KENNEDY CENTER

Mr. LONG. I also would like to have that in relation to the total cost of the Kennedy Center to the Government.

Mr. RIPLEY. That is the total construction cost of the Kennedy Center?

Mr. LONG. Yes. Is there anything else besides construction costs?

Mr. RIPLEY. I suppose only the National Park Service maintenance funds.

Mr. LONG. I think everybody contemplated that the Government would have to maintain it, once it was put in. Congress was asked to support this with the idea that this was largely a private thing, and we merely would supplement it. Instead, it turned out that this was a pump-priming thing. Of course, the Smithsonian thing was, to begin with. I suppose the most successful man ever in getting his name attached to a famous institution was Smithson. Right? He gave a very tiny contribution. I am not even sure the cash ever came through.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, it did; the equivalent of about $10 million today.

Mr. LONG. I though it was much smaller than that.

Mr. RIPLEY. $508,000 in gold.

Mr. LONG. Oh, well. Let's not make it $10 million. That was a substantial sum of money. There is no question about it. But he certainly got his money's worth. Would you not agree with that?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think he has gotten his money's worth, yes.

Mr. LONG. I don't quarrel with him. I think we all have to be on our guard when people come forth with a sum of money, and lead you to believe this will pay for it. They merely get you in trouble, and then the Government has to come along and pay vast sums.

I think this has been true of the Washington Stadium.

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Smithson died and, of course, he had no way of giving any more money. He simply said it was up to the Congress to accept it or not. After 8 years, they accepted it.

Mr. LONG. I think it was a great concept. I just think we ought to know about these things at the time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Unfortunately, you were not alive when Mr. Smithson donated the money.

Mr. LONG. I don't think so.

Mrs. HANSEN. I do not think you were.

Mr. LONG. This was 1842?

Mr. RIPLEY. He died in 1829.

[the information follows:]

Contributions by the Members of the Board of Trustees to the JFK Center

	Amount
Floyd D. Akers	$108,000
Winthrop Aldrich	1,600
Robert O. Anderson	100,000
Ralph E. Becker [1]	7,000
K. LeMoyne Billings	2,000
Edgar M. Bronfman [2]	100,000
Andrew H. Berding	700
Ernest R. Breech	1,000
Mrs. George R. Brown	74.000
John Nicholas Brown	15,500
Mrs. Donna S. Bradshaw	17,500
Senator Joseph S. Clark	2,500
Robert W. Dowling	2,100
David E. Finley	3,400
Mrs. Clifford Folger	107,000
Senator J. William Fulbright	700
Hon. Abe Fortas	775
Hon. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen	6,300
Mrs. George Garrett [2]	106,914
Henry C. Hofheiner, II	1,000
Frank N. Ikard	1,000
Thomas H. Kuchel	6,000
Mrs. Albert D. Lasker	142,000
Robert Lehmann [2]	20,000
Gustave L. Levy	10,000
Sol M. Linowitz [2]	15,000
Mrs. J. Willard Marriott	138,000
George Meany	1,000
Robert I. Millonzi	10,000
Senator Charles S. Percy	11,000
Frank H. Ricketson	25,000
Richard Rodgers	3,500
Represntative Teno Roncalio	500
Senator Leverett Saltonstall	1,000
Mrs. Jouett Shouse	154,317
Rober L. Stevens [3]	106,000
Henry Strong	32,000
Anonymous	1,218,000
Mrs. L. Corrin Strong	53,000
Robert W. Woodruff [2]	100,000
Mrs. Jack Wrather	17,500
Senator Ralph W. Yarborough	1,000
Total	2,732,806

[1] Also contributed an estimated $100,000 in professional services and expenses.
[2] Gift attributable to donor listed.
[3] Also served as chairman without pay since 1961.

93-397 O - 73 - 62

Appropriations totaling $25.175 million were granted as the Federal Government's contribution to the costs of constructing the John F. Kennedy Center to match a like amount contributed by the public. In addition, $20.4 million in loan authority was granted for the construction of the garage.

PROJECTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Mrs. HANSEN. Does EPA ask for your assistance on specific projects?

Mr. CHALLINOR. Yes; they do, Madam Chairman. They have come to us for specific projects.

The last one was the Panama Canal Zone, where they asked us to cover a long-term study of an oilspill on a tropical coral reef.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have they requested your assistance on the Chesapeake Bay?

Mr. CHALLINOR. Not specifically, yet. We have a proposal to present to the EPA.

Mr. EVANS. When they come to you, do they also bring money with them?

Mr. CHALLINOR. Yes; they do.

Mr. EVANS. Are these cost sharing or paid for entirely by them?

Mr. CHALLINOR. Cost sharing, generally. We furnish the equipment and the laboratory facilities. They usually pay us to hire a lab technician and certain new extra equipment that we would not normally have.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $765,000 and 20 positions for the National Air and Space Museum. Of this total, $470,000 is for exhibits, $65,000 for three scientific and technical staff, $172,000 for 16 curatorial and mechanical staff, and $58,000 for spacearium/planetarium.

What is the requirement for the level of funding in fiscal year 1974?

Mr. RIPLEY. Let me briefly outline that, and then Mr. Collins can cite additional facts.

The funding we need for construction to liquidate our contract authority, as specified by the OMB in the allowance for our budget this year, is $27 million. Of this, we actually need only $17 million this coming year to meet contractor payments. We do not need $27 million.

Under the procedures for construction, the implication is that we would ask for the full amount.

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee has had the policy of providing only the exact amount needed per year.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, Madam Chairman. I am pointing out the exact amount we do need is actually $10 million less than the item given in our budget. The additional personnel and operating funds are needed as a phased proposition to be able to open the building 3 years hence.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you explain the need for these funds at this point in time?

Mr. COLLINS. Madam Chairman, any large and complicated enterprise such as filling 200,000 square feet of exhibit space is one which has to be preceded by a great deal of planning.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand.

Mr. COLLINS. Now is the time when we have to build the curatorial strength to do the research for the necessary exhibits which will fill the new building. Now is the time that we have to start restoring the old airplanes in the building. Now is the time that we have to build the planetarium staff expertise. We really will need a larger work force in this year than after the museum is open.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting funds for a mechanical staff. What does this involve?

Mr. COLLINS. We have a number of electromechanical devices which we have planned for these various halls, audiovisual effects. We have to tell the Boeing 747 story in some other way than parking the Boeing 747, which is bigger than a whole building. We have this problem of telling the story; the history.

Two years ahead we need this staff. We need this expertise.

Mr. RIPLEY. We need to phase into the operation. We need technicians and other staff.

Mrs. HANSEN. These are purely the museum-type technicians?

Mr. COLLINS. If you could divide the new staff into two groups, one is workmen out at Silver Hill; skilled craftsmen who will be restoring these old artifacts. Second are the people on the Mall who are doing the necessary research and exhibit design to put it all together.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $150,000 for the National Zoo. What are the details of this request?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think Dr. Reed is our specialist, and he had better speak to this.

Mr. REED. In this item we are asking for $150,000 increase, which is a rather small percentage increase of our total operation. We consider this more or less of a holding budget. There are no new increases in staff requested. Mainly we are requesting a general increase for the cost of equipment, supplies, food, and services in small amounts with the exception of a $70,000 item for the exhibits that we need at the zoo. As you know, for many years we were under the financial support of the District of Columbia. During that time we did not have the opportunity to develop a good exhibit program.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS

Mrs. HANSEN. Give the committee an example of your educational exhibits.

Mr. REED. As an example, we are going to redo the monkey house. We are going to have a nice monkey house which will contain graphic displays of what a monkey is and how he relates socially to other monkeys and animals and the entire story of the monkeys through graphics. We are going to use all the museum types of display work.

I suspect when you come to the zoo and we have this proper exhibition of the living animals, you are going to know more about the monkey, and I hope that you will appreciate the monekey more because he is a very important part of life. If one wants to get involved, he is a very distant relative several times removed. This will be one of the things we are doing. We will have an exhibition which explains the

monkey in more detail than just enabling the visitor to see the monkey and read a simple label saying "Monkey—Africa." We want to explain the animals fully for the education of the people.

Mrs. HANSEN. I assume you want to explain in more detail your habitat program?

Mr. REED. Yes; habitat, ecology, life history of the monkey and his relationship to man and to the environment.

Mrs. HANSEN. Some people are not very interested in this relationship.

Mr. REED. We are much concerned with the animals that are threatened with extinction. I personally am very much convinced that when an animal becomes extinct and the habitat of the animal is destroyed, we ourselves are hurt. Eventually we may be left on a sterile desert, a miserable place with the rats and the cockroaches and human beings.

If you look into the future, what are we faced with? This is part of the educational thing in the zoo. I think we need to take the lead in developing this type of exhibit to tell the people about animals and the total relationship of all living things.

COMPARISON TO OTHER ZOOS

Mr. YATES. Is this one of the better zoos in the country?

Mr. REED. In many ways we are one of the better zoos. So far as science is concerned, we are making more contributions toward science than many other zoos. In the care and management of animals and the medical program, I think we are good. Exhibition, no.

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you describe the National Zoo as one of the worst?

Mr. REED. We are one of the worst major ones. I can always find a small zoo worse. I am from Norton County, Kans., and the zoo, I will say if Norton County had a zoo it would be worse than our zoo. Norton does not have a zoo. I can always find somebody worse, but I can always find a lot of people that are unfortunately better in exhibitry.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us some examples of zoos that you would consider are better?

Mr. REED. Better in exhibitions?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. REED. We start off with New York. There is a wonderful birdhouse and a new technique they are using for their gorillas and orangutans in the Bronx. Philadelphia in some aspects, yes. Their new reptile house, new hummingbird exhibit. San Diego, Calif., they have fantastic exhibits and they have a little advantage in weather on us. The very finest penguin exhibit is in Detroit. Open moat-style exhibits are in Detroit, Brookfield, St. Louis, and Milwaukee.

Mr. LONG. Where would Baltimore stand with Norton County, Kans.?

Mr. REED. I was afraid you were going to ask that. Actually Baltimore is an old exhibit zoo. It is about as old as we are, maybe a little older. There is a little debate when it was actually founded. It was a very good zoo for its day when it was conceived and developed. It didn't quite keep up with the rest of the zoos and exhibitions. In the past 5 or 6 years they have come up very well and they are doing a much better job. They have a long way to go, but now I am talking

about my zoo, too. They say the same thing about our zoo. During the depression days we kept up fairly well, but in 1945, after the cessation of World War II, other zoos moved ahead and we built a stone toilet.

Mr. YATES. I thought that you had a good birdhouse. You compared with New York and you thought New York was better?

Mr. REED. New York has a brand new one, built since ours was remodeled.

Mrs. HANSEN. Wasn't your birdhouse recently remodeled?

Our 1925 birdhouse was remodeled in 1965.

Mr. REED. We spent $1 million on a birdhouse and flight cage. That was the first of our restoration and redevelopment of the zoo. That was 7 years ago. At that time we had a program that was going to take 10 years to remodel the whole zoo.

MORE NATURAL SETTINGS

Mr. LONG. Are you moving in the direction of letting the animals live under more natural conditions instead of in cages?

Mr. REED. Yes. If you take a look at the birdhouse, we had 90 cages in the buildings, it is now reduced to 40 community cages with plants and naturalistic cage decorations. In our redeveloped hoofstock area, the pens are three and four times as large as they were before. Family groups, smaller number of species, fewer, different kinds of animals, but in family groups under simulated natural conditions is what we will have. Granted we will never have the African veldt or jungle here in Washington, but we can simulate them.

Mr. LONG. Are you doing this for all animals or just for the birds?

Mr. REED. We plan on doing it for all of the animals. When we get into the construction phase, I have the plans and can show you all sorts of what I think are very exciting things we are doing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Then somebody will give you a gift and you will have to rethink your plans again.

Mr. REED. At the present moment I don't know what somebody could give me, unless they found an abominable snowman or, out in your country, a sesquatch. Big foot.

Mrs. HANSEN. He is talking about the Big Foot in the foothills of Washington.

HEALTH PROGRAM AT THE ZOO

How is your health program proceding at the Zoo? The committee is very interested in this activity.

Mr. REED. We think the health program is progressing very, very well. I don't have any startling announcements this year but maybe next year we will have very interesting things to tell you. The problem of selenium—vitamin E deficiencies, gets more and more complex and complicated. This is becoming so all over the Nation. We are finding ramifications of this problem going further than just the Zoo. We are continuing to develop the medical program with other zoos. I think we are taking leadership.

Mrs. HANSEN. You have complete exchange of information and material?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am. We have an exhaustive exchange of information with other zoos, both zoologically and medically, that do this. This

is part of our job, to gather information, find out new things. We have two veterinarians and a pathology service at the zoo. We are furnishing leadership to other zoos in gathering knowledge and disseminating it like we were told to do 127 years ago.

PANDA EXHIBIT

Mr. YATES. Doesn't your panda exhibit make you the envy of other zookeepers in the country?

Mr. REED. The panda makes me the envy of other zookeepers but it does cause troubles.

Mr. YATES. What is your trouble, keeping them alive?

Mr. REED. There is an old Russian saying, when the czar has a cold all Russia sneezes. We are concerned with the most precious animals in this country. It is quite a responsibility to have the pandas. We like them.

Mr. YATES. Has the President inquired about their health?

Mr. REED. He has not.

Mr. EVANS. How are they?

Mr. REED. Healthwise they are fine. They are great animals. Bring your family to the zoo. We have a golf cart and we can run around the zoo and see all the animals. I won't try to influence you.

Mr. YATES. Are they mean to each other?

Mr. REED. The male is 30 pounds lighter than the female, but he is slowly catching up with her. I might say that we do not wish to have female dominance so we won't put them together, until he is nearer her weight.

Mrs. HANSEN. You better choose your words carefully when you talk about female dominance.

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, I invite you to come to the zoo. You and I will look at the beasts and have a talk about that, not on the record, as to why I do not want to have female dominance and need complete male dominance for about 1 hour a year and a half from now. After that she can dominate anything she wants.

Mr. LONG. We enjoy female dominance in this subcommittee.

Mr. REED. I am sure Hsing Hsing will agree.

Mr. YATES. What are the possibilities of getting other pandas for other zoos?

Mr. REED. I would suspect—and this is strictly my judgment—that obtaining additional pandas would be difficult.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the panda an endangered species?

Mr. REED. I don't know. Only the Chinese know, and I have difficulty getting that information.

To answer your question as to my judgment of the situation in China, they know the value of these animals. They say that they are rare, but we could not get a definition of what the Chinese scientists feel was rare. They also know the political value of these animals, and they are not going to be passing them out. Other than Japan—this was on a very high level—and the United States, they have not given them to any other country.

I suspect they would keep the value of these animals up by letting only a limited number out. They will not deal in money. This is something that came across loud and clear; they are not interested in

our money. They are not interested in economic imperialism or scientific imperialism. They will be treated as equals.

Mr. YATES. You sound as though they had spayed the animals to make sure you don't get any more.

Mr. EVANS. Have you checked that?

Mr. REED. To the best of our ability we have checked. We will be able to tell you, I think, in about another year as to whether that is true. She is supposed to come into season in about another year. She is still young. I will keep you posted.

Do come out and we will have a talk.

Mrs. HANSEN. I will get there eventually.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

An increase of $150,000 and three positions is requested for the Museum of History and Technology for better collections management. What does this request envision?

Mr. BROOKS. I would like to ask Mr. Blitzer, Assistant Secretary for History and Art, to respond.

Mr. BLITZER. Madam Chairman, this is a continuation and an acceleration of the program begun with your help last year. We finally instituted a museumwide system of collections management and record-keeping in the Museum of History and Technology. As you know, some 16 million objects are in this collection. The problems vary between collections enormously.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many of your 16 million objects do you display at one time?

Mr. BLITZER. It would be a wild guess. Let me say 12 million of them are postage stamps. A small fraction of the 16 million are on display. On the other hand, there are enormous reference collections. We are not satisfied that we have proper control over them and knowledge of their whereabouts.

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You have budgeted for the National Collection of Fine Arts a $97,000 increase. What does this involve?

Mr. BLITZER. Of that, $75,000 is a program increase. The rest is necessary pay. The $75,000 we are asking for is all for the additional expenses to the National Collection of Fine Arts of the Renwick Gallery that has proved to be enormously popular in a little more than a year.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many visitations do you have at the Renwick Gallery and the Portrait Gallery, per year?

Mr. BLITZER. Let me say, the figure for Renwick is something in excess of 200,000 a year. Because of the subway construction we can no longer sort out the visitors to the old Patent Office Building and say which goes to the National Collection of Fine Arts and which goes to the Portrait Gallery. The total for the building in this difficult time has been about a quarter of a million. In effect, the opening of the Renwick is virtually doubling the visits to the National Collection of Fine Arts, of which it is a branch.

HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $150,000 and 14 positions for the Hirshhorn to prepare for opening and operating the museum.

Mr. BLITZER. Madam Chairman, this request is simply for staff that we feel is necessary in the year in which the Hirshhorn Museum will open.

Mrs. HANSEN. What positions do you expect to fill?

Mr. BLITZER. Of the 14, 3 are to establish an education department in the museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which will encompass what?

Mr. BLITZER. It will prepare materials for schoolchildren and other educational audiences, and will run tours and the usual kind of educational programs for a major museum. Four people will be engaged in conservation and carpentry work in the Museum's own workshops.

Mrs. HANSEN. Continually?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes, ma'am. Such jobs as picture frames and cases and pedestals, and working on the collections themselves. One will be a photographer on the staff of the Museum. Four will be in registrar activities and administration of the Museum, and we hope in this coming fiscal year to be able to hire a Deputy Director and Secretary for the Deputy Director. This is called for in the act. We have not felt it was urgent to fill this job, but now, with the Museum becoming operational, we feel we should.

At the end, if we add 14 positions, that gives a total staff in 1974 of 37.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are a year away from the opening?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes.

ACQUISITION OF OBJECTS OF ART

Mrs. HANSEN. In relation to the National Collection of Fine Arts and the Portrait Gallery, is Congress requested to appropriate funds for the acquisition of objects of art? Aren't most of your objects of art secured through donations?

Mr. BLITZER. Appropriated funds have been used by the Portrait Gallery, which was started a few years ago with no collection to speak of at all, and by the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you made any purchases in recent years?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes; we have. They have been described to you each year.

Mrs. HANSEN. Were you also involved in exchanges?

Mr. BLITZER. I think, Madam Chairman, you are referring to sales, which we used to have conversations about. There have been no dispositions by these museums. They have continued to purchase.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much per year do you spend on acquisitions?

Mr. JAMESON. The Portrait Gallery spends about $100,000, or slightly over, out of its base for the acquisition of portraits.

Mrs. HANSEN. What does the Renwick Gallery spend?

Mr. BLITZER. The Renwick Gallery has no collection of its own.

Mr. YATES. What about the National Collection of Fine Arts?

Mr. JAMESON. They spend $40,000 to $50,000 a year for paintings, prints, and drawings.

Mr. BLITZER. Given current market prices, this is not even one major painting for either of those museums. The Portrait Gallery in particular, having started with a very large mission and very small collection, has been purchasing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you receive gifts for the Portrait Gallery?

Mr. BLITZER. Certainly. I would have to verify to be sure, but I would say in every case each museum gets more in gifts than it purchases.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a statement on purchase and gifts of works of art.

Mr. BLITZER. I will provide that information for the record.

[The information follows:]

PURCHASES AND GIFTS OF WORKS OF ART

	Fiscal year—		
	1971 (actual)	1972 (actual)	1973 (estimated)
National Collection of Fine Arts:			
Purchases	$48,500	$51,930	$49,183
Gifts (estimated value)	350,000	260,000	119,915
National Portrait Gallery:			
Purchases	103,000	78,000	136,500
Gifts (estimated value)	78,500	174,500	42,000

Smithsonian budget justifications to the Congress have often mentioned the use of funds for purchasing works of art for the collections, noting that the amounts available for the purpose are too small. Regular mention of this subject has been made during the years since the 1968 opening of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery in their permanent home in the old Patent Office Building. The reason is that the National Portrait Gallery is a new museum in the process of assembling a collection, and the National Collection of Fine Arts is a museum working at filling in the many gaps in a collection that was not assembled systematically. In both cases, the collection is the basis upon which the museum does its job.

Effective use has been made of the modest acquisition funds, due in great part to the help of the distinguished accessions committees of the National Portrait Gallery Commission and the National Collection of Fine Arts Commission.

The question of acquisition funds has not arisen in the budget justifications of the other Smithsonian art museums because none are using Federal funds for this purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS OF ART

Mr. YATES. If the Smithsonian receives gifts of contemporary American art, to whom will it go, to Hirshhorn or to the National Collection of Fine Arts?

Mr. BLITZER. There are two things. Most gifts come earmarked to one museum or another. If that case should arise, which is certainly possible, we now have an internal arrangement that the Director of each museum is on the Acquisitions Committee of the other museum. We hope in this way to keep things sorted out. I suppose finally it might come right down to the Secretary, who would have to make a Solomon-like decision about it.

Mr. YATES. Offer to cut it in half.

Mr. LONG. Would the chairman yield?

LOSS OF TAXES RESULTING FROM GIFTS

On this question of gifts, to what extent are they gifts and to what extent are they a drain on the U.S. Treasury in the form of tax deductions? I gather that there are all sorts of arrangements by which a person can give something which he got for nothing and get an appraisal, claim a tax deduction on it, and then give it away. Not just to the Government but to a museum. Does anybody estimate what these gifts are costing the taxpayers, the rest of the country, in terms of forgone taxes?

Mr. BLITZER. I don't think we have. I may say we have been by no means accepting everything offered to us. We have commissions or acquisition committees who decide what the museum gets.

Mr. LONG. You don't turn anything down on the ground it is costing the country money?

Mr. BLITZER. No; these are artistic judgments, not fiscal judgments.

Mrs. HANSEN. If I recall your testimony a couple of years ago, you were having some difficulties with the gifts because the stock market was down and therefore people were not contributing as they had in the past. Is that correct?

Mr. BLITZER. I think that is correct.

Mr. LONG. A gift of a painting or object is in a different category. If the money is given to the Smithsonian, it is well known what money is worth, so they are going to have to be taxed to pay. Now when a gift of a painting in a library is made to the Smithsonian or to Harvard, I don't think it is any secret that generous appraisals are gotten on this. They would never have gotten it if they had kept it in the family. If they kept that item in the family and gave it to a son, I bet you anything that the value at which it is given to the museum is never attached to that object at the time of the gift. It is partially inflated value and therefore a dead loss, it would seem to me, to the Treasury.

Mr. BLITZER. May I add two things to that?

All of our museums scrupulously avoid giving any financial appraisals of anything. This is not our concern.

Mr. LONG. They get them on their own?

Mr. BLITZER. That is between the donor and the IRS. The Internal Revenue Service has an art advisory panel made up of distinguished people to whom it turns for advice about that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Place the names of your art advisory panels in the record.

Mr. BLITZER. Each of our museums has one.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS COMMISSION

ACCESSIONS COMMITTEE

H. Page Cross.
Lloyd Goodrich.
Charles H. Sawyer.
Thomas C. Howe (ex officio).
Abram Lerner (ex officio).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY COMMISSION

ACQUISITIONS COMMITTEE

David E. Finley.
Wilmarth S. Lewis.
Andrew Oliver.
Edgar P. Richardson.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS

H. Harvard Aranson, Chairman.
Theodore E. Cummings.
Taft Schrieber.
Brian O'Doherty.
William Seitz.
Joshua C. Taylor (ex officio).

DECISIONS ON ACQUISITIONS

Mr. LONG. Do you check with each other?

Mr. BLITZER. With the IRS? Not usually.

Mr. LONG. Is there any attempt to make sure they agree on the value of a piece of art?

Mr. BLITZER. We don't deal in financial valuations for donors.

Mr. LONG. You simply——

Mr. BLITZER. We do when asked by the Congress. If a donor comes and says, "I have a painting"——

Mr. LONG. You don't find any value for it at all? Decide whether it is meritorious and accept it?

Mr. BLITZER. We simply decide whether we want it.

Mrs. HANSEN. If it belongs in the collection or not?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes.

Mr. LONG. Thank you.

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $31,000 for the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum. Please explain this increase.

Mr. BROOKS. To answer that and subsequent questions, may I introduce Mr. Julian Euell, our Acting Assistant Secretary for Public Service.

Mrs. HANSEN. We are delighted to welcome you.

Mr. EUELL. Thank you very much.

You might recall last year we said that we were starting out on a new venture in Anacostia with the Exhibits Design and Production Lab. We are well down the road in this respect. The increase, which is very small, provides for three positions. Of these three positions, two are related to the ongoing exhibits operation and the phasing in of the Exhibits Design and Production Laboratory. As you may know, we are now finalizing the negotiations with the National Park Service for the land at Fort Stanton for the Lab. The agreement is for a 50-year lease and took some time to negotiate. The architect has finished

a design, and I might add this is a predesigned, prefab-type moveable structure. We expect to be almost completely finished with construction by late summer or fall. We are also waiting now for the final word from a major foundation which will be coming up with a grant by March, we hope.

By the end of March we will know the exact dollar amount. The grant will be used to finance the training for the exhibits lab and to train community people as well as other minority people in the exhibit-making skills.

Mr. EVANS. One-time grant?

Mr. EUELL. No, we anticipate that this grant will extend over 5 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. For the benefit of the new members on the committee, I think the Anacostia Museum has been one of the most successful museums in the United States, particularly as it relates to people in poorer sections of the city. It has been really a center of interest for all of the people in the area. I am delighted to see that you plan to have the people work in the exhibits design and production with all of the varying crafts.

Mr. EUELL. I agree with what you are saying, but over and above that, the real significance of Anacostia is in the process itself, what we have learned from the whole notion of the community scene. As you know, many large museums across the Nation have been interested in what they call satellites. You have heard the word "storefront museum" bandied around for the last 10 years. There is no such thing realistically in terms of a museum. We discovered that. It has to be a much more viable program. Anacostia has established a model for other communities to follow if they want to get into this kind of thing.

Mrs. HANSEN. Haven't your visitations consistently grown?

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Mr. EUELL. Yes; especially in the education area. We have a mobile unit, which is one of the reasons we are asking for an additional clerk-typist position for the educational department. The mobile unit now has extended well beyond the metropolitan area and is getting requests from Maryland, Virginia, and other schools where Anacostia's is the only mobile unit, which goes out with exhibits, materials, show-and-tell type things. It is in line with what we are doing generally and what we need to do. In all the Smithsonian's educational areas, we are developing outreach-type programs. We have to go out to the schools as well as having schools come into the Mall. We really must begin to do this. I would like to provide for the record some statistics on our education efforts at this museum.

[The information follows:]

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, education department, 1972 statistical summary

Total attendance at the museum	44,597
Total number served through the mobile division	27,274
Total	71,871
Approximate number who came with tour groups	33,000
Total number of institutions and groups served	177

LIST OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS SERVED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF THE ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM

OTHERS (IN TOWN) (23)

Hagley Museum.
Museum Education Roundtable.
Peace Lutheran Church.
Bethesda Lutheran Church.
Montana Day Camp.
East Washington Heights Baptist Church.
FLOC Learning Center.
Rap Liberation School.
Early Childhood Learning Center.
St. Elizabeths Hospital.
Girl Scouts Conference (nationwide).
N.W. Settlement House.
LeDroit Park Senior Citizens.
First Mount Zion.
National Children's Center.
Israel Summer Academy.
Hunt Pl. Clinic.
Lincoln Center.
District of Columbia General Therapeutic School.
Anacostia School Project.
Salvation Army Senior Citizens.
Shiloh Baptist Church.
Ellen Wilson Center.

OTHERS (OUT OF TOWN) (2)

Shaw Junior High School (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Deveen High School (Chicago, Ill.)

MARYLAND SCHOOLS (11)

Fairmont Heights Senior High School.[1]
Bladensburg Senior High School.[1]
Oakcrest Elementary School.[1]
Rosecroft Park Elementary School.
Greendale Elementary School.
John Carroll Elementary School.
Randolph Village Elementary School.
Model Cities Day Care.
Crosslands Senior High School.
Columbia Park Elementary School.
Sherwood Elementary School.

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS (6)

Braddock Elementary School.
Ravensworth Elementary School.
Hayfield Senior High School.
Wakefield Senior High School.
Langley Coop School.
Charlottsville, Va. High School.

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND OTHERS (15)

Dunbarton College.
Baltimore Museum of Art.
National Park Service.
Smithsonian Institution:
    Friends of Music.
    Ladies Committee.
University of Islam.
D.C. Teachers' College.
University of Delaware.

[1] Visited by the mobile division of the museum.

Science Center Conference.
Philadelphia College of Art.
University of Maryland.
District of Columbia Art Teachers.
George Washington University.
Federal City College.
Washington Technical Institute.
Howard University.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS (10)

Clark Elementary School.
Garfield Elementary School.
Green Elementary School.
Hendley Elementary School.
Kimball Elementary School.
McGogney Elementary School Annex.
Orr Elementary School.
Kramer Junior High School.
Douglass Junior High School.
Johnson Junior High School.

PRESCHOOLS (1)

Valley Green Preschool.

OTHER (2)

Walter Reed Hospital.
District of Columbia Recreation Department Senior Citizen Program.

MARYLAND SCHOOLS (14)

Duvall Senior High School.
Central Senior High School.
Rogers Elementary School.
Fairmont Heights Senior High School.
Fairmont Heights Elementary School.
Bladensburg Senior High School.
Seat Pleasant Elementary School.
Douglass Senior High School.
Oxon Hill Senior High School.
Mt. Hope Elementary School.
Indian Head Elementary School.
Oak Crest Elementary School.
F. B. Gwinn School for the Retarded.
Samuel Mudd Elementary School.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS (49)

Anacostia High School.
Eckington Elementary School.
Grimke Elementary School.
Ann Beers Elementary School.
Harris Elementary School.
Alice Deal Jr. High School.[1]
Savoy Elementary School.[1]
16th & Butler Elementary School.
Birney Elementary School.[2]
Rudolph Elementary School.
Taylor Elementary School.
Stevens Elementary School.
West Elementary School.
Bryant Elementary School.
Barnard Elementary School.
Randall Highlands Elementary School.
Ketcham Elementary School.
Draper Elementary School.[1]
Fillmore Elementary School.

See footnote on p. 990.

Congress Heights Elementary School.[1]
Green Elementary School.
Coolidge High School.
Watkins Elementary School.
Gordon Jr. High School.
Nichols Ave. Primary School.
Seaton Elementary School.
Moten Elementary School.[1]
Weatherless Elementary School.
Lennox Elementary School.
Bancroft Elementary School.
Hart Jr. High School.
Stanton Elementary School.[1]
Tyler Elementary School.
Lewis Elementary School.
Young Elementary School.
Shepherd Elementary School.
Taft Jr. High School.
Capitol Hill Day School.
Notre Dame Academy.
Ballou Sr. High School.[1]
Houston Elementary School.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help School.
Kramer Jr. High School.
Kimball Elementary School.
Aiton Elementary School.
LaSalle Elementary School.[1]
McGogney Elementary School.[1]
Jefferson Jr. High School.
Eastern High School.[1]

PRESCHOOLS, NURSERIES, HEADSTART (44)

Children's Place.
Allen AME.
St. Mark's Headstart.
HEW Day Care Center.[1]
Wellington Park Day Care Center.
Campbell Day Care Center.
Hart Pre-School.
Barry Farms Pre-School.
Mt. Jezreal Nursery School.
Lomax Child Care Center.
All Of Us Day Care Center.
Adams Day Care Center.
Parkside Nursery.
Woodridge Pre-School.
15th St. Presbyterian Church.
Sherwood Pre-School.
Bald Eagle Pre-School.
Alexandria Headstart.
Anacostia Pre-School.
Alice in Wonderland Nursery.
Model Pre-School Headstart.
Playmates Day Nursery.
Ft. Davis Improvement Association.
Fun Alley Day Care Center.
Bethlehem Baptist Church Day Care Center.
Ft. Greble Pre-School.
Tyler House Day Care Center.
Arboretum Pre-School.
Hayes Day Care Center.
St. Teresa's Headstart.
Westmoreland Day Care Center.
Ludlow Day Care Center.

See footnote on p. 990.

Edmonds' Nursery.
Park Terrace Day Care Center.
Augustana Pre-School.
Howard Gardens Day Care Center.
Salvation Army Day Care Center.
Hopkins House Day Care Center.
Paint Branch Play Group.
Mary Poppins Nursery Group.
St. Philip's Headstart.
Emmanuel Headstart.
Capitol East Children Center.
Episcopal Center for Children.

[1] Visited by the Mobile Division of the Museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think it will be very significant in many States where they are some distance from a museum. They can be part of a total museum activity through this kind of outreach program.

EXCHANGE OF OBJECTS

Mr. YATES. May I return to the other museum for a second and ask you whether or not any of the museums other than Freer, I know has no power to exchange, but have any of the others other than Hirshhorn the power to exchange any of their objects for other objects? Who makes the values and so forth?

Mr. BLITZER. Any particular object is subject to the terms on which it came to us. Over the past 125 years, the Smithsonian has accepted some objects with an understanding it would always keep them.

Mr. YATES. Keep them and not exchange them or release them for other objects which they considered more valuable?

Mr. BLITZER. There is a whole spectrum of terms which our General Counsel has to advise us on.

For example, the Johnson Wax Co. about 6 years ago gave us a really first-rate collection of contemporary American paintings. My memory of that is that it came with at least an understanding, if not a real commitment, that we would maintain the artists represented in the collection, but if there were other paintings of the same artist that we preferred to the one in the collection, we could exchange it. They wanted the shape of the collection to stay the same.

There are others that simply cannot be disposed of at all. We now have for the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery a formal policy adopted by the Regents several years ago which we have told you about before.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert a copy of that policy in the record.

Mr. BLITZER. This requires a full number of approvals all the way up the line, starting with the curator and, if the amount is large enough, the Board of Regents.

(The information follows:)

POLICY ON DISPOSING OF ART WORKS

(Adopted at the Board of Regents meeting May 20, 1970)

Resolved, That no object of art in the permanent collection of the National Portrait Gallery or the National Collection of Fine Arts valued at more than $1,000 shall be exchanged or sold without prior approval of the museum director, the museum's commission, the Smithsonian's Office of General Counsel, and of the Secretary;

That no object of art in the permanent collection of the National Portrait Gallery or the National Collection of Fine Arts valued at more than $50,000 shall be exchanged or sold without prior approval of the museum director, the museum's commission, the Smithsonian's Office of General Counsel, the Secretary, and the Board of Regents;

That the exchange or sale of any object of art in the National Portrait Gallery or the National Collection of Fine Arts shall be reported to the Board of Regents by the Secretary; and

That the proceeds from any such sale shall be used solely for the acquisitions of works of art for the museum from which it came.

FREER'S ABILITY TO EXCHANGE OR ACCEPT GIFTS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Freer is long dead. Can those objects in his collections be replaced, exchanged, or moved with the consent of the heirs?

Mr. BLITZER. No, sir. This is final.

Mr. YATES. That is a building that houses those objects until the end of time?

Mr. BLITZER. It is a growing collection if the Freer endowment is able, even with rising prices, to acquire fine things for the collection.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you ever receive gifts for the Freer Gallery?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes; but it is a strange situation. The Freer Gallery was not allowed to accept gifts except from five people named in the will. The last survivor was Mrs. Agnes Meyer, of the Washington Post. Since she died, they have been unable to accept gifts from anyone.

Mr. YATES. They cannot accept gifts now?

Mr. BLITZER. Not works of art, but, please, for the record, they can accept gifts of money.

CONSERVATION-ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $100,000 and 5 positions is reguested for the conservation-analytical laboratory for preservation and conservation of Smithsonian collections.

Will you give us the highlights of this request?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Perrot appeared before you earlier today, but I would like to introduce him formally, as he joined us since your last hearing as Assistant Secretary for Museum Programs. He was formerly the director of the Corning Museum of Glass.

Mr. PERROT. The main reason for the increase is that the museums around the country are becoming increasingly aware that mere restoration of objects is no longer sufficient if we want to be able to pass on our collections to the future.

At the present time, it is estimated that in the Smithsonian alone, 32 man-years would be required to carefully examine and assess the condition of objects which are added yearly to the Smithsonian collection. There are at present 14 persons on the staff, of which 2 are apprentices provided by the Cooperstown graduate program conservation at Copperstown, N.Y. Hence, there are 12 professional and permanent staff supported by 2 assistants.

The needs for conservation are great, not only in terms of the taking care of objects, but also in determining why certain types of objects disintegrate and what we can do to combat the problem of pollution as well as the inherent vice of materials which react to it.

Mrs. HANSEN. All part of museum management?

Mr. PERROT. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Under changing conditions?

Mr. PERROT. Changing conditions and keeping up with the demand, not unfortunately in catching up with what has not been done in the past.

We estimate now at least 40 and possibly 50 to 60 persons would be needed in the conservation laboratory really to take care of the collections that have accumulated over the last 127 years.

The budget proposal for 1974 calls for five additional positions. Two are conservators, two are chemists, and one is a support assistant.

In addition, equipment has been included to allow these persons to carry out their task as they should.

Not having experience in this kind of testimony before, I do not know if I should refer to capital construction or at least space development, which is listed in another part of the budget.

OFFICE OF EXHIBITS PROGRAMS

Mrs. HANSEN. An increase of $300,000 and 15 positions are requested for the Office of Exhibits Programs.

What are the details of this request?

Mr. PERROT. The Office of Exhibits is currently responsible for the entire exhibition activities of the Smithsonian with the exception of work done at the Freer, the National Portrait Gallery, and the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Most of the increase is in compensation, with a 15-position increase in personnel. These 15 persons are in the lower grade levels, and primarily will be assigned to maintenance tasks, keeping exhibition cases clean, removing cobwebs, and so forth.

We have found, over the years, that this aspect of upkeep has fallen somewhat behind desirable standards. A substantial part of the increase will be devoted to that.

Other areas of increase are to keep up with the growing demand on the part of museums for revamped exhibitions, particularly the Museum of Natural History, which has not received quite as much attention as it might have in the past as compared to some of the more active exhibit-oriented museums. Under its new leadership, it wants to catch up.

TRAVELING EXHIBITION SERVICE

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your requested increase of $80,000 and five positions for Traveling Exhibition Service.

What is the benefit in converting four private employees to the Federal payroll?

Mr. PERROT. The Traveling Exhibition Service until this year has been privately funded. It has been in existence for about 20 years. It provides low-cost exhibitions to hundreds of institutions around the country.

At the present time, there are approximately 1,700 institutions on its mailing list, and over 100 exhibitions are circulated.

This, in the past, has been a nearly breakeven proposition in that minimal rental fees were charged to defray the cost of the service. We are finding it increasingly difficult to keep the rental fees of these

exhibitions within reasonable bounds. With constantly increasing costs, smaller museums around the country, student unions, libraries just cannot afford to rent exhibitions from the other traveling exhibition services which are available.

The Smithsonian over the last 20 years has filled this gap. This is part of our outreach service.

In addition, we are conscious of the fact that we have vast resources in materials and expertise, and that these resources are not shared as much as they might be with the rest of the country.

We cannot break up the collections, obviously, but we can selectively choose items from the collections for traveling exhibition purposes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us an example.

Mr. PERROT. For example, exhibitions in ceramics, some types of Indian materials, and American glass. There is an increasing demand for exhibitions on urban problems, and particularly urban planning, photography, architecture, and so forth.

For some of these, we draw on the resources of other organizations, and we just circulate the exhibitions.

I do not like to see in the record the fact that less than 5 percent of the exhibitions now being prepared include objects from the Smithsonian collections. We want to increase this considerably. There is a demand on the part of the public.

The $80,000 provided in the 1974 budget will enable us to increase the size of the staff and develop a cohesive pilot education program. Sending out exhibitions alone is not sufficient. They should be accompanied with supplementary material that can be shared with the schools so that the learning experience becomes more meaningful.

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an increase of $100,000 for grants under the National Museum Act.

What are the details of this program?

Mr. PERROT. The National Museum Act was funded for the first time in 1972. It is intended primarily as a professional upgrading program through the sponsorship of activities and of institutions that provide training, through the sponsorship of seminars and conferences in museum administration, and through the funding of training programs in colleges and universities.

We received in 1973 approximately $800,000, of which $200,000, $100,000 each, by legislative requirement, goes to the National Endowments for the Arts and for the Humanities. This sum is used by these endowments for purposes which are germane to the general intent of the National Museum Act. That is, primarily for training within areas that the act itself does not support.

We have received for fiscal year 1973 over $6 million of applications for support under the National Museum Act, but effectively have only $600,000 to meet these needs.

We would like, eventually, for the act to reach its authorized ceiling of $1 million. It has not been possible for us to reach this ceiling in the past, and it does not seem feasible for us to do so this year.

The requested increase of $100,000 will be used primarily for upgrading, for workshops, seminars, conducted either by universities and colleges or by professional organizations.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $1 million increase for the Bicentennial programs. You have specific projects listed as follows: "A Nation of Nations, Ecology USA/200, Centennial—1876," "The Artist and the American Scene," and a series of exhibits on the Revolutionary period. Scholarly projects listed as follows: "Inventory of American Paintings before 1914," "Bibliography of American Art (Archives of American Art)," and "Encyclopedia of North American Indians."

I thought the Indian encyclopedia was about to be completed?

Mr. BLITZER. The work is proceeding rapidly. The funds requested in the Bicentennial budget are for publication. That is, essentially for printing the encyclopedia.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you charge for this publication?

Mr. BLITZER. I expect we will do it through the Government Printing Office, and it will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents for a reasonable price.

Mrs. HANSEN. This will be in high demand, at least by students of Indian history.

Mr. BLITZER. It will be the definitive work in one area.

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you envision your traveling exhibits will entail?

Mr. BLITZER. I have a brief statement prepared by the very bright and able man we have hired to help us on our traveling exhibition programs; a man who is famous for imaginative exhibits such as the one in New York called the Lower East Side, and the wonderful thing he did on the Erie Canal, an exhibit on a barge that went down the canal.

Mrs. HANSEN. Insert the statement in the record. We are very interested in this project.

(The document follows:)

SMITHSONIAN NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL TRAVELING EXHIBITION PROGRAMS

Washington will be the central arena for Bicentennial celebrations. Even though 25 million visitors may come to Washington to celebrate the Nation's 200th anniversary, over 200 million people will celebrate it at home. National celebrations will be different from local celebrations. National celebrations will be concerned with the broad outines of American history, the growth of the entire Nation and all of its peoples. The local celebrations will clearly reflect the spirit of America; they will be people oriented; they will tell the stories of the people who founded local communities and the people who live there now. In these local celebrations there will be the opportunity for people all across the country to demonstrate pride in who they are, where they live, what they do, and where they come from.

The Smithsonian Institution is planning a wide range of exhibitions and related programs which should make it possible for every community to create its own celebration which will be clearly related to the main currents of the Nation's history, growth, and development. During the current year, we are working on several prototypes which demonstrate what these exhibitions will be and how these programs will function.

1. EXHIBITIONS OF ORIGINAL ARTIFACTS

Historical societies and museums will want to have exhibitions that include artifacts which are not represented in their collections or otherwise not available for people in their communities to see. We plan to produce "The Evolution of an American Culture," a series of 16 exhibitions which include the following subjects: (1) food-agriculture, (2) food-cooking, (3) shelter, (4) clothing, (5)

toys and games, (6) postage, (7) money, (8) glass, (9) silver, (10) ceramics, (11) furniture, (12) textiles, (13) advertising, (14) land transportation, (15) marine transportation, and (16) air transportation.

We estimate that each exhibition will be seen in at least 10 locations within the calendar year 1976, and that an average of 3,000 people will see it at each location. "The Evolution of an American Culture" series of exhibits with original artifacts should reach an audience of 480,000 during the calendar year 1976.

At this time, we are producing the first prototype for the series, "American Coverlets." In addition to including a group of coverlets from the collection of the Textile Division of the National Museum of History and Technology, the exhibition will include 20 illustrated and text panels that describe the history of coverlets and the processes involved in making them: Spinning, weaving, and dyeing. In addition, there will be a slide and audiotape sequence demonstrating a weaver singing traditional weaving songs while he works.

2. MULTIPLE EXHIBITS: POSTER-PANEL EXHIBITS

Many historical societies, museums, libraries, schools, colleges, and community centers will not be able to utilize exhibitions which contain original artifacts. They will be interested in exhibitions that are flexible and easy to display. Our poster-panel exhibits will consist of 20 lightweight sheets of paper, 25 by 38 inches, which can be displayed anywhere from a gallery to a gymnasium.

They will be used as a catalyst which provides a core of basic information to which people can add: Artifacts, photographs, films, audiotapes, videotapes, press clippings, pages from books, drawings, or anything else which they consider to be appropriate.

"The Evolution of an American Culture" will also be produced as poster-panel exhibits. Therefore, the same information which was assembled for an individual exhibition will be used again in mass-produced form and will be available at considerably less cost. During the coming year, the "American Coverlets" exhibition will be mass produced as the first multiple prototype.

We plan to have a press run of 1,000 editions of each title in "The Evolution of an American Culture" series. We estimate that each poster-panel exhibit unit will be seen by at least 500 persons. Therefore, these exhibits should reach at least 12 million persons in the calendar year 1976.

3. MULTIPLE EXHIBITS; EXHIBIT PORTFOLIOS

Many museums, historical societies, libraries, schools, colleges, and community centers will want to have informal exhibits dealing with additional subjects that cover a wider spectrum of interests. Therefore, we have created another series: "The United States: From the Age of Discovery to 1976." The 24 topics in this series include: (1) Native Americans (2) First Explorers (3) Colonization and Establishment of an American Identity (4) Crisis and Rebellion: 1764–76 (5) Signers of the Declaration of Independence: 1776 (6) Naval and Military Battles: 1775–83 (7) Birth of a New Nation (8) Opening the Frontiers (9) From an Agriculture Colony to an Industrial Nation (10) Centennial Years: 1876 (11) The Immigrant Experience (12) Slavery and Abolition (13) The Search for Utopia (14) Dissent (15) Disease and Hygiene (16) Mechanization of Labor (17) From an Industrial Nation to a World Power (18) Evolution of a Black Community (19) Evolution of an Urban Community (20) Evolution of a Suburban Community (21) Evolution of a Rural Community (22) American Artists: 17th and 18th Century (23) American Artists; 19th Century, and (24) American Artists: 20th Century.

With our exhibit portfolios teachers, students, librarians and community workers will be able to create their own exhibits of any size anywhere. Each exhibit portfolios will be a compact boxed portfolio considering of 50 photographs or illustrations, printed on 11 by 14 inch durable paper with a separate four-page insert. Each portfolio could be used to create an exhibit in itself, or it could become the core of an exhibit to which you could add press clippings, pages from books, other photographs, statements, drawings, and photographs or illustrations from other portfolios in the series.

With exhibit portfolios you can mix and match text and images from one portfolio with those from another. For example, if you wish to create an exhibit that surveys labor in the United States, you could combine selected illustrations from: First Explorers, Colonization and Establishment of an American Identity,

Opening the Frontiers, Slavery and Abolition, The Immigrant Experience, Mechanization of Labor, and From an Industrial Nation to a World Power. If you want to create an exhibit on American idealism, you could combine illustrations from: Colonization and Establishment of an American Identity, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Opening the Frontier, The Immigrant Experience, The Search for Utopia, Dissent, and From an Industrial Nation to a World Power. The pictures and text from these 24 exhibit portfolios can be arranged in an almost infinite number of combinations

Mr. BLITZER. We have others, but this is the main thrust of our traveling exhibit program.

BICENTENNIAL FESTIVAL OF AMERICAN FOLKLIFE

Mrs. HANSEN. You also plan a Bicentennial Festival of American Folklife. Will that be located in Washington, D.C.?

Mr. BLITZER. Yes. We are also talking, I might say, with the State Department and the arts endowment about the possibility of getting more for our money by having them arrange to send these same groups around the country. We do not feel we are in a position to do that, but we are doing enormous research to get exactly the right people and to bring them here.

EXHIBITS DESIGN AND PRODUCTION LABORATORY

Mrs. HANSEN. What do you envision for your Exhibits Design and Production Laboratory at Anacostia?

Mr. BLITZER. That is the laboratory Mr. Euell was talking about.

Mr. EUELL. I had included that because each one is interrelated. The item here that we see for exhibits under Bicentennial for 1974 would then begin to give us funding to prepare exhibits not only for the metropolitan area, but also to travel.

These exhibits would be primarily focused on minority group topics.

I might add, in terms of the Division of Performing Arts and the Bicentennial, that this year we will begin to enlarge the program to 10 days so we may gain the kind of experience we need by 1976 to handle the tremendous logistics that will be involved in a 3- or 4-month festival.

We are changing the format somewhat, and experimenting with different kinds of formats at this point.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. Please explain the $530,000 program reductions for the environmental sciences program and the major exhibition program. Why are there no staff decreases if the program is being reduced?

Mr. BROOKS. Dr. Challinor will speak to that.

Mr. CHALLINOR. These 8 positions in the environmental sciences program are people who are aware they are on a year-to-year basis. We have been able to absorb some of the equipment costs involved in the environmental sciences program in the various bureaus.

This particular environmental science program was initiated to allow different science bureaus of the Smithsonian to work on an integrated program dealing with the environment. This has now reached a point of success where the different bureaus are now working together well enough so they will not need this $100,000. We will sacrifice $100,000 because of the success of this operation.

OFFICE OF PROTECTION SERVICES

Mrs. HANSEN. Numerous small increases are being requested in the administrative and support activities area. By far the largest is $278,000 and 46 positions for the new Office of Protection Services.

What is the rationale for establishing this as a separate unit from the building management department?

Mr. BROOKS. We have Mr. Ault, who has appeared before you previously, as our Director of Support Activities. This comes under his jurisdiction, and he will testify on this.

Mr. AULT. Madam Chairman, in his introduction today, the Secretary told you again about the phenomenal growth of the Smithsonian over the years.

With the increasing growth of visitors, space, collections, objects, staff, we have felt a need for better identification for protection services. It has simply gotten beyond the span of control for one man in the Building Management Department, which accounts for a great proportion of our resources on the administrative side of the house. Accordingly, we conducted a 5 month survey this last year, including consultation with professionals from outside the Institution. The conclusion of this study was to establish a separate Office of Protection Services.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please provide for the record some workload statistics which justify the increase.

Mr. AULT. I will be happy to.

[The information follows:]

PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKLOAD STATISTICS

The eight new halls which have recently opened or are scheduled to be opened in the very near future cover a total area of 68,238 square feet, of which over 21,000 square feet or nearly a third, fall into the high value category.

These halls have an average area in excess of 8,500 square feet but it is possible to combine the surveillance of certain adjacent halls and reduce the number of necessary guard posts to six. Applying the accepted manning factor of 1.67 will give a requirement for 10 positions ($1.67 \times 6 = 10.02$). One additional guard on each of the two main entrances to the Museum of History and Technology, and an outside security patrol around the buildings on the north side of the Mall on the second and third reliefs, will necessitate 4 more guard posts which call for 7 positions ($4 \times 1.67 = 6.7$), or a combined total of 17 additional guard positions.

The Hirshhorn Gallery, during the period between its acceptance and prior to being finished and opened to the public, will require the 11 guard positions authorized in fiscal year 1973 for this purpose, divided between entrance control and interior security patrols during the first relief, and outside and interior security patrols during the second and third reliefs. When the gallery and sculpture gardens are finished and opened to the public, these 11 positions will be combined with the 29 positions requested for fiscal year 1974 to attain the 40 positions required to man this facility in its normal posture. The additional posts will include control room and entrance monitoring, additional interior patrols, and supervision.

SUMMER EVENING HOURS

Mrs. HANSEN. How many of your buildings are open in the evening hours beginning on April 1?

Mr. AULT. We have the three major buildings—the Museum of History and Technology, the Museum of Natural History, and the Arts

and Industries Building, and the Temporary Air and Space Museum Building.

Mrs. HANSEN. What were your visitations last summer in the evening hours?

Mr. AULT. I can provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

VISITOR COUNT NIGHT OPENINGS CALENDAR YEAR 1972, FROM 5: TO 9: P.M.

	Arts and Industries	History and Technology	Natural History	Total
April 1972	24,818	81,065	27,036	132,919
May 1972	20,752	74,536	22,861	118,149
June 1972	20,834	65,624	33,386	119,844
July 1972	34,126	96,158	44,743	175,027
August 1972	37,950	85,789	39,867	163,606
Sept. 4, 1972	4,247	12,467	4,095	21,664
Total	142,727	415,639	172,843	731,209

PURPOSE OF EVENING HOURS

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you have any additional problems of security because of evening hours?

Mr. AULT. I have not noticed any appreciable increase in security incidents as a result of that, no.

Mrs. HANSEN. The reason for opening the buildings in the evening was to provide a place for youngsters to go after dark rather than into the streets. It was also to provide our visitors who come to Washington a place to go in the evening.

Do you have a great deal of local visitations in the evening hours?

Mr. AULT. It is hard to ascribe it to the local population, Madam Chairman. I think we determined pretty well that about 75 percent of our visitors are from out of the city. We believe our evening visitation would reflect this percentage. In addition, I am sure, just from my own observation, that we are getting a fair number of people who might be engaged in less wholesome activities, yes. We are keeping them busy.

PROTECTION SERVICES FOR THE HIRSHHORN MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. Twenty-nine of the positions you are requesting and $170,000 are for the Hirshhorn Museum. Yet the museum does not open until May 1974, when fiscal year 1974 is just about over. Why do you need these positions now?

Mr. AULT. We will be accepting parts of the museum, hopefully, this summer.

Mrs. HANSEN. If 29 is only part, how many positions do you anticipate for the museum when it is completed?

Mr. AULT. We will have a total of 79 as support staff, 40 for protection and 39 for custodial and building services.

BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT

Mrs. HANSEN. An additional $597,000 and 73 positions, including $223,000 and 28 positions for the Hirshhorn, are requested for buildings management. What is the justification for this request?

Mr. AULT. Yes. We have increased our visitor count, over this past year tremendously, which results in a directly proportional increase in terms of building services; and, of course, the opening of the Hirshhorn Museum will increase it that much more.

We determine our needs for custodial services, for laborers, and to some extent for protection, based on standards that we have developed over a number of years.

We have adapted them from GSA standards. If anything, ours are somewhat less rigid than theirs.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are transferring your protective services from your buildings management account.

Mr. AULT. It was removed from buildings management this year, yes, but we do have very definitive work measurement standards for determining just exactly how many people we need in these buildings.

The requested increase would still not bring us up to those standards. We are hoping to achieve some improvement, however.

We feel we would be remiss if we did not make an effort to achieve optimum manning in support people, to enable us to present clean and safe buildings to the public.

SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert justification pages B-1 to B-11 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.

1972 Appropriation..... $1,600,000
1973 Appropriation..... $1,600,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,665,000

The Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (SSIE) is the only information system of its type in the world. The Exchange is designed to collect, index, store, and retrieve information about ongoing research supported by the Federal Government and non-Federal organizations in all areas of basic and applied research. It has been in existence since 1950 and covers the life, physical, behavioral, and engineering sciences. The Exchange provides services designed to help research program managers, administrators and individual scientists avoid unwarranted duplication of research efforts, evaluate existing research efforts, and plan for new research programs.

The Exchange not only provides information directly to users but provides data to a number of specialized information centers. A list of such centers is shown in Table I. These centers provide information in a wide range of subject areas and cover both ongoing research and publications resulting from research. Thus they reach an even wider total audience than the Exchange does through its direct users. In addition, information contained in the Exchange's data base is used to prepare catalogs of ongoing work in specific areas of research such as Water Resources Research, Health Services Research, Aquatic Pest Control and Pesticide Residues in Aquatic Environment, Dental Research, etc. These catalogs are published by Federal agencies in increasing numbers and areas of interest as illustrated by Table II. They make information available to large numbers of users on a significantly broader scale than in response to individual requests made to the Exchange.

Among SSIE's unique features is the ability to provide prompt response to both broad and specific requests for information on research on a multidisciplinary basis, regardless of the source of support. The Exchange achieves uniformity of indexing by means of a well-trained scientific staff and a well-developed data processing system, utilizing the latest computer equipment and technology available for input, storage, and retrieval of information.

A steady increase in the demand for SSIE services and in the income derived from user sources is reflected by the data provided in Table III. Total user revenues exceeded $371,000 in FY 1972, an increase of 61 percent over FY 1971. Federal usage accounted for just under 60 percent of the total. In addition, benefits to the Federal Government were realized through non-Federal usage of the SSIE by contractors and grantees planning and managing research under Federal sponsorship.

Increases in income (from user charges) over the past several years have had a significant effect on the cost to the Federal Government of supporting the activities of the Exchange. Although it is not expected that direct Federal costs will be offset in any substantial amount until user income exceeds $650,000, growing user revenues can be shown to be absorbing an increasing portion of the indirect, largely fixed operating expenses incurred by the Exchange. This offset of fixed expenses is reflected by the data in Table IV.

This progress has not been rapid enough, however, to avoid the necessity of steadily reducing personnel strength in order to offset the combined impact of reduced Federal support and rapidly rising costs. In FY 1973, as a result of the January 1972, comparability pay increase (not offset by an additional appropriation), a further reduction in the full-time input staff (from 71 to 70) was required.

In the past, SSIE has partially compensated for a decline in personnel strength through improved methods of data processing. Further significant improvements cannot be expected without funds to develop more sophisticated methods for reducing input costs. A shift from full-time employees to part-time personnel may allow the Exchange to keep from falling too far behind in input, but backlogs are expected to continue to rise. Table V summarizes the current backlog situation. An increase in input volume is expected in FY 1974 as a result of the impact of the General Accounting Office report of August 1972, entitled Usefulness of the Science Information Exchange Hampered by Lack of Complete, Current Research Information and the resulting efforts of the Smithsonian Institution, the Exchange and the Federal Council during 1972-73.

It would seem appropriate at this point to describe a number of actions which the Smithsonian and SSIE have taken in an effort to improve the problems noted in the GAO report regarding the completeness and timeliness of the SSIE data base.

--First, the Smithsonian Institution at the request of and in cooperation with the Office of Management and Budget has contracted for a user study to determine the need for SSIE and if the need exists, how the Exchange could improve its effectiveness, responsiveness, and value to research managers and scientists. This study is expected to be completed by the end of January 1973.

--Second, the Chairman of the SSIE Board of Directors and its President made a presentation to the Federal Council on Science and Technology and requested that group to consider ways to improve both input and use of the Exchange by Federal agencies. The Federal Council Chairman has asked the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI) to study the problem and prepare a report on how the Federal agencies might improve both input and use of SSIE. This report should be completed by late January.

--Third, on the advice of the SSIE Advisory Council, the Secretary of the Smithsonian has requested the heads of several agencies, whose participation in SSIE has been less than complete or timely, to cooperate with SSIE in improving input. All of the agencies so contacted have agreed to work with SSIE to achieve these goals and are in the process of doing this.

--And, finally, the SSIE Board of Directors on the advice of the SSIE Council has acted to increase the size of the Advisory Council from eight Federal agency representatives to 16 representatives so that a better rapport and knowledge of SSIE will exist between the agencies and SSIE and problems of input and use can be more readily solved.

It is reasonable to expect that as a result of these activities as well as those of the GAO an increase in project input is quite likely.

Even without such an increase in volume the Exchange is faced with the problem of an increasing workload and constant staff. This increase, shown in Table VI, is a result of new summaries submitted by agencies on continuing projects. These new continuation summaries, which along with new projects, comprised 68 percent of the total input in FY 1968, rose to 86 percent of the total in FY 1972 as a direct result of increased agency efforts to provide more accurate summaries of their research projects. This development has significantly increased the workload on the Exchange's professional staff. The size of this staff has not been increased to cope with this growing workload of projects to be indexed but, rather, has remained essentially constant because of funding shortages.

An appropriation of $1,665,000 is requested for FY 1974 to cover the costs of the staff currently supported by Federal funds and the Federal portion of anticipated increases in operating expenses many of which are fixed costs, e.g., building and computer equipment rental. The requested appropriation will only allow the Exchange to maintain its current data collection, indexing, and input shortage operation. The proposed FY 1974 budget is summarized in Table VII.

Table VIII presents revenue, expenditure, and related data from FY 1966 through projections for FY 1974. The table reflects a rapid reduction in the size of the SSIE staff during a period of rapidly rising personnel expenses. Attempts have been made to reduce the impact of this loss in staff through the development of increasingly sophisticated and efficient automated techniques. These attempts have been partially successful. User revenues have also provided an increasing share of the total costs of operation of the Exchange, although many of the larger contractual efforts also increase the requirement for outside services and service support.

TABLE I

List of Information Centers to Whom SSIE Provides Information Regularly on a Selective Dissemination Basis

FEDERAL

Organization	Responsible Individual	Address	Subject Covered
Information Center for Hearing, Speech and Disorders of Communication, The Johns Hopkins Medical Inst.	Mrs. Lois F. Lunin	310 Harriet Lane Baltimore, Md. 21205	Hearing, speech & language.
Information Unit - Viral Oncology, National Cancer Institute	Louis P. Greenberg	Wiscon Bldg., Rm. 4C-14 Bethesda, Md. 20014	Viral tumorigenesis reference code and carcinogenic viruses.
Program Statistics & Analysis Branch, NICHD, NIH	George Lewerenz	Westwood Bldg., Rm. 809 Bethesda, Md. 20014	Preimplantation reproductive physiology, contraception, family planning services, demographic studies of fertility andpopulation control.
NIMH, CSSP	Dr. Dan J. Lettieri	Room 12C16 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, Md. 20852	Suicide.
National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health	Dr. Daniel Horn	5401 Westbard Avenue Bethesda, Md. 20016	Smoking in regard to health, disease & tobacco.
Office of Communications, HSMHA, NIMH, NCDAI	Thomas J. Koehler	Parklawn Bldg., Rm. 8C-09 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, Md. 20852	Drug addiction and abuse, all studies on psychotomimetics, marijuana, heroin, morphine, opium, and amphetamines (and all CNS stimulants).
National Institute of Mental Health	Dr. Nathan Rosenberg	5454 Wisconsin Avenue Chevy Chase, Md. 20015	Alcoholism - medical and behavioral.
ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Science Education	Mrs. Violet Wagner	855 Broadway Boulder, Col. 80302	Social studies or social science education.
Eric Information Analysis Center for Science and Mathematics Education	Robert W. Howe, Director	1460 West Lane Ave. Columbus, Ohio 43210	Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education.
Educational Testing Service, ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement and Evaluation	Richard O. Fortna	Princeton, N.J. 08540	Tests and measurement devices and procedures.
Research Relating to Children ERIC/ECE	Mrs. Dorothy O'Connell	805 W. Pennsylvania Ave. Urbana, Illinois 61801	Behavorial studies of children.
Office of Drug Abuse The White House	Dr. Alan Green	1600 Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D.C.	Drug addiction and drug abuse. Basic and clinical pharmacology of narcotics, psychotomimetics, CNS stimulants and depressants, tranquilizers, and some experimental analgesics of unspecified addicting potential.
Office of External Research Department of State	Miss Idris M. Bussell	Room 8647 (INR/XR/ARD) Washington, D.C.	U. S. Government supported work in the social and behavioral sciences (including a selection of public health studies) in or about foreign countries.
Highway Research Information Service	Stan Schofer	2100 Pennsylvania Ave. Room 513 Washington, D.C. 20037	Transportation Engineering.
Water Information Center, Inc.	Ms. E. P. Gillies	44 Sinsink Drive East Port Washington, N.Y. 11050	Investigations on the subsurface disposal of waste.
Coffee Information Institute	Kenneth N. Anderson	Suite 1707 18 East 48th Street New York, N.Y. 10017	Coffee and caffeine.
Criminal Justice Newsletter National Council on Crime and Delinquency	Lawrence E. Resnick, Editor	NCCD Center Paramus, N.J. 07652	Crime, juvenile delinquency.
African Studies Association Shiffman Center	Ms. Gail Von Hahmann	Brandeis University Shiffman Ctr. - Rm. 205 Waltham, Mass. 02154	Studies in and about Africa.
World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.	Ms. Susan Hammerman	400 East 34th Street New York, N.Y.	Rehabilitation of the physically disabled.
Bureau International de Documentation des Chening de fer	Victor Canyn, Director	27, Rue de Londres Paris (9e) - 75 France	Railroads - including related information.
Non-Profit Report, Inc.	Henry C. Suhake	205 Main Street Danbury, Conn. 06810	Recreation and Leisure, Tax Studies, Library and Information Services, Day Car Services, Education (pre-school and disadvantaged), Politics (community participation), Urban Government (and politics), etc. (See Request #5960).

TABLE II

1970 - 1972
Publications for which SSIE either prepared the material for publication or supplied material for use in the publication

Title & Publisher	Prepared and Indexed Material for Publication	Supplied Input for Publication	No. of Copies Published	Agency or Organization Prepared for or Data Supplied to
Vol. 7, Water Resources Research Catalog - Government Printing Office, 1972	Yes	Yes	3,500	Office of Water Resources Research, Dept. of the Interior
Environmental Protection Research Catalog	Yes	Yes	5,200	Environmental Protection Agency
Dental Caries Research Catalog	Yes	Yes	2,000	NIDR - NIH
Dental Research in the U.S. and Canada	Yes	Yes	3,000	NIDR - NIH
A Catalog of Research in Aquatic Pest Control and Pesticide Residues in Aquatic Environments	Yes	Yes	1,500	EPA
Catalog of Health Services Research	Yes	Yes	2,500	NCHS-R&D - HEW
Sustaining University Program Research - Government Printing Office, 1970	Yes	Yes	700	Office of University Affairs, NASA
Population Research 1969 - U. S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare	Yes	Yes	2,000	NICHAHD - NIH
Environmental Pollution - A Guide to Current Research	---	YES	2,000	Crowell, Collier & MacMillan, New York
Earth Sciences Research Catalog	---	Yes	300	University of Tulsa
Marine Research in the Costal Plains Region	Yes	---	2,000	Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development, North Carolina
Research on U. S. International Trade - Government Printing Office, 1970	Yes	---	500	Export Strategy Staff, U. S. Department of Commerce
Catalog of Federally Funded Housing and Building Research & Technology - Government Printing Office - 1970	Yes	No	Not known	Office of Urban Technology Research, U. S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Catalog of Dental Health Manpower and Care Studies	Yes	Yes	200	Dental Health Institute, NIH
Outdoor Recreation Research 1970 - Government Printing Office	Yes	Yes	5,000	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Dept. of the Interior
Food Distribution Research Projects in Progress 1969 - Food Distribution Research Society, 1970	Yes	Yes	500	Food Distribution Research Society, Hyattsville, Maryland
	In Preparation			
Vol. 8, Water Resources Research Catalog	Yes	Yes		Office of Water Resources Research, Dept. of the Interior
Outdoor Recreation Research, 1972	Yes	Yes		Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Dept. of the Interior
Marine Research Catalog, 1972	Yes	Yes		NOAA
Saline Water Catalog, 1972	Yes	Yes		Office of Saline Water
Research in Progress 1972-73	Yes	Yes		Academic Media, Inc. Los Angeles, Calif.

Table III

Summary of Major Categories of Services Provided by SSIE
(By Fiscal Year)

Major Category of Service	Includes	Type of User	Volume of Reports			Dollar Income		
			1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Requests for Subject Information	Custom Subject Searches Periodic mailing of Subject Searches Pre-run Subject Searches Historical Subject Searches	Federal	790	901	1,423	$27,840	$38,728	$ 66,233
		Non-Federal	1,338	1,038	2,680	41,934	44,738	98,489
		Total	2,128	1,939	4,103	69,774	83,466	164,722
Requests for Searches on non-subject information	Investigator Searches Searches by Document Number Automatic Distribution of Documents	Federal	39,575	37,898	45,912	10,945	13,343	9,735
		Non-Federal	330	602	462	1,130	1,113	565
		Total	39,905	38,500	46,374	12,075	14,456	10,300
Large Requests for Information by Administrative* or Subject Categories or Both	Negotiated Requests	Federal	41	37	60	43,581	29,773	42,918
		Non-Federal	16	32	61	17,033	25,774	57,242
		Total	57	69	121	60,614	55,547	100,160
Preparation of camera-ready or tapes for catalogs of ongoing research in selected areas	Contracts	Federal	4	5	7	69,060	77,638	83,181
		Non-Federal	--	--	1	--	--	12,836
		Total	4	5	8	69,060	77,638	96,017
		Total Income		Federal		151,426	159,482	202,067
				Non-Federal		60,097	71,625	169,132
				Total		211,523	231,107	371,199

*e.g., geographic location, supporting agency, etc.

Table IV

Cost Analysis: Input Costs vs. Incremental Costs of Output

FISCAL YEAR	ACTUAL COST OF OPERATIONS	TOTAL COSTS OF INPUT OPERATIONS [1]	ACTUAL FEDERAL COSTS	INCREMENTAL COSTS OF OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT REVENUES	CONTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT REVENUES TO INPUT COSTS
1968	$2,000,000 [2]	$1,757,000	$2,000,000	$243,000	--	($243,000)
1969	1,958,000	1,669,000	1,800,000	289,000 [4]	$173,000	(116,000)
1970	2,018,000	1,758,000	1,707,000	260,000	212,000	(48,000)
1971 [3]	1,921,000	1,633,000	1,680,000	288,000	231,000	(57,000)
1972	1,922,000	1,623,000	1,550,000	299,000	371,000	72,000
1973 [5]	2,025,000	1,707,000	1,600,000	318,000	425,000	107,000
1974 [5]	2,150,000	1,805,000	1,665,000	345,000	485,000	140,000

1006

[1] Based on the estimated cost of operating an input processing activity without output operations.

[2] $1,976,000 in FY 1968 costs plus balance forwarded from previous years included here to establish baseline.

[3] 10 month fiscal year extrapolated to 12 months to yield comparable data.

[4] Although use of Exchange services between FY 1969 and FY 1970 decreased significantly as a result of the inception of user charges, the incremental costs of output did not decrease correspondingly; the reason is initiation of intensive user education activities designed to rebuild use of Exchange services on a fee basis.

[5] Projected.

93-397 O - 73 - 64

Table V

Backlog and Workload Analysis

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Grants Registered	Indexing Staff Size	Total Continuations W/New Summaries and New Projects: Received	Total Continuations W/New Summaries and New Projects: Indexed	Project Workload per Scientist: Assigned	Project Workload per Scientist: Completed	New Project Backlog
1968	97,400	31.5 1/	65,700	71,112	2,086	2,258	1,047
1969	89,000	28.0 2/	69,100	58,804	2,468	2,100	7,064
1970	79,800	26.9	59,900	69,940	2,227	2,600	3,457
1971	96,600	21.0	82,600	58,697	3,933	2,795	8,969
1972	92,400	19.8	79,100	68,781	3,995	3,474	10,241

1/ Adjusted to reflect impact of RIF on December 6, 1968.

2/ Adjusted to reflect impact of RIF on March 28, 1970.

Table VI

Relationship of Projects Registered to Size of Professional Staff

	Grants Registered	New Projects	Continuations with New Summary	Total # of New Projects and Continuations with New Summary	Continuations with Identical Summary	Size of[1] Professional Staff	Other Staff	Total[2] Staff
FY 72	92,400	36,800	42,300	79,100 (86%)	13,300	25	58	83
FY 71	96,600	39,000	43,600	82,600 (85%)	14,000	26	64	90
FY 70	79,800	35,000	24,900	59,900 (75%)	19,900	32[3]	73	105
FY 69	89,000	45,300	23,800	69,100 (78%)	19,800	47[4]	90	137
FY 68	97,400	40,800	24,900	65,700 (68%)	31,700	45	99	144

[1]This includes total professional staff for both input and output operations.

[2]Figures are man-years available at the beginning of each fiscal year.

[3]RIF occurred March 28, 1970.

[4]RIF occurred December 6, 1968.

TABLE VII

SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.

PROPOSED BUDGET FY 1974

	Total Cost of Operations	Federal Support Requested	User Support
Personnel	$1,546,285	$1,207,197	$339,088
Salaries	1,355,273	1,057,410	297,864
Benefits	191,011	149,787	41,224
Contract Services			
Travel	9,000	6,500	2,500
Transportation of Things	2,000	1,600	400
Rents			
Telephone	10,000	8,000	2,000
IBM	260,315	203,833	56,482
Xerox	10,000	7,650	2,350
Building	104,400	80,700	23,700
Other	9,000	5,200	3,800
Printing	4,000	2,700	1,300
Other Services			
Equipment Maintenance	5,000	3,620	1,380
Other	34,000	17,500	16,500
Supplies	21,000	14,000	7,000
Acquisition of Capital			
Equipment	10,000	6,500	3,500
TOTAL	$2,025,000	$1,565,000	$460,000
SI Services	125,000	100,000	25,000
GRAND TOTAL	$2,150,000	$1,665,000	$485,000

Table VIII

SSIE Revenues & Expenditures
(1966 - 1974)

SSIE Fiscal Year	Equivalent Full Time Staff Availability		Staff Salaries and Benefits		ADP Equipment Expense		Other Operations Expense	
	Actual Average	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)
1966 (Base Year)	164	--	1,364	--	171	--	331	--
1967	155	(6%)	1,380	1%	178	4%	313	(5%)
1968	139	(15%)	1,427	5%	217	27%	331	-0-
1969	134	(18%)	1,330	(2%)	246	44%	382	15%
1970[1]	88	(46%)	1,396	2%	254	49%	368	11%
1971	87	(47%)	1,363	-0-	250	46%	309	(7%)
1972[2]	87	(47%)	1,439	5%	258	51%	301	(9%)
1973	85	(48%)	1,471	8%	240	40%	314	(5%)
1974[3]	85	(48%)	1,546	13%	260	52%	344	4%

SSIE Fiscal Year	Total Cost of Operations		Direct Federal Support		SSIE Revenues		Input Processing Volume[5]	
	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)	Actual (1,000)	% Increase (Decrease)
1966 (Base Year)	1,866	--	1,902	--	--	--	--	--
1967	1,871	-0-	1,850	(3%)	--	--	--	--
1968	1,976	6%	2,000	5%	--	--	65,700	--
1969	1,958	5%	1,800	(5%)	173	--[4]	69,100	5%
1970[1]	2,018	8%	1,707	(10%)	212	--	59,900	(9%)
1971	1,921	3%	1,680	(12%)	231	9%	82,600	26%
1972[2]	1,922	3%	1,600	(16%)	371	75%	79,100	20%
1973	2,025	8%	1,600	(16%)	425	100%	82,000	25%
1974[3]	2,150	15%	1,665	(13%)	485	129%	92,000	40%

[1] 10 month fiscal year projected on a 12 month basis.

[2] Projection based on current budget limitations.

[3] Projection based on projected requirements.

[4] 1970 was selected as a base year for comparison of revenues as cost recovery program covered only a portion of FY 1969.

[5] Includes continuations with new summaries and new projects only (see Table V). Pre-1968 data is not available.

NEED FOR FUND INCREASE

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting an additional $65,000 for the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc., for a total of $1,665,000.

Your justifications tell of increasing backlogs in this activity. Why cannot the user fees be raised in order to take care of this problem?

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Chairman, we have Dr. Hersey here, who is President of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc.

Mr. HERSEY. I am indeed pleased to appear again, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record what your user fees are.

Mr. HERSEY. Yes, I will be pleased to do so.

[The information follows:]

SMITHSONIAN SCIENCE INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.—FEE SCHEDULE

(Effective March 15, 1973)

1. Computerized subject and/or administrative searches.—$50 per search. All searches will be screened by SSIE's staff of professional scientists.

This price is for a search retrieving 100 documents or less. The average number of documents retrieved per search has been 60 in recent years. If more than 100 documents are sent, there is an additional charge of $15 for each additional 100 documents or fraction thereof.

2. Periodic mailings (selective dissemination).—Periodic mailing of subject information (semianually, quarterly, or monthly); $60 for initial search and setup costs of user profile; $40 for each subsequent mailing.

This price is for a search retrieving 100 documents or less. There is an additional charge of $10 for each additional 100 documents or fraction there.

3. Investigator searches per name searched.—$2 ($6 minimum) a request for research associated with a given name (investigator).

4. Accession number retrieval per number.—$1 ($5 minimum) a request for a research project identified by an agency or SSIE accession number.

5. Standard computer tabulation of projects.—$160 plus unit charge of $0.07 per project. Existing programs are available which will list all projects based on any selection criteria in various sequences, with appropriate totals and subtotals. Data shown for each project may include the supporting organization, principal investigator, location (city and State), school department, project title, and funding (where authorized for release). Duplicate copies generated with multiple part paper $0.02 per project per each multiple copy (up to 3 copies) (minimum charge $10 per multiple copy).

6. Historical searches.—

(*a*) *Historical subject searches* (from 1965 to current year) per search: $150 and $0.50 per document copy provided (if produced from microfilm).

(*b*) (1) Historcial investigator searches (from 1965 to current year) (latest notice of research project, with funding summary) per name searched, $6.50; (2) Historical investigator searches (from 1949 to 1964) (latest notice of research project with funding summary), per name searched, $6.50.

6. Prerun searches. $35 per search, if more than 100 documents are sent there is an additional charge of $10 for each additional 100 documents or fraction thereof.

7. *Interchange tapes.*—

(*a*) Search charge: $50 plus $0.50 per project.

(*b*) The above prices do not include indexing. Up to 3 levels of indexing can be provided at an additional cost of $0.50 per project.

9. Computer time.—IBM 370–135: $65 per clock hour.

10. SSIE Science Newsletter.—(10 issues annually) $6 per year, $8 foreign).

11 .Automatic distribution of agency research projects: $0.10 per sheet.

12. Subject indexes (computer generated): $2 per copy of index (minimum charge of $50).

INCREASING USE OF THE EXCHANGE

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the pattern of use increasing?

Mr. HERSEY. Yes, it is. For example, last year you recall we brought in revenues of $371,000. This year we expect to make $450,000.

As of the end of February, we had $299,000. It is increasing significantly; not as rapidly, of course, as we would like.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why isn't it increasing more rapidly?

Mr. HERSEY. One of the things we have not been able to do is to get additional funding to help make people more aware of the services. We are hoping that one of the outcomes of the user study completed this year will be a statement from the Office of Management and Budget bringing to the attention of the Federal Government agencies the fact that we are an integral part of their research management process, and they should, therefore, be encouraged not only to provide input to the exchange of their research program on a regular and timely basis, but also to make more use of the services.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many agencies currently use your service?

Mr. HERSEY. I would say about 25 Federal agencies.

AGENCIES PROVIDING DATA TO THE EXCHANGE

Mrs. HANSEN. How many agencies provide data?

Mr. HERSEY. Virtually all of the larger ones. There are a few smaller ones which do not, such as the Small Business Administration, the Civil Service Commission, and the General Services Administration.

Mrs. HANSEN. Which agency supplies the greatest amount of data?

Mr. HERSEY. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who is the second largest?

Mr. HERSEY. The next on the list is the Department of Agriculture. The third largest would be the Department of Defense.

Mrs. HANSEN. What amount of input does the Department of Interior provide?

Mr. HERSEY. They do fairly well. They have fairly significant input to us.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record a list of the agencies who are your major users.

[The information follows:]

Federal agencies using SSIE

	Number of projects
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	19, 921
Department of Defense	10, 315
Department of Agriculture	10, 924
Department of the Interior	4, 374
National Science Foundation	8, 362
Veterans' Administration	3, 512

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will adjourn until 10 a.m. Monday morning.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1973.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL RESEARCH (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Mrs. HANSEN. The committee will come to order.

This morning we continue with the Smithsonian Institution. We will insert justification pages C–1 through C–7 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MUSEUM PROGRAMS, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL RESEARCH
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1972 Appropriation	$3,500,000	
1973 Appropriation	$3,500,000	Equivalent in "Excess"
1974 Estimate	$9,000,000	Foreign Currencies

An appropriation of $9,000,000 in foreign currencies determined by the Treasury Department to be in "excess" to the normal needs of the United States is requested for Fiscal Year 1974. The appropriation will be used:

1) To continue a program of grants to United States institutions for field research in those countries where "excess" local currencies are available. The research will be performed in the following general areas of Smithsonian Institution interest and competence:

Commitment of Funds by Program Area

	FY-1966-72 Cumulative Commitments	FY-1973 Estimated Commitments	FY-1974 Appropriation Request
Archeology and Related Disciplines	$9,025,275	$1,400,000	$2,000,000
Systematic and Environmental Biology	6,304,544	1,400,000	2,000,000
Astrophysics and Earth Sciences	982,591	500,000	750,000
Museum Programs	178,000	190,000	220,000
Grant Administration	73,590	10,000	30,000
	$16,564,000	$3,500,000	$5,000,000

2) To complete with one final payment of $4,000,000 equivalent in "excess" Egyptian pounds the United States' contribution to UNESCO's international campaign to preserve archeological monuments in Nubia which are inundated by Nile River waters regulated by the Aswan Dam. This payment will support the preservation of the monuments on the Island of Philae as proposed by President Kennedy in his letter to the Congress dated April 6, 1961.

ON-GOING RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

In its seven years, the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program has awarded 362 grants for field research totalling almost $16,600,000 equivalent in "excess" foreign currencies to United States institutions of high learning. It has thus benefited more than 200 museums, universities and research institutes in 32 states. Benefits include research opportunities for more than 214 post-doctoral scholars and more than 221 pre-doctoral students. Benefits also include major additions to the study collections of more than 28 museums and universities in 18 states.

NEED FOR INCREASE

In FY 1972, obligations for field research totalled $3,400,000 equivalent in "excess" foreign currencies out of a total appropriation for that year of $3,500,000 equivalent. In addition, awards totalling $922,000 equivalent remained unfunded pending completion of host country clearances.

An increased appropriation is essential in FY 1974 to cover unfunded awards and to meet the demand reflected by the constant flow of new and meritorious research proposals. Applications known to be in preparation total at least 73. This level of activity persists in spite of the removal of Israel, one of the most active areas of Smithsonian sponsored research, and Morocco from the list of "excess" currency countries. This level of activity persists also in spite of the removal, in all but name, of Yugoslavia from the list since funds there are no longer adequate to support new research.

An increased appropriation is essential also to respond to the high priority assigned by both the United States and by "excess" currency host countries to research which includes a phase devoted to applying the results of the basic studies. This means, for example, that in archeology, Smithsonian funds flow to planning the utilization of sites for cultural tourism and to planning and executing ecological research hand-in-hand with host governments in order to provide data which will contribute to sound economic and pollution control programs.

Moreover, in India alone, 36 projects, primarily in the field of environmental assessment, are in different stages of development, eight of them emerging in recent months.

Renewed interest in research collaboration in Pakistan is contributing to the momentum of new applications also. Bi-national scientific discussions looking toward preparation of eight major proposals in the fields of environmental assessment and conservation were initiated by United States and Pakistani institutions in recent months.

In Burma, development of two proposals, one in archeology and one in wild life conservation, to be undertaken by United States institutions in collaboration with UNESCO and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources respectively, provide the first indications of renewed Burmese interest in associating with the United States in research in many years.

As a result of President Nixon's visit to Poland, 11 joint research proposals are in preparation with the encouragement of the Polish government. This represents a reversal of past practice there where Smithsonian activities have been essentially limited to exchanges of individual scholars.

Moreover, on-going Smithsonian sponsored research continues in all the excess currency countries without interruption, including India and Egypt despite changing political winds at the governmental level in those countries.

And finally, the increased appropriation is essential to ensure support for new and on-going research which contributes to United States national programs under, for example, the International Biological Program, the International Decade of Ocean Exploration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Academy of Sciences, the United States National Museum and the Department of Interior's cooperative programs abroad under the Endangered Species Conservation Act.

The appropriation increase to $5,000,000 equivalent requested for grants for field research in FY 1974 is essential to meet these on-going and new demands. This request is, however, $1,000,000 equivalent lower than the $6,000,000 equivalent requested for FY 1973. This is so because Israel and Morocco have been removed from the list of "excess" currency countries and Yugoslavia is probably soon to follow.

OUTSTANDING PROGRAMS

Outstanding field research programs receiving Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program support include:

1. Denison University's archeological excavations at Sirmium in Yugoslavia where research has provided new understanding of the nature of Roman rule in its provinces and particularly of the processes of change in these areas as the empire declined and control passed to the "barbarian hordes".

2. Yale University's basic ecological studies in the Gir Forest Sanctuary of India which have been adopted as a model by Indian National Parks and by conservation officials there for further ecosystem studies leading to development of sound park management programs.

3. Utah State University's pioneering computer-programmed studies of desert ecosystems in the United States which have been extended to Tunisia and are planned for India as well. In these two countries, the studies can be expected to have special importance because of the dramatic annual degradation of scarce agricultural land into desert wasteland.

4. The Smithsonian Institution's studies, carried out by its Center for the Study of Man, synthesizing the current understanding of anthropologists around the world about what hinders educational reform. The work of specialists in the transmission of culture through educationl systems is being assessed for publication in a form intended to aid governments and educators in their efforts to improve educational systems.

FINAL U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO UNESCO'S NUBIAN MONUMENTS CAMPAIGN

The Smithonsian is seeking an appropriation of $4,000,000 equivalent in excess Egyptian pounds, in addition to the $5,000,000 equivalent requested for grants for field research, to complete with one final payment the United States' contribution to UNESCO'S international campaign to preserve the temples on the Island of Philae. This payment was proposed by President Kennedy in his letter to the Congress dated April 6, 1961. In President Kennedy's words, "The Temples on the

Island of Philae are known as the 'Pearl of Egypt' ... there would be no more effective expression of our interest in preserving the cultural monuments of the Nile Valley than an American offer to finance the preservation of these temples. I am directing that the Egyptian pound equivalent of 6 million dollars be set aside for this purpose. When required, an appropriation to cover the use of this sum will be sought."

The Smithsonian is seeking four million dollars equivalent in Egyptian pounds, not the six million equivalent proposed by President Kennedy, because the United States would now be only one of many nations contributing to the salvage of the Philae monuments not the sole donor as President Kennedy originally proposed. The total cost of this salvage program will probably exceed $16 million in convertible and local currencies. This substantially higher cost results from both rising prices and an improved salvage plan. Some $10 million of this total has already been pledged by other nations.

The institution is seeking this appropriation at this time because about two-thirds of the needed funds, including the necessary convertible currencies, has been pledged and, as a consequence, work on the Coffer dam has begun.

This appropriation is requested by the Smithsonian because of the Institution's traditional concern for the preservation of all forms of cultural expression. It is requested also because the function of making grants for archeology abroad using "excess" foreign currencies was approved by the then Bureau of the Budget for transfer from the Department of State to the Smithsonian beginning in FY 1966 after two earlier United States contributions to UNESCO's Nubian Monuments Campaign had been made. Before FY 1966, the Department of State awarded grants totalling $1.5 million equivalent in Egyptian pounds to United States archeological research institutions for salvage excavations in the areas of Egypt and the Sudan to be inundated by Nile River waters impounded by the Aswan High Dam. These monies, as well as a $2.5 million equivalent contribution toward the cost of the UNESCO program to salvage lesser temples in the same area, were appropriated to the Department of State in FY 1962. In FY 1965, that Department sponsored a further contribution of $12 million equivalent toward the salvage of the massive temples at Abu Simbel. Each of these contributions, like that for the preservation of the temples on the Island of Philae, was proposed by President Kennedy in 1961.

It is in the United States interest to contribute to the preservation of the Temples of Philae because of their interest to our scholars for generations to come. Moreover, by continuing cooperation in the Nubian Monuments Campaign, we maintain today's rich opportunities for American institutions of higher learning to conduct studies in Egypt and we enhance United States' cultural relations with that country. In proposing that the United States join in this UNESCO campaign, President Kennedy said in his letter of April 6, 1961 to the Congress that he considered it "to be in the interest of the United States to assist in rescuing these historic remains of a former civilization from destruction--and to join the international effort to conduct exploration and research in the threatened area of Nubia before it is submerged for all time". Today, in the absence of diplomatic relations with Egypt, the Smithsonian's request for funds to complete the United States contribution to this international campaign takes on even greater significance in maintaining the basic cultural associations which are the most enduring form of contact between nations. In this context, the United States has received the priceless Temple of Dendur from Egypt in appreciation for our Nubian Campaign support.

The temples on the Island of Philae, located between the new Aswan High Dam and the old Aswan, or Low Dam, are the most important archeological monuments in Egypt of their periods and are symbols of the heritage of western man. The temples, built in Pharaonic, Greek and Roman times, stand side-by-side on an island no more than 420 years long and 150 yards wide. They subsequently long served as Christian chapels as their rich inscriptions attest.Major structures include the Temple of Isis started by Pharaoh Nectanebo in the 4th Century B.C., the Portico of Augustus and Tiberius and the Kiosk of Emperor Trajan. All are today completely submerged by the Nile which is maintained at a constant level between the two dams for hydro-electric and irrigation purposes.

The salvage plan finally adopted by UNESCO's international advisory group, with the advice and concurrence of an American engineer, provides for a Coffer dam to be erected around the Island of Philae to permit the lowering of the water for removal of the Temples. They are then to be re-erected on the nearby Island of Agilkia in a setting like the original one. There they will be safe from further erosion by the river, and accessible to all.

USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES SAVE HARD DOLLARS

Special Foreign Currency Program appropriations are an advantageous source of research monies. This is so because they are not new appropriations of tax dollars and because delay in the use of the "excess" accounts means continuing losses to the United States Treasury as these accounts lose value through inflation and devaluation. Moreover, these appropriations do not add significantly to the President's budget total because the Commodity Credit Corporation reduces its appropriation request by an amount equal to the amount of foreign currencies expended.

At the same time, Special Foreign Currency Program appropriations contribute to essential national research objectives abroad without contributing to a balance of payments deficit. Moreover, Smithsonian Foreign Currency grants frequently serve as dollar-saving supplements to the dollar grants of both public and private agencies like the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the World Wildlife Fund, the National Geographic Society, the John D. Rockefeller III Fund and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. In such cases, the foreign currency grants cover costs in the host country; the dollar grants are expended in the United States for equipment not available in "excess" currency countries, for American salaries, laboratory fees and the like.

Direct dollar costs to the Smithsonian for its Foreign Currency Program are limited to those for administrative personnel in Washington. During fiscal year 1973 six people were employed in the Office of International Activities for this purpose at a total cost of about $114,000.

One additional person is requested in fiscal year 1974, a regional coordinator for South Asia ($16,000) for a total cost of $130,000 for administration of the Foreign Currency Program. This increase is essential to meet the special demands of growing research activity in South Asia. (See Salaries and Expenses justification for the Office of International Activities).

This Special Foreign Currency Program request, as in the past, is based on budget projections for on-going research and on pending and new research proposals which include firm research proposals, those postponed by lack of sufficient funds, and other sample or illustrative proposals based on firm indications of interest both within and without the Smithsonian. They represent the Institution's selection of possible projects which appear most promising for successful development and implementation during fiscal year 1974. A list of such projects is submitted as a supplement to the Smithsonian's Fiscal Year 1974 budget request. It should be noted, however, that actual implementation of these projects will be contingent upon three factors: review by the Smithsonian's national scientific advisory councils, review and approval by American embassies overseas, and appropriate cooperative arrangements with host-country institutions or Governmental authorities.

MUSEUM PROGRAMS, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL RESEARCH
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Commitments of Funds by Country

Fiscal Years 1972, 1973, and 1974

Country	FY 1972 Actual	FY 1973 Estimate	FY 1974 Estimate
Burma	$ 200	$ 8,000	$ 12,000
Egypt	674,400	500,000	4,680,000
Guinea	-	2,000	8,000
India	555,500	1,200,000	1,350,000
Israel	506,600	-	-
Morocco.....	73,500	160,000	-
Pakistan.....	13,500	200,000	650,000
Poland.....	69,200	230,000	650,000
Tunisia.....	502,600	400,000	500,000
Yugoslavia....	999,900	800,000	1,150,000
	$3,395,400	$3,500,000	$9,000,000

INTRODUCTION OF SMITHSONIAN ASSISTANT

Mrs. HANSEN. Would you like to introduce your very charming and pretty associate?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would indeed, Madam Chairman, I would like to introduce Mrs. Margaret Gaynor, who has joined our staff as my legislative assistant.

Mrs. HANSEN. Very good. We are happy to welcome you Mrs. Gaynor. There are all too few women who appear before this committee.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

You are requesting a $5.5 million increase for your special foreign currency program; $4 million of this is for a contribution to UNESCO to help preserve the archeological monuments in Nubia, Egypt. What is the nature of the U.S. obligation for this project? Is it a treaty agreement, understanding, or what?

Mr. RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, it is not a treaty as I understand it, but what it is implementing is an act of Congress and a Presidential message. As I recall, during 1960, Congress passed a Mutual Security Act, which called upon the President to submit his recommendations for participation in the campaign to salvage the monuments. In 1961, President Kennedy submitted his recommendations to the Congress. It is in accord with that congressional action and President Kennedy's message that we are carrying out our traditional concern and interest in archeology, and acting as an agent, as it were, for the United States to request these funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert a copy of the Mutual Security Act in the record.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes; we will do so.

[The information follows:]

PUBLIC LAW 86-472, APPROVED MAY 14, 1960, 74 STAT. 139, SECTION 502(c)

(c) It is the sense of the Congress that prompt and careful consideration should be given to participation by the United States in an internationally financed program which would utilize foreign currencies available to the United States to preserve the great cultural monuments of the Upper Nile. Accordingly, the President is requested to submit to the Congress on or before March 1, 1961, his recommendations concerning such a program.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Mrs. HANSEN. What other countries are contributing?

Mr. RIPLEY. We will place a list of those in the record. I know that a large sum has been raised, including money pledged by Egypt itself, but under UNESCO a number of foreign countries have pledged funds.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you place a list of the countries in the record?

Mr. RIPLEY. We will place the list in the record.

[The information follows:]

Countries contributing to UNESCO's Philae account as of June 30, 1972[1]

Governments:	
Belgium	$11,155.73
Cuba	1,000.00
Cyprus	2,394.90
Egypt	[2] 5,500,000.00
Germany	615,670.23
France	229,990.80
Ghana	3,021.69
India (in kind)	41,214.45
Italy	319,797.10
Japan	30,000.00
Khmer (Cambodia)	1,000.00
Kuwait	10,000.00
Lebanon	6,557.37
Malta	239.98
Netherlands	45,000.00
Nigeria	43,134.15
Qatar	5,000.00
Spain	200,000.00
Sudan	2,000.00
United Kingdom	149,936.32
Total	7,217,112.72
Other contributions:	
World food program (in kind)	2,443,000.00
African emergency program	20,717.65
Miscellaneous private sources	5,249.81
Total	2,468,967.46
Grand total	9,686,080.18

[1] Source: UNESCO Doc. 17C/72, Sept. 12, 1972.
[2] Approximately (promised to pay one-third of total).

Mrs. HANSEN. Is Russia contributing?

Mr. RIPLEY. I doubt it. I don't know.

Mrs. HANSEN. Didn't Russia contribute to building the Aswan Dam?

Mr. RIPLEY. She did.

Mr. EUELL. We know that France and England have contributed. I don't think Russia has.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many African countries are participating?

Mr. EUELL. Several African countries are participating. I don't remember the exact countries. Their participation is on a smaller scale than the larger ones.

Mr. BROOKS. I have a list. It includes Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan; that is it.

PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Mrs. HANSEN. Has any money been previously appropriated for this purpose?

Mr. RIPLEY. No.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why not?

Mr. RIPLEY. I don't believe that any money has ever been appropriated.

Mr. EUELL. No, sir.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why not?

Mr. RIPLEY. I don't know why. We have not asked for any funds prior to this time.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why not?

Mr. RIPLEY. I don't know.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why have you chosen this particular budget year to request funds?

Mr. RIPLEY. Madam Chairman, it seems to me any budget year is as bad as any other as far as that is concerned.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is relatively worse.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have been requested to ask for it. It is as simple as that.

Mrs. HANSEN. Who requested that you ask for funds?

Mr. RIPLEY. The UNESCO people said that they are now getting their sums pledged and ready, and work has actually started and they would like to have a go ahead on it.

Mrs. HANSEN. Did your request go through the Office of Management and Budget?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes; our request has been through the Office of Management and Budget.

Mrs. HANSEN. They approve the strangest projects at OMB.

Mr. RIPLEY. That is why we have included it in our budget. I believe the balance of dollar equivalents held in Egypt now is over $200 million, so that there are ample funds in escrow in Egypt in these equivalents, from which this would be a contribution.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the other nations be prepared to start at the same time?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will the universities be involved?

Mr. RIPLEY. You mean using our additional funds?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. RIPLEY. No; I don't think universities are involved in this. It is an engineering plan to put a coffer dam around the temples themselves, cut the base away, level a hill on a nearby island, and then place the temples on top of the island.

Mrs. HANSEN. What further U.S. funds will be required?

Mr. RIPLEY. None; this is a one-time pledge. I have photographs if the committee is interested.

LOCATION OF THE PHILAE TEMPLES

Mr. LONG. These are up above the Aswan Dam or below the Aswan Dam?

Mr. RIPLEY. Just above the old Aswan Dam, that is upstream in that sense, although they are south of that Aswan Dam. Philae lies between the old and new Aswan Dams.

Mr. LONG. These would be flooded?

Mr. RIPLEY. These are already being flooded by the lake between the two dams; yes.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much of the temple has to be moved?

Mr. RIPLEY. The entire temple. This is the proposal. Some $16 million is needed. The $4 million represents the U.S. contribution.

Mr. LONG. How long has this been going on, this work in moving the temples?

Mr. RIPLEY. They have not been moved yet, but the work of the engineering study has been going on for many years. It has required international engineers. I cannot at this point document whether American engineers have been involved. Essentially, it has been an international operation.

Mr. LONG. In the record, if it is all right with the Chairman, I would like to have the story myself for my own personal information on allowed travel of American nationals.

Mr. RIPLEY. All right.

Mr. LONG. I would hope that Congressmen aren't on special lists of people who are especially restricted.

[The information follows:]

American nationals have been permitted to travel quite freely to the Aswan Dam, as have other foreigners since the brief interruption caused by the 1967 war. The only standard limitation imposed on all foreigners is on travel by car from Luxor to Aswan. Occasionally, air travel to Aswan has been banned or limited to special flights for tourists. But ever when these limits have applied, Aswan has been accessible by train from Luxor or by hydrofoil after flying to Abu Simbel. Occasionally flights serving Aswan have landed at an airport about 60 miles away across the desert with bus connection to Aswan. Moreover, to facilitate matters, the U.S. interest section of the Spanish Embassy in Cairo has been able to obtain waivers for U.S. Congressmen from the air travel restriction to group flights whenever it has been in effect.

The principal factor inhibiting travel to Aswan has been the time required to make the necessary connections. Travelers can not be assured of making the round trip to Aswan from Cairo within a 24 hour period.

LOCATION OF TEMPLES

Mrs. HANSEN. Are you moving the temple so that it is out of the way of the military operations?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes; entirely.

Mr. EUELL. It is on a plateau, Madam Chairman, an island very nearby its original site.

Mr. RIPLEY. It will be put on a plateau.

Mr. EUELL. They will level off the top of the hill and the temples will be put well above the high-water mark.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will terrorists be able to destroy it as it is being assembled?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would not sit here, Madam Chairman, and ask for funds to move a temple if I thought for one moment that this was going to be put up just for Egyptians to see and not for the world to see. The project would be of much less concern to me, I assure you.

Mrs. HANSEN. I understand, but I think there should be some arrangements made with the Egyptians on security in the future.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

Mr. YATES. What is the extent of the movement? How many of the ancient ruins are being moved? This project on which you are testifying refers only to the Temple of Philae.

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right, only to the Temple of Philae. Abu Simbel has been moved and the adjacent temples have been moved, as I understand it. They were moved by a U.N. effort to raise some $42 million in which many American citizens participated. I think the total provided by this country was somewhere in the neighborhood of $12 million for the Abu Simbel project.

Mr. YATES. Are there others to be moved in the future, or is this the last?

Mr. RIPLEY. As far as I know this is the last. This is it. There have been a number of smaller temples moved. As you know, one is in storage in New York, waiting to be erected there. This was the Egyptian gift to the United States for recognition of our participation in the program, in response to President Kennedy's pledge. The Egyptian Government gave to the Temple of Dendur, which is going to be erected in New York City.

Mr. YATES. How many of these temples are submerged?

Mr. RIPLEY. None of the main temples except Philae are submerged at the present time. The others have been moved or are relatively insignificant, but much of the archeology, of course, had to be done on a crash basis to excavate tombs and so on, before the floodwaters came. That was the so-called Nubian campaign.

ROLE OF THE SMITHSONIAN IN THE PROJECT

Mr. YATES. What is the relationship of the Smithsonian to this? Are you intermediary for putting the money up or will you finance scholars or engineers or what?

Mr. RIPLEY. We will simply be the intermediary for a pledge. The funds are released to us in Egypt, so that we can pledge the funds in Egyptian pounds as part of the UNESCO campaign.

Mr. YATES. Once having given the money this is the end of your responsibility?

Mr. RIPLEY. It is then UNESCO's responsibility, and they are the ones who conduct the operation.

Mr. YATES. And Smithsonian's task is through?

Mr. RIPLEY. Of that part, yes, indeed. Of course, the United States is officially represented on the special UNESCO committee and has followed the Nubian campaign from the outset and United States archeologists have followed the Philae planning and found the current plan feasible.

OTHER PROJECTS IN EGYPT

Mrs. HANSEN. You also have $680,000 budgeted in addition to the $4 million you are requesting for UNESCO for work in Egypt.

Mr. RIPLEY. An amount of $680,000, that is right.

Mr. LONG. Would the chairman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. LONG. You say tourists in abundance are making the trip up the Nile to see these things. When I was in Cairo there were very few tourists. Have you been to Cairo, Mr. Ripley?

Mr. RIPLEY. Off and on for a number of years, yes.

Mr. LONG. When I went there in 1971 there were very few people on the plane from Athens to Cairo. There were few Americans in Cairo except those who were attached in some diplomatic or business way, so

I wasn't aware that we were having very many tourists not only from the United States but from any country.

Mr. RIPLEY. We do have tourists who go there and are still allowed to go there, and we do not anticipate that this situation that you describe is going to continue forever.

Mr. LONG. I am not saying there weren't tourists there, but very few.

Mrs. HANSEN. Your work in Egypt involves archeology projects with various universities; is that not correct?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is an arrangement with the universities?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is right, American universities continuing a long tradition of research in Egypt. I might point out that this proposed pledge to the Philae campaign involves a multiyear project. Of course it is a construction project.

Mrs. HANSEN. How long will the reconstruction take?

Mr. RIPLEY. At least 3 more years. Contracts have already been let by the Egyptian Government with UNESCO-sponsored firms for the beginning of the reconstruction. It will go on for a number of years.

ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What specific accomplishments do you expect from the additional $1.5 million you are requesting for your special foreign currency program?

Mr. RIPLEY. We expect to be able to satisfy more of the requests that we receive. Each year we receive far more requests than we are able to supply. These are from American institutions, universities, museums, and various institutes. We are unique in that we require these institutions to collaborate and work with institutes abroad, whereas other uses of the funds by agencies of the Government involve simply grants or block donations to foreign institutes or contract-like arrangements, which do not bring this person-to-person sort of contact that we are interested in. We feel that our scholarly tradition requires that scholars in particular institutions in this country work with scholars in these countries abroad so that we obtain a two-way-street relationship.

COMMITMENTS OF FUNDS BY COUNTRY

Mrs. HANSEN. Your total 1974 estimate for Burma is $12,000; Egypt, $4,680,000; Guinea, $8,000; India, $1,350,000; Pakistan, $650,000; Poland, $650,000; Tunisia, $500,000; and Yugoslavia, $1,150,000.

[Discussion off the record.]

Mr. RIPLEY. We are rather pleased that for the first time there appears to be a chance of developing some projects in Burma, which has been on the excess currency roster for many, many years. We have two possible projects, one in archeology and one in wildlife conservation, which would involve an interplay between American institutions and Burma institutions.

WORK IN BURMA AND OTHER PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What specific answers are you going to secure in Burma?

Mr. RIPLEY. Dr. Challinor will respond to that.

Mr. CHALLINOR. I can answer as to the archeological project, Madam Chairman. It is beginning to develop that civilization, as we understand it, when people started to move from a hunter gatherer society to an agrarian one, probably first occurred in northern Thailand and eastern Burma rather than in the Tigris and Euphrates Valley, as we have been traditionally taught. One of the things we are looking for in Burma is the records of the first neolithic people who came out of the woods, so to speak, and started to plant rice, make pots, and develop communities. We now believe we have good evidence that in northern Thailand and extreme eastern Burma these cultures existed perhaps several thousand years before they existed in the Tigris and Euphrates, which we had previously considered as the cradle of civilization. I have not read the specific proposal but that is one of the things we are particularly anxious to get into Burma to study.

Mrs. HANSEN. What will be the goal of the conference on African anthropology?

Mr. RIPLEY. This is a conference which would develop contacts between international scholars specializing in the study of the traditional and contemporary culture in rapidly changing and developing Africa. The conference aims to bring together in the form of publishable proceedings information that has been learned and to chart the course of future scholarly studies which would contribute to the solution of the problems of modernization in the African Continent. That would be an undertaking of the Center for the Study of Man at the Smithsonian.

WORK IN INDIA

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan to support the Center of Art and Archeology in India. Please explain this project, Dr. Challinor?

Mr. CHALLINOR. This is No. 18 on page 11. The American Institute of Indian Studies, Madam Chairman, is a consortium of American universities that are particularly interested in this.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will you place in the record the names of the universities?

Mr. CHALLINOR. I will, Madam Chairman.

Mr. RIPLEY. There are 30 of them.

[The information follows:]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INDIAN STUDIES CONSORTIUM MEMBERS

1. American University.
2. California, University of.
3. Carleton College.
4. Chicago, University of.
5. Claremont Graduate School and University Center.
6. Colgate University.
7. Columbia University.
8. Cornell University.
9. Duke University.
10. Hawaii, University of.
11. Illinois, University of.
12. Kansas State University.
13. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
14. Michigan, University of.
15. Minnesota, University of.
16. Missouri, University of.
17. Northern Iowa, University of.

18. Oakland University (Rochester, Mich.).
19. Pennsylvania State University.
20. Pennsylvania, University of.
21. Rochester, University of.
22. Rutgers University.
23. State University of New York.
24. Sweet Briar College.
25. Syracuse University.
26. Texas, University of.
27. Virginia, University of.
28. Washington, University of.
29. Wisconsin, University of.
30. Wooster, The College of.

INDIAN ART TREASURES AND CRAFTS

Mr. CHALLINOR. What we are trying to do with our Indian colleagues is to make a record of the art and archeological treasures of India. India, along with many other countries, is now subject to a tremendous pressure from the art market to bring out of India, in many cases illegally, statues, painting and scrolls which now find a ready market in the international art world. What we are trying to do now is to make an inventory of the great Indian treasures in art and archeology, in an effort to reduce this illegal international trade.

The scholars in these 30 universities will work with their Indian colleagues in putting together such an inventory.

Mrs. HANSEN. Another project is entitled, "Studies of Rapidly Disappearing Crafts at the Village Level in India." What does this involve?

Mr. RIPLEY. As you know, Madam Chairman, these crafts are beginning to disappear in India at a rate similar to the way they have already disappeared in large parts of the United States. Many of these crafts will only be known through documentation and some training centers, unless something is done to make records and record them before they go out.

Mrs. HANSEN. Give us an example of some of the crafts?

Mr. RIPLEY. I can specifically speak to the work that is being done by the cultural center in Bombay, where they are working on preserving records, tapes, and photographs of particular types of musical instruments, the making of these instruments, the playing of them, and the techniques by which the artists actually have developed their craft.

Mr. YATES. You are not talking of the sitar.

Mr. RIPLEY. The sitar is a very common instrument, Mr. Yates, which is in effect taking over in the place of many variants of stringed instruments, which are rapidly disappearing. One is called the rubara, I remember. The artists now are going to play the sitar, because they feel that Ravi Shankar has made a great reputation internationally and everybody knows about sitar music. As a result they are giving up these other instruments which were regional and local all over the country, and turning to sitar playing. It is just, for example, as if the violin was now the only stringed instrument in the orchestra in this country, and people had given up the cello, bass, the larger viola, and so on. It is quite extraordinary how this rapid shift comes through film, radio, and TV in India causing many of the traditional instruments to be abandoned.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROJECTS

Mrs. HANSEN. You show nothing in the way of commitment of funds for Israel, and yet you have several projects listed for Israel? How do you explain this?

Mr. EUELL. Madam Chairman, the excess currency program in Israel is now diminished. We include the projects because they are ongoing and funds have been committed, but we have no more Public Law 480 money in Israel.

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan a great many projects in Poland and Yugoslavia.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yugoslavia is particularly rich in archeological projects, because it occupied historically a central position between the world of Greece and the world of Italy. Relatively little is being done to document the cities and early cultural centers set up from the bronze age right on through. We have a good field in archeology developing there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Explain the project being conducted by the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Tex., on recent development in techniques of analysis of old stone age artifacts.

Mr. RIPLEY. In this project they are using computer techniques in analyzing distribution of tools in prehistoric settlements to show what the pattern of community and family life was. This will be a project which really doesn't involve digging, but involves using computers which are already available. I believe one of the computers is the one that has been given to Poland by the National Academy of Sciences to celebrate the 500th anniversary of Copernicus' birth.

Mr. YATES. May I ask a question?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES TO PURCHASE OBJECTS

Mr. YATES. Mr. Ripley, is this the highest and best use we can make of our Public Law 480 funds in these countries? I know that the zoo director of Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago has been trying to get a tiger from India for a long time. I don't know why Public Law 480 funds couldn't be used for that purpose. Could they?

Mr. RIPLEY. You mean to purchase a tiger?

Mr. YATES. Yes; I see our expert, Dr. Reed, in the rear would like to address himself to that question. I assume you will have to wait until seniority prevails.

Mr. RIPLEY. We breed tigers in this country, and, of course, the Indians are breeding them to a certain extent.

Mr. YATES. This is a special kind of tiger.

Mr. RIPLEY. The white tiger, I suppose.

Mr. YATES. I saw a picture of the white tiger who had just been mated. This was in the paper this morning. This was a special kind of tiger that you couldn't get anywhere except India.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it on the list of endangered species that cannot be brought into the country?

Mr. RIPLEY. The tiger is now going on the endangered species list. The new endangered species convention will prohibit their export unless some special permit can be given for scientific conservation purposes.

Mr. YATES. The tiger is one example of what I have in mind. I am sure there are museums all over the country, too, that would like artifacts or antiques of various kinds, which may be available in one or more of these countries. Isn't this a program that could be used for that purpose?

Mr. RIPLEY. We have never approached it on the basis of simply buying objects at all. We have had occasional purchases for research collections, but we have not authorized others to use these funds as a means of buying objects.

Mr. YATES. Why should it not be used for that purpose, if there is some rare object that the Government of the country where the funds are deposited might want to release?

Mr. RIPLEY. In principle I see no reason why it shouldn't be used.

Mr. YATES. I just wonder why it has never been explored.

Mr. RIPLEY. I suppose the question hasn't ever come up.

Mrs. HANSEN. They have as much pride in their treasures as we do.

Mr. YATES. This is true except they may have two, three, four, or five of a particular treasure.

Mr. RIPLEY. The Archeological Survey of India, for example, would rather exchange. They would like to get a collection, for example, of pottery of the new world in exchange for something from the old world, that kind of thing.

Mr. MCDADE. Would you yield?

Aren't we inhibited from using Public Law 480 funds to take things out of a country?

Mr. YATES. I don't think so. I think with the government's consent, you can do it.

Mrs. HANSEN. I don't think anybody has ever made that proposal in this committee.

Mr. MCDADE. What does the budget officer say?

Mr. JAMESON. We do have reasonably specific language in our appropriation act which cites the uses to which these funds can be put. I suspect part of the answer to your question is that frequently the countries would prefer to get dollars, wherever they could. And, finally, these currencies prescribed to our use must be made available to American universities for use in those countries. As Mr. Ripley has said, from time to time we have made collections as part of a research endeavor. These have then been made available to museums for use in this country. I think we cite that in our budget justification. I think, however, that direct artifact purchase is largely an untested area.

USE OF FUNDS FOR TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Mr. YATES. It certainly could be used for traveling exhibits and shows of objects that belong to those countries?

Mr. RIPLEY. Oh, yes, certainly. We could use such funds for a traveling exhibit, because that would not imply any change of ownership. The problem, of course, is that most of the countries in which the excess currencies occur are limited really in the number of treasures that they have that they would be willing to export. They have quite restrictive regulations in many of these countries about the export of things that are described as national treasures. Even in the area of archeology they might be willing to let the tools, stone or bronze

tools, whatever they may be, pots and so, on, out for a time for study, but they usually require that these be returned to the museum centers in that country.

Mr. YATES. That is what I had in mind really. Russia is letting the Hermitage paintings come to this country. I am sure there are no Public Law 480 funds in Russia.

Mr. RIPLEY. No. We have just opened an exhibition on Thursday of this past week in the Renwick Gallery on contemporary Indian paintings from India, which was organized in celebration of the silver jubilee of the Indian Republic, their 25th anniversary.

Mr. YATES. Will that exhibit's expense be paid for by Public Law 480 funds?

Mr. RIPLEY. As I understand it, Mr. Yates, the Indian Government itself assumes the expense of sending it over here, but we are putting it on and showing it, and helping them travel it, as a contribution, feeling that this was a very worthwhile and valuable thing to do.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM AWARDS TO DATE

Mrs. HANSEN. What has been accomplished with the $16,600,000 in grants awarded to date under this program?

Mr. RIPLEY. We could submit a statement for the record.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please do.

[The information follows:]

SMITHSONIAN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Two hundred twenty institutions of higher learning, including consortia members, have benefited from Smithsonian foreign currency grants.

Thirty-two States and the District of Columbia have benefited.

Two hundred fourteen postdoctoral scholars have pursued their professional specialities.

Two hundred twenty-one predoctoral students have received advanced training or conducted dissertation research.

Two hundred thirty-nine publications have been received by the Smithsonian (Archeology and Related Disciplines, 134; Systematic and Environmental Biology, 87; Astrophysics and Earth Sciences, 16, and Museum Programs, 2).

Twenty-eight museums and universities in 18 States have obtained important additions to their study collections as a result of research conducted with Smithsonian foreign currency program support.

Outstanding research results include:

Confirmation that migrating birds transport infectious viruses between continents. Some of these viruses which can also cause fevers in man are very serious health problems in temperate zones. Such fevers as West Nile, Kemerovo, and Sindbis have been identified in migrating birds in the Nile Valley, Smithsonian-Yale Arborvirus Laboratory.

A 28-million-year-old fossil skull and jaw of the common ancestor of all higher primates, including apes and man was discovered by Yale paleontologists.

The basic principles and techniques of plasma physics have been successfully applied to the study of the motion of the stars and galaxies, opening up vast new fields for the study of the universe—Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

Excavation of Tel Gezer in Israel has provided training in modern archeological techniques to a generation of American biblical scholars. The excavation has also demonstrated that Nebuchadnezzar destroyed this city which had been the dowry given King Solomon by Pharoah Shishak when his daughter became Solomon's queen—Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thousands of hard research dollars were saved the United States by studies in Israel of the migration of marine life through the Suez Canal. This study provides a tested model for similar studies of the Panama Canal, sea-

level plan. These studies in Israel have shown that the majority of commercially valuable fish taken in the Eastern Mediterranean had originated in the Red Sea. These studies, together with those of the Erie and Welland Canals are evidence of man's impact on his environment—Smithsonian.

Applying modern computer methods to the scattered stones of the Egyptian Temple of Akhaten dismantled in antiquity has reconstructed for modern eyes the facade of this historic temple. This project has been given extensive publicity by publications such as Life, the National Geographic, the New York Times, and the Washington Star, and a definitive book on the project will soon be published—the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

ADDITIONAL ON PHILAE PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. Are there any more questions on the foreign currency program?

Mr. MCDADE. I would like to go back once again, if I can to our contribution to UNESCO. That is a 25-percent underwriting of the total cost; is it?

Mr. RIPLEY. The total cost is $16 million.

Mr. MCDADE. So it is 25 percent?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. How is that figure arrived at; do you know?

Mr. RIPLEY. As I understand it, the campaign simply arrived at a point where they knew the cost and had raised or had pledged the rest of the money. They then came and asked us if, in view of the passage of the Mutual Security Act of 1960, and President Kennedy's message specifically mentioning this, did we have any interest in participating in the campaign.

Mr. MCDADE. They being whom? Who came and asked?

Mr. RIPLEY. UNESCO, with the support of the Egyptian Government.

Mr. MCDADE. And approval of our State Department.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes; very definitely.

Mr. MCDADE. Does this represent the total outlay?

Mr. RIPLEY. This is a one-time expense; right.

Mr. MCDADE. How much is the Egyptian Government itself contributing; do you know?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. Euell, do you happen to know?

Mr. EUELL. Yes. They are putting in a third of the total cost. That cost has escalated to about $16 million since the original estimate which was about $13 million some years ago. They have already, as I said, contracted out, and they feel the cost will run closer to $16 million. President Kennedy's original recommendation was $6 million in equivalent Egyptian pounds. We have been asked now, since other countries have become involved and are beginning to tool up and start working, if we would contribute.

Mr. MCDADE. That was some 10 years ago.

Mr. EUELL. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. Why did it take 10 years? Was it a question of getting pledges or what?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think it was partly a question of manpower because the major project was saving Abu-Simbel further south near the Sudan border. That took a tremendous amount of energy because there just wasn't enough labor and engineering know-how to do it all at once. They have finally come to Philae, which is the last project.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Veysey.
Mr. VEYSEY. No questions.
Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Evans.

REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSALS

Mr. EVANS. I just have one question. That is how these various projects are developed, the ideas. Do they originate with the Smithsonian? Do they come to you from the colleges?

Mr. RIPLEY. They come to us from the universities or colleges.

Mr. EVANS. Except those projects of which you are a participant.

Mr. RIPLEY. Except, of course, our own scientific or technical staff may originate projects themselves and submit them to us in the normal course of events, like any other proposals. We have outside panels of advisers who come and meet, just as foundations have, to judge the merit and the value of each one of these projects.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the panelists who selected this list of projects.

Mr. RIPLEY. I will be very happy to list the names of the panelists.

[The information follows:]

PANELS OF ADVISERS—SMITHSONIAN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

(March 1, 1973)

NATIONAL MUSEUM ACT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. William T. Alderson, director, American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Charles E. Buckley, director, City Art Museum of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. W. D. Frankforter, director, Grand Rapids Public Museum, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dr. Giles W. Mead, director, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. Frank Taylor, research associate, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Vernal L. Yadon, director, Museum of Natural History, Pacific Grove, Calif.
Mr. Paul Perrot, chairman of the National Museum Act Advisory Council; assistant secretary, museum programs, Smithsonian and National Museum programs.
Mr. T. Miake, director of programs, Ontario Science Center, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Mr. Lloyd Hezekiah, director, Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mr. Lawrence J. Majewski, chairman, Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, New York, N.Y.

ARCHEOLOGY AND RELATED DISCIPLINES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Dr. Klaus Baer, The Oriental Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Joseph W. Elder, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Dr. Clifford Geertz, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.
Prof. Oleg Grabar, Department of Fine Arts, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. Frank Hole, Department of Anthropology, Rice University, Houston, Tex.
Prof. Henry S. Robinson, Department of Classics, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dr. Alexander Spoehr, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. T. Dale Stewart, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
Prof. Homer L. Thomas, Department of Art History and Archeology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

ASTROPHYSICS AND EARTH SCIENCES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Dr. Louis Walter, Goddard Space Flight Center, NASA, Greenbelt, Md.
Dr. Henry Faul, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Felix Chayes, Geophysical Lab, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C.
Dr. Victor Szebehely, Institute for Advanced Studies in Celestial Mechanics, Department of Aerospace Engineering, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Tex.
Dr. Paul Hodge, Department of Astronomy, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Prof. Thornton Page, Houston, Tex.
Dr. Charles A. Lundquist, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. William Melson, Department of Mineral Sciences, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
Dr. William H. Klein, director, Radiation Biology Lab, Rockville, Md.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Dr. Robert D. Barnes, Department of Biology, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.
Prof. Kenneth W. Cooper, Department of Biology, University of California, Riverside, Calif.
Dr. John F. Eisenberg, Research Division, National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
Dr. William E. Hazen, Program Director, Ecosystem Analysis, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
Prof. Paul L. Illg, Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Dr. Bostwick H. Ketchum, associate director, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass.
Dr. Watson M. Laetsch, director, Lawrence Hall of Science, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
Dr. Peter H. Raven, director, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. Robert Selander, Department of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Dr. Norman F. Sohl, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

VOLUME OF REQUESTS

Mr. EVANS. I notice there are between 180 and 190 different studies that are going on. How many total requests did you have? I assume these were the ones that were approved and several were not.

Mr. RIPLEY. These include the ones approved. Do you have any figures on that?

Mr. EUELL. I don't know the exact number of proposals. The total in the past year is about 120. We always have at least 25 percent more requests than we can fund.

Mr. RIPLEY. We try to satisfy about 75 percent of our applications.

Mr. EVANS. And many of these are projects that require more than 1 year for completion, I would suppose.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, some of them are, certainly. The archeological ones, of course, often are long-term projects.

Mr. EVANS. Your screening board does monitor these as well as review the conclusions, the end studies?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, annually, and we try to assess whether a project is worthwhile assuming, if it is a long-term project, on the basis that we may not have funds in succeeding years.

Mr. EVANS. In all instances does this country have the right to all information that is developed?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, we have complete frankness and openness in publications and in the work, in the research.

PHILAE TEMPLES

Mr. MCDADE. How long have these temples been under water?

Mr. RIPLEY. They are now under water all year round, but have not always been. One of the problems has been that the earlier of the two dams, going back to fairly early times, go through dry seasons or they let out the water for irrigation. Then the water ebbs and flows causing erosion. In some seasons you could have seen almost all of the temples, but this new dam regulates the water so that they are completely flooded out. In this case the erosion is becoming more rapid, because there is a good deal of current. This is washing the sandstone. People come there in boats to examine it. They bump into the carvings and there is danger that the interior carvings on the roof will just fall down.

Mr. MCDADE. Who in the State Department acts as your counsel on a question like this from UNESCO? Does it come from our Ambassador to the U.N., from the Secretary of State, or who?

Mr. RIPLEY. We see it from the cultural side, the Assistant Secretary for Cultural Affairs, with whom we maintain close relations.

Mr. MCDADE. Who is that?

Mr. RIPLEY. Mr. John Richardson.

Mr. MCDADE. But is there no conversation with our representative to the U.N. on a matter like this, since it is a UNESCO request?

Mr. RIPLEY. I am sure that there is, but we would not handle it directly. It would come through the State Department.

Mr. MCDADE. In other words, when you got this request from UNESCO, you simply talked to the U.S. Assistant Secretary at State for Cultural Affairs for approval?

Mr. RIPLEY. I placed this request before our Board of Regents and the Regents asked me to check both with the Assistant Secretary for Cultural Affairs and also the Assistant Secretary for the Middle East, in this case Mr. Joseph Sisco, to see whether it was consonant with U.S. official policy. I received assurance from both of them that this was consonant with U.S. policy. There was no objection to it, in other words.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mrs. HANSEN. We will insert justification pages D–1 through D–12 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CURRENT BUILDING PROGRAM

Project	Appropriated to Date	Fiscal Year 1974 Request
Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park	$9,578,000	$3,850,000 1/
Restoration and Renovation of Buildings	13,887,000	1,220,000 2/
Construction:		
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	15,000,000 3/	...
National Air and Space Museum	14,900,000 4/	27,000,000 5/

1/ Planning parking, operations and maintenance, exhibit, and visitor facilities; construction of large cat exhibit; and building and facilities repairs.

2/ Further improvements to electrical power distribution system and access road at the Mt. Hopkins observatory; library addition planning; repairs and improvements to buildings and facilities; and development of a master plan for Smithsonian Institution facilities.

3/ Excludes $200,000 for relocation of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and $1,000,000 committed by Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn for construction.

4/ Plus an additional $27,000,000 in contract authority.

5/ Appropriation to liquidate contract authority.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS,
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

1972 Appropriation.....	$ 200,000
1973 Appropriation.....	$ 675,000
1974 Estimate.....	$3,850,000

An appropriation of $3,850,000 is requested for construction of Lion Hill (large cat exhibit); for planning the terraced parking and operations and maintenance facility; for tentative design of the primate exhibit and development of adjoining Rock Creek Valley; designing the Elephant House exterior paddocks, modified interior treatment, landscaping, and walks; designing the Bird House environs, waterfowl pond, crane yard, sanctuary, walks, and graphics; designing the Harvard Street restaurant; and for the program of renovations and repairs of existing facilities at the National Zoological Park. Schematic designs for these facilities were included with the Master Plan for the Zoo which received approval from the Commission of Fine Arts on July 12, 1972, and the National Capital Planning Commission on September 7, 1972.

Funds are requested in the following categories:

1. Construction of Lion Hill (Large Cat Exhibit) ($3,000,000)

An appropriation of $3,000,000 is requested for the large cat (lion and tiger) exhibit. This will replace the present Lion House constructed in 1890 which is a dangerous fire hazard. The old building is substantially as it was built, no large scale remodeling has ever been done, and the small and confined exhibit cages are typical of zoo exhibit techniques at the turn of the century. Rehabilitation is undesirable from an animal exhibition and management viewpoint, and uneconomical from a design and construction viewpoint. The new lion and tiger exhibit will feature large outside exhibit yards or grottos fronted by wide visitor walkways interspersed with seating and viewing areas. Wide water moats will be used to contain the animals. Extensive landscaping will be employed to present a natural environment with the illusion of freedom for the animals. The necessary schelters, cubbing dens, and animal holding and service facilities, including curator's offices and laboratories, will be underground structures so as to minimize the impact of architectural structures upon the landscape. Indoor animal viewing for visitors who frequent the Zoo during periods of inclement weather will be provided. Planning funds ($275,000) for this major new exhibition are in the FY 1973 appropriation.

2. Planning ($620,000)

--Visitors Parking and Operations and Maintenance Structure -- $300,000

An amount of $300,000 is sought for design of tentative plans for the entire Terraced Parking Structure and operations and maintenance quarters at ground level, and for detailed plans for Phase I. This is phase one of the improved parking facilities for the visiting public, many of whom are now unable to park at the Zoo on peak visitation days. The tentative plans will provide accurate layout, engineering analysis, and a phased construction program.

Design of the terraced parking will include underground parking areas in a ratio of one space on a terrace to two spaces in an underground structure. The total number of spaces will range from 1,500 to 2,200 cars. The higher number is the recommendation of the parking consultants in the Master Planning. There will be 140,000 square feet of the underground structure used to house the

maintenance shops and warehousing operations, commissary, and police ready rooms. These operations are now scattered throughout the Park in crowded and inadequate quarters causing many control, supervision, and operation problems.

--Primate Exhibit and Development of Adjoining Rock Creek Valley -- $100,000

Funds in the amount of $100,000 are requested for tentative design of the Primate Exhibit to be located in Rock Creek Valley near the Calvert Street Bridge. This design will approximate a habitat environment for the primates currently housed in cramped, barred cages. These facilities will afford opportunities to rear family groups of primates and for behavioral research, which cannot be carried out in the present primate facilities. This amount is estimated to include tentative design work for Rock Creek bank protection and the required access road to permit a link-up between the Zoo trackless train and the Metro Station at Connecticut Avenue and Calvert Street.

--Elephant House -- $100,000

An amount of $100,000 is sought for design of the Elephant House exterior paddocks, modified interior treatment, and landscaping and walks. Included in this work are expanded exterior pachyderm paddocks, using water moats to confine the animals. Visitor viewing will be enhanced by the reduction of visual barriers, the widening of walks, and the inclusion of graphic educational material. Appropriate landscape development is also contemplated. Interior treatment will be limited to rehabilitation of animal doors and redevelopment of animal spaces. Attention will be given to improvement of interior appearances with strategically placed plant material and color treatment.

--Bird House Environs -- $60,000

Funding of $60,000 is sought for design of the waterfowl pond, crane yards, sanctuary, and walks and graphics. The waterfowl pond anticipated in this development will contain islands planted with ornamental grasses to create a habitat for the birds. The outdoor crane yards will be flanked by a pergola through which visitors will walk to observe the birds in a garden setting. A sanctuary for observing native birds in a garden setting will, along with graphic educational material, develop and encourage viewers to have a greater awareness of native birds and their role in local environmental settings. Completion in time for the Bicentennial year is contemplated.

--Harvard Street Restaurant -- $60,000

This new food handling facility is badly needed to replace the existing restaurant which was not designed to handle mass production of convenience foods required by the constantly increasing number of visitors to the Zoo. Design for this item would be through contract drawings and, with construction funding in a subsequent budget, would permit the new restaurant to be available for the Bicentennial year. The existing structure will serve as an interim visitor information center.

3. Repairs and Renovations ($230,000)

An amount of $230,000 is required to continue the program of renovation and repairs of existing facilities. This funding is required to keep the old part of the Zoo in use for the visiting public; for the care and comfort of the animals; and to keep the new buildings in good condition so that in the future the Zoo

will not be faced with an overwhelming workload of repairs necessary to keep the buildings open. While priorities have not been established, it is planned to use these funds for the following projects:

a. Insulation of steam lines in tunnel and extension of tunnel.
b. Installation of heat exchangers at all buildings to convert steam into hot water.
c. Replacement of Reptile House and Small Mammal House roofs.
d. Repairs to stone retaining wall along the service road.
e. Installation of air curtains at hoofed stock buildings.
f. Miscellaneous electrical improvements including new transformers and distribution panels within buildings.

These renovation and repair projects will be accomplished, keeping in mind the Master Plan for the renovation of the Zoo and the projected life expectancy in relation to eventual replacement.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

1972 Appropriation..... $ 550,000
1973 Appropriation..... $5,014,000
1974 Estimate..... $1,220,000

An appropriation of $1,220,000 is requested for the following projects in Smithsonian Institution facilities:

1.	Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory road and power improvements	$385,000
2.	Silver Hill improvements and development	250,000
3.	General building and facility repairs and improvements	315,000
4.	National Museum of History and Technology Library addition planning	100,000
5.	Conservation-Analytical Laboratory space preparations	50,000
6.	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute repairs and improvements	45,000
7.	Smithsonian Facilities Master Plan	75,000
	Total	$1,220,000

Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory Road and Power Improvements

An appropriation of $385,000 is requested for further road and power improvements.

With the $120,000 appropriated in FY 1973, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has undertaken a major renovation of the electrical power system at its Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory, so that it will match the rapidly increasing observational potential of the installation. The Corps of Engineers has completed the first draft of its study of a power distribution improvement for the ridge and summit. It includes properly buried cable and lightning protection as well as provision for communications, data lines, and water pipes. After this draft is reviewed, and any necessary modifications made, bids will be invited for the first construction phase of this project. All this is expected to take place before the end of this current fiscal year. The initial construction contract will be let this year. The FY 1974 request of $300,000 will complete the project of bringing safe and reliable electrical power to the mountain's summit.

The most dangerous sections of the Mt. Hopkins access road are being repaired and improved in FY 1973 with the $100,000 appropriated. Plans call for continued improvement of hazardous sections of road in FY 1974 and following years. An appropriation of $85,000 is requested for FY 1974. This work will be accomplished by the use of outside contractors as well as the use of temporary personnel with purchased materials. This project will require about five years for completion at a total cost of $800,000.

93-397 O - 73 - 66

Silver Hill Improvements and Development

An appropriation of $250,000 is requested for the Silver Hill, Maryland, storage and restoration facility.

The Institution faces harsh pressures for additional storage and work space. Mall buildings are crammed to the rafters. Exhibits halls in buildings on the Mall have been removed from public use when absolutely necessary to house national collections. Loan programs intensify. Acquisition and retention practice is under active review at many levels. Material inventories are reduced, but growth and use of national collections exceed any limited gains from such measures. For partial relief, off-Mall storage options have been developed wherever feasible for housing materials requiring only limited access.

In 1970, a 96,000 square foot warehouse in the Federal Records Center in Alexandria was assigned to the Institution. It is now used by 14 Smithsonian bureaus and organizations. But on 10 March 1975, it becomes the exclusive property of the City of Alexandria as deeded to it by the U.S. Government. GSA assistance in finding equivalent space is being sought; however, no assurances of replacement have been received. The Institution must seek to cover its own needs to the greatest extent possible.

At Silver Hill the growing collections of the National Air and Space Museum require additional safe housing. Exhibits development for the forthcoming major new National Air and Space Museum on the Mall demands additional work space. Although the need for off-Mall storage will continue indefinitely beyond the opening of the new museum (only a small percentage of the study collection can be housed on the Mall), the years immediately ahead, FY 1974 and FY 1975, are critical for assuring effective development of the NASM curation, restoration, fabrication, and exhibit preparation. The Museum of Natural History must gain additional off-Mall storage space as soon as possible to manage effectively its immediate Mall space problems. Other Mall activities are pressed hard to relocate to off-Mall those of their activities that can be carried out effectively so placed. The Photographic Services Division's processing laboratory is a prime example. Centralized Office of Exhibits workshops is another.

All these needs speak to the value of the fullest use possible of remaining development options at the Institution's 21 acre Silver Hill (Suitland, Maryland) site for low-cost, temporary structures. Twenty-one structures, totaling 265,000 square feet, have been built at the site since 1953. An estimated additional development of 90,000 square feet of comparable configuration (low-cost, single-level structures) is practicable. For FY 1974 there is sought $250,000 to achieve the next stages of improvement and development of the site. This will permit between 20,000 and 30,000 square feet of additional development for storage and work space through construction of simple, low-cost structures and modifications and additions to present structures--a level of development comparable to that of several earlier years. Site studies are underway to set the most efficient combination of renovation, extension, and construction of low-cost structures.

General Building and Facility Repairs and Improvements

An appropriation of $315,000 is requested for several Smithsonian buildings and facilities to make improvements and repairs to prevent further deterioration, ensure public safety, enhance appearance, and facilitate the program operations of the research organizations, museums, and galleries using these spaces.

Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building

An appropriation of $50,000 is required for the following projects:

--Landscaping of the courtyard, replacement and repair of the sidewalks, and the repair and reactivation of the two fountains. This work will complete the restoration of the courtyard which was curtailed during the building renovation due to lack of funds. The courtyard has a great aesthetic impact on the building and offers the opportunity for outdoor activities in a pleasing setting ($25,000).

--Roof repairs are necessary to forestall deterioration of the structure as well as prevent damage to art treasures housed within the building. This necessary work was deferred from the previous renovation project and should be accomplished as soon as practical ($25,000).

History and Technology Building

An appropriation of $50,000 is requested for the following work:

--The installation of fire control systems has been planned to coincide with revisions of the exhibition halls to reduce the costs and length of time that an area will be out of public service. This program extends the fire control work which was done following the disastrous fire on the third floor of the building on September 30, 1970 ($50,000). This is one increment of a five-year program estimated to cost $250,000.

Smithsonian Institution Building

An appropriation of $20,000 is sought for the following project:

--The repair of existing roadways, the installation of curbs, and the replacement of sidewalks to correct deteriorated conditions and surface drainage problems is required. The improved appearance and reduced possibility of pedestrian injuries due to faulty surfaces make this a most important project ($20,000).

Freer Gallery of Art

An appropriation of $15,000 is needed for the following work:

--Recurring blistering of roof covering and leakage around skylights and flashings cannot be economically combatted without removal of existing unsatisfactory materials and replacement with a heavy duty roof covering. This work is necessary for the preservation of the building and to remove any possibility of rain water damage to the irreplaceable objects in the collections ($15,000).

Natural History Building

An appropriation of $125,000 will be used for the following projects:

--The existing climate control systems utilize a single filtering media for the air intake systems. These filters cannot remove sufficient dirt particles to maintain satisfactory interior conditions since they only remove approximately 25 percent of atmospheric dust. The excessive dirt deposits cause deterioration of invaluable objects in the collections, require excessive clean-up efforts, and add to the cost of maintenance and operation of the building. This project involves the installation of a second filtering stage to the system which will reduce atmospheric dust by 85 percent and control the excessive dirt problem more efficiently. Modifications to the 10 existing air handling systems, installation

of gauges and controls, and installation of high efficiency air filters will result in long term savings and provide improved environmental conditions for personnel, visitors, and the collections ($40,000).

--The automatic fire control systems should be extended to public areas, reference collection areas, offices, and workrooms. This work has been planned as an incremental project to coincide with other alteration and exhibition changes that are programmed for the building. In this way a total coverage can be obtained after several years of continued work without disruption of ongoing activities. The project will improve the protection of museum objects, reduce the fire potential where burnable materials are present, and provide a significant improvement to the safety of the occupants of the building ($25,000). This is the first increment of a $500,000 program.

--It is important to convert existing space into more usable areas to accommodate pressing needs for office, research, and curation purposes in the Natural History Building. These improvements will permit consolidation of activities with attendant increased efficiency, better coordination of internal programs, and adequate working conditions for the staff ($60,000).

The project will include completion of an existing partial second floor level; installation of partitions; revisions of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems; installation of modern lighting, adequate electrical and communications systems, floor coverings, fire detection and security systems.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum

An appropriation of $25,000 will be used for the following work:

--The museum serves over 50,000 visitors each year with a wide variety of exhibits, classes, discussion groups, and other community participation services. The museum itself is a converted movie theatre. Classes and other programs are held in old neighborhood buildings not originally designed for heavy visitor use. Conditions in each of these buildings do not meet acceptable functional, environmental, or safety standards. An appropriation of $25,000 is requested for electrical and plumbing work; roof, wall, and floor repairs; improved lighting; painting; and other work.

Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies

An appropriation of $30,000 is requested for the following work:

--The Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies' (CBCES) pier on the Rhode River, while still having sound pilings, has deck planking which is gradually rotting. Most of the deck should be replaced to make the pier safer for vehicles (oil trucks, etc.) and personnel. In addition, the boat launching ramp needs to be widened and extended for ease and safety of launching and removing boats ($9,000).

--The Poplar Island group, of which the Smithsonian owns two islands, is being eroded away by storms. Jefferson Island contains a lodge, caretaker's cottage, and numerous out-buildings and is valued at something over one million dollars. In order to start to protect this property from erosion, some bulkheading should be erected. The caretaker's cottage on this island is also in need of repairs. With aluminum siding and some internal renovation, this cottage would be expected to give additional years of service. The remote location of the island requires that it be self-contained. Electricity is generated by diesel generators. Two generators are required to assure a constant supply of

electricity (which in turn runs pumps for water, radio service, etc.). One generator has been rebuilt this year and is now in good repair. The other generator is World War II surplus and should be replaced to assure the electric supply ($9,000).

--The parking area at CBCES is frequently filled to overflowing with the increased popularity of the Center as a site for research and meetings of environmental groups. Expansion of the parking area cannot take place until temporary structures are moved, certain utility lines relocated, and the area graded and resurfaced ($3,000).

--The main gate at CBCES needs to be replaced with a modern electronic gate. Currently the single gate from the main access road into CBCES is locked by a large padlock. Personnel wishing to enter the area at night or on the weekends must wait for the security guard to come to the entrance and unlock the gate. A modern electronic gate with entry to authorized personnel using a laminated magnetic card would free the security guard for patrols around the Center ($2,000).

--Several existing structures at the Center are in need of routine maintenance. The main office/laboratory needs to be resurfaced and painted, the roof on one building needs painting, and the lock system in the main building needs to be converted from the home-type system currently being used to a system which allows the use of a single master key by authorized personnel and individual keys to personnel allowed into only certain areas of the building ($7,000).

National Museum of History and Technology Library Addition Planning

An amount of $100,000 is requested to finish architectural plans and specifications for construction of additional library space in the National Museum of History and Technology. The FY 1973 appropriation contained $150,000 for the first stages of detailed planning. The steady growth of the NMHT collections and the intensification of the Museum's research programs have made its present library facilities and study areas inadequate to the needs of its staff and the many visiting scholars it receives each year. Thousands of rare and important books are in storage and totally inaccessible for research purposes. It is evident that this problem will become more severe in the years ahead. The Institution must provide for its solution.

In addition to this urgent general need, the Institution wishes to provide appropriate facilities for a great collection of rare books on the history of science and technology that may be offered as a gift. This collection has been appraised conservatively at substantially more than a million dollars. Its acquisition by the NMHT would greatly enhance the Museum's department of science and technology and establish the Smithsonian as a national center for the history of science and technology.

The original architect of the History and Technology Building has developed preliminary plans for a sixth-floor addition that would tastefully and economically meet both the overall requirements and the particular need for added library space. This additional $100,000 would enable detailed plans and specifications to be made and also enable the Smithsonian to obtain an accurate estimate of construction costs.

Conservation-Analytical Laboratory Space Preparations

The Laboratory currently has its staff of 12, visiting interns, books, benches, shelving, and $120,000 worth of scientific equipment multilayered into 2,600 square feet. The space is desperately overcrowded to the point of

endangering museum objects under treatment. One other staff member occupies a corner of another office's workroom. Two additional interns have desks in the Underwater Laboratory.

It is now planned to acquire about 2,000 square feet of adjacent space to be relinquished by the Office of Exhibits by FY 1974. It will have to be re-equipped with: a fume extraction system, dust-proof ceilings, humidity control, sinks, water, properly located power supplies, resilient-tile floor covering, work-benches, matching lighting, and walls painted to compensate for lack of any windows.

With careful organization, this refurbished space will immediately relieve a badly over-crowded situation and may later house additional staff requested to begin correction of the deficiencies in the Smithsonian conservation program.

An appropriation of $50,000 will accomplish this preparation.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute Repairs and Improvements

An appropriation of $45,000 is requested for necessary repairs, improvements and enlargement of present facilities.

All buildings at Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI) are loaded to the rafters with people, labs, and materials. Simple enlargement and limited addition of work facilities where possible is the only practical course to accommodate the active uses of the place by ongoing programs in research and conservation, serving hundreds of participants from universities and labs from throughout the country.

At the same time that its buildings are over committed in terms of demand, the special costs of maintaining these buildings in the tropical environment must be borne. Despite modern methods of wood treatment, damage caused by termites, ants, bat guano, and dry rot in the humid forest environment cannot be fully stopped. Use of insecticides is extremely hazardous to the research done by STRI, especially on the island. Future construction on the island will be mainly of concrete block, but restoration of already damaged buildings will be necessary over a period of several years until new structures can be built.

The appropriation request will permit limited accomplishment of these needs on a priority basis. This work will be accomplished by contractual services or by using existing staff labor. The funds requested will be used to purchase services, necessary supplies, and construction material.

Smithsonian Facilities Master Plan

An appropriation of $75,000 is requested to undertake the study and development of a master plan for Smithsonian facilities in the Washington, D. C. area.

The Institution occupies 2.7 million square feet of net working space at 20 different sites in the Washington Metropolitan Area. Authorized programs, collections, work staffs, educational programs, research efforts, conservation efforts, support, protection, and maintenance needs consume this resource totally. Growing National Collections, now upwards of 70,000,000 in number, are predictable consumers of major volumes of additional space. The collections, of no value if not cared for, preserved, and made available for study and sharing, demand improved and expanded housing along with associated conservators, researchers, students, and concerned public. Bicentennial emphasis simply accelerates national

interest in understanding the Nation's history through its artifacts. Environmental and social concerns intensify demands for mining the wealth of information possessed by the National Collections. These efforts demand new space. Short-term solutions, partial to some of the needs, have been practically exhausted.

Of the net working space cited above, 1.7 million feet are on the Mall; and it is with programs housed in the Mall structures that the principle growth requirement exists. Preserving space for enlightenment and education of the public, the highest priority for employment of Mall space, conflicts inevitably with growth of collections and their necessary work staffs. Something must give.

The alternatives are to seek short-term remedial relief again and again, or, instead, to establish a balanced program with each subsequent proposed construction effort, starting in the balance of the 1970s and continuing for the next immediate decades of national growth, fitting together into an overall logistical system. There appears no logical choice other than to move assemblies of collections and employees to an off-Mall support center coordinated with the most effective possible use of remaining on-Mall opportunities. The key to such efforts is to understand clearly the spatial and cost concomitants of interrelating the Institution's 40 separate bureaus, organizations, and services. Methods must be outlined and assessed for the most feasible and effective use of present and future space and the transfer of information and objects between sites. Study must be made of spatial relationships of acquisitions, accessions, preservation, conservation, exhibitions planning, development and maintenance, reference and research, and varied administrative and support activities. In effect, an overall logistical systems analysis must be made delineating the most efficient assemblies of activities on present and potential sites.

CONSTRUCTION
(Liquidation of Contract Authority)

1972 Appropriation.....	$ 5,597,000	1/
1973 Appropriation.....	$13,000,000	2/
1974 Estimate.....	$27,000,000	3/

The Act of August 12, 1946, established the National Air Museum as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. The Congress included provisions for selecting a site for a National Air Museum building to be located in the Nation's Capital. By the Act of September 6, 1958, the Congress designated a site for a building to be on the Mall from Fourth Street to Seventh Street, Independence Avenue to Jefferson Drive. Public Law 89-509 in 1966 authorized the construction of the National Air and Space Museum. At that time approved plans were developed for the building's construction at a cost of $40 million but actual appropriations and construction were held up by Southeast Asia military expenditures.

In order to keep the costs of this major new museum building at $40 million, the Smithsonian Institution requested and was appropriated $1,900,000 in FY 1972 to redesign this National Air and Space Museum. This new design was approved by the Commission of Fine Arts on May 17, 1972, and the National Capital Planning Commission on September 7, 1972. In FY 1973 $13,000,000 was appropriated for the National Air and Space Museum plus $27,000,000 in contract authority. It is requested that $27,000,000 be appropriated in FY 1974 to liquidate the balance of the contract authority.

Excavation for the building is well underway and the foundation work has been started. Bids have been awarded for the structural steel, marble, foundations, metal decks, electrical and mechanical systems, skylights, window walls, elevators, and roofing. By the spring of 1973 contracts for the entire project will have been awarded. This means, that except for a small reservation and a contingency fund, most of $41,900,000 will have been obligated. The project is now on schedule with expected substantial completion in late summer of 1975 ready for the installation of exhibits and a target opening date of July 4, 1976. Annual attendance of six million visitors is expected to this major new center of exhibition, exposition, and education in the history, science, and technology of man's air and space explorations.

1/ FY 1972 $3,697,000 was appropriated toward the liquidation of contract authority for the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden and $1,900,000 for planning the National Air and Space Museum.

2/ $40,000,000 was authorized in contract authority for the National Air and Space Museum of which $13,000,000 was appropriated.

3/ Liquidation of balance of contract authority.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Mrs. HANSEN. $3,850,000 is requested for construction improvements for the National Zoological Park. The master plan for the zoo was approved by the National Capital Planning Commission on September 7, 1972. These funds are requested to begin implementation of that plan. What are the total costs estimated for bringing the zoo into the conformance with the plan?

Mr. RIPLEY. I would like to ask Dr. Reed to testify to this point if I may, Madam Chairman, because he not only knows all about tigers but he knows all about master plans.

Mr. REED. May I present the master plan report as approved by the Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission? In answer to your question as to the total amount of moneys needed to bring the present zoo into conformance with the master plan at the present time, I would estimate that with the broad, schematic plans and very rough cost estimates that we now have, it would be about $80 million over a period of many years.

Mrs. HANSEN. How many years are involved?

Mr. REED. We are figuring 20 years on this. If we were appropriated a higher level of funds on annual increments, then we could build faster and it wouldn't cost so much to build in the end. We have had, as you know, 1 percent a month, 10 to 12 percent a year, cost construction inflation the past fews years. If we had continued our 10-year program that we started in 1961, we would be done now, and we wouldn't be looking to twenty years in the future.

Mr. MCKAY. Maybe you will be building it over again.

Mr. REED. I hope not, sir.

Mr. RIPLEY. Building cycles should be every 25 years I believe for a zoo, Mr. McKay, but unfortunately they are usually every 100 hundred years.

Mr. REED. It certainly seems to be that way and certainly by the time we get all the advice from the reviewing bodies we certainly build buildings that are going to last for a considerable time. The program that we presently have, as you know, through reprograming approved by this committee and the Senate subcommittee on appropriations is for three items. The rhino pens are coming along very nicely. Work is in progress on the second phase of the panda house and that also is coming along very nicely. There will be no overrun on either one of those. We insisted that construction costs be kept within the reprogramed amounts. The plans for remodeling the monkey and the Puma houses are about 80 percent complete now, and probably will go out to construction bid this summer sometime, probably June or July.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Mrs. HANSEN. Page 22 and 23 of the master plan report gives your construction outlook. Is this correct?

Mr. REED. This is a construction outlook. On any one of these designs and plans you have to make some sort of a cost projection. I personally didn't want to make a projection because we are committing ourselves to the future. This is the best that we could do figuring a long period of time. Some this timespan is due to the fact that we cannot build one object until another object is built. For instance, the site of the

miserable 1914 bear pens is where we are going to put a new primate exhibit for some of the smaller monkeys, but we can't do that until we move the bears. We can't move the bears until we move the dogs. We will have to play this game of musical chairs.

Mr. RIPLEY. Musical bears.

Mr. REED. And lions and monkeys and geese. We have got the most musical animals you ever saw. For 1976 obviously we cannot have the center of the zoo decimated by construction. So the construction being done at that time will be on the periphery of the zoo, not in the center of the zoo.

ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Yates wants to know the difference between a crocodile and an alligator. Will you enlighten him?

Mr. REED. Certainly. First of all we go back, this is a very old, old story. The alligator is found only in Southern United States and China, so anything else you run across any place else in the world is a crocodile.

Mr. YATES. That is the difference.

Mr. REED. That is the simplest difference for an old horse doctor like me. The basic difference shows in the webbing between the claws, the protuberance of nostrils and visibility of the teeth when the mouth is closed. The best way you can tell the difference is when an animal has its mouth shut. If you can see the fangs sticking up then it is a crocodile. If it has got its mouth closed and you can't see the teeth showing then it is an alligator. Regarding the location of the nostrils, the alligator has a smooth nose while the crocodile has one little periscope or protuberance for the nostrils.

Mr. YATES. No difference in size?

Mr. REED. Oh, yes a difference in size. There must be 24 or 25 different species of crocodiles? Some of them are about 3 feet long, the little dwarf crocodiles from Africa and then the salt water crocodile is over 25 feet long, much bigger than an alligator. Do come out to the zoo and I will show you the little one and big one and a couple inbetween.

Mr. YATES. Okay, I will be there.

Mr. RIPLEY. We would love to show you the pandas. We can show you the pandas if you come on your way to work some morning. We can have a quiet little showing before too many people are around. That is the best time to see them.

Mr. REED. They are most active early in the morning. Really they are a lot cuter than crocodiles.

Mr. YATES. How early?

Mr. REED. About 8:30 or earlier.

Mr. YATES. When are they the most active?

Mr. REED. Between 8:30 and about 9:30. They are fed at 9:30 in the morning. We usually turn them out about 8 and they play around in their yards. They are active, anticipating their meal. Usually they take a bath before they go in and have breakfast. Like all growing children after they have had their food they want to take a nap. So they sack out when all the people are coming, thousands of visitors coming to see the sleeping pandas.

I have had some very difficult letters to answer on that.

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF ZOO CONSTRUCTION

Mrs. HANSEN. You haven't given us the total cost yet of the zoo construction.

Mr. REED. We are anticipating the cost to be $70 million over a period of 20 years.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it going to be a larger sum any one particular year than another due to the type of construction?

Mr. REED. Yes, it will, particularly those years in which we are building some of the larger features. It is my hope that we can bring it up to a general level of funding of about $6 million a year. However, as you know, it must go through the Office of Management and Budget and other reviews before we can come to you and ask for an appropriation. I hope that we can keep it at about that level but it will vary from year to year due to items that are being constructed.

LARGE CAT EXHIBIT

Mrs. HANSEN. $3 million is requested for construction of a large cat exhibit. Is all the necessary planning completed for this project?

Mr. REED. It is not completed as yet. We have the plans here if you would care to see them. This is a set of the plans as we have them now. We are now into the final working drawings. We have the tentative plans. We know what it is going to look like.

Mrs. HANSEN. When will those be complete?

Mr. REED. They should be done sometime late this summer. Then through the General Services Administration we review the documents and issue the bids. We hope to be in construction by January or February of 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is $3 million the total cost for the cat exhibit?

Mr. REED. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why did you decide to proceed with this project first?

Mr. REED. Dr. Ripley and I agreed that the present lion house is the most miserable building that we have.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is the worst.

Mr. REED. It is the worst.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have had disease. It was built in 1890 and we felt that it was really the highest priority because these large cats are an enormous, popular attraction. People constantly are saying, "How can you keep these cats in this miserable place? How can you have these magnificent animals in such antiquated and miserable quarters?" Our answer is we have had this since 1890 and it was good enough in 1890, so we have been stuck with it.

Mr. MCKAY. How many cats do you have?

Mr. REED. At the present time we have about 15 cats, that is, lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, pumas and cheetahs, the larger size cats. There are about 17 of the smaller size cats, for example, bobcats.

Mr. MCKAY. What is the total cat population? Thirty-five?

Mr. REED. The total cat population is now 32 animals. I hope it fluctuates upwards by births.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have, of course, bred many lions and some tigers over these years and occasionally some of the smaller cats.

Mr. REED. I think our breeding record considering the rather old-fashioned inadequate quarters has been quite satisfactory. It is not what I personally would like to have, but then I am sure it will be much better when we have adequate quarters with cubbing dens, the isolation of the females, and with lots more space for the animals to exercise in.

PLANNING ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $620,000 is requested for planning of five structures at the zoo. Will construction funds be requested next year and what will be the total cost of these structures?

Mr. REED. At the present moment I am unable to tell you what the total cost for these structures will be based on the very preliminary plans that we now have; that is, we haven't got a cost estimate on these yet.

We will be requesting construction funds for some of these plans. What I feel we must do, is get our plans ahead of our construction requests, so that we have a solid set of plans. I want to be able to present to you complete documentation and say, "Here are the construction documents" instead of walking in and saying "Here are 80-percent complete plans," or tentatives.

Mrs. HANSEN. Have you been behind in your planning?

Mr. REED. The phasing of planning, construction, getting approvals, and appropriations has not always been on the same level at the same time. We want to get on a solid basis. This request for design money will help bring us into schedule.

Mrs. HANSEN. Of the projects listed in your justifications which are your high-priority items?

Mr. REED. My personal priority items for construction of those items we are requesting planning funds for would be enlarging the outside pens of the elephant house, and then the tentative plans for the primate exhibit.

The primate quarters are pretty miserable, small prison-cell type cages now. We want to get a tentative plan for the downstream of the valley of Rock Creek which will include flood control—as you know, we had Agnes last year which caused us quite a bit of trouble—the sheep and the goats, the primate quarters, and a tractor-train connecting pathway between that area and the Calvert Street and Connecticut Avenue corner which will be a block away from the subway. The connecting trainway will give our visitors an opportunity to come to the zoo from the subway with only a block's walk. Otherwise they have to walk 2,000 feet to get from the subway station to the pedestrian entrance of the zoo.

The other project, the birdhouse environs, including fixing small outside cages, of course, is very dear to my heart because I would like to get that outside area to be equal to the modernized inside area.

The proposed Harvard Street Restaurant is a facility for our visitors. This is certainly badly needed by the zoo. The present restaurant was built in 1941.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is this operated by a concessionaire?

Mr. REED. By a concessionaire; yes. It has returned to the Government over four times its original investment price.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record what the restaurant has returned to the Government.

Mr. REED. Certainly; I would be delighted to.

[The information follows:]

RECEIPTS FROM ZOO RESTAURANT

The receipts from the zoo restaurant from 1965 through 1972 amounted to $644,437.14. No records are currently available on the receipts from 1941 through 1964. The restaurant cost $75,000 to construct, so the return on this investment must be 10 times.

REPAIR AND RENOVATION FUNDS

Mr. REED. The $223,000 requested for repairs and renovation is a continuing requirement to keep the zoo going and to keep us from getting into the position of increasing deterioration where we were several years ago and still are to some extent.

We must maintain the plant. We must keep up roof and sidewalk repairs.

PARKING FACILITY

Mrs. HANSEN. The planning of the visitor parking and operation and maintenance structure is the last of your priorities? Is that correct?

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, you have asked me if this is the last of my priorities. As an animal man I am always going to put the priorities on the animals first. However, we are going to have to review all priorities when we have more of the plans developed to see where visitor parking fits into the total development.

As an animal man I want to take care of the animals. Dr. Ripley has to keep telling me I have to take care of visitors, too.

Mrs. HANSEN. Isn't the operation of the Metro going to change your automobile situation?

Mr. REED. I get so many different opinions. If you want to say Metro is going to help, you can get experts who say it will. If you want to say Metro isn't going to help you can get experts who say it isn't going to make any difference.

There is some debate as to whether people who will use the Metro for daily commuting will also use Metro for a weekend or holiday family outing to the zoo. This person may want to put the family in the car and take them to the zoo. I have no idea.

Really, I am in no position to judge how it is going to to affect us. I hope that it does help. I hope that people come to the zoo by Metro.

Mrs. HANSEN. Don't you think you should ask Metro for better statistics on this before you get into this section of your construction program?

Mr. REED. Madam Chairman, I will go again. Yes, I have been many times to Metro.

[The information follows:]

METRO

A request has been made to Metro for information on the numbers of visitors who can be expected to come to the zoo via Metro instead of by car. When their response is received a copy will be provided the committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. I think you should have a study on likely use of the Metro on, say, a Saturday and Sunday. I think you have to face the fact that the whole traffic pattern is going to change because of the transit and our current energy situation. If the transit is going to be successful it has to be operative on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. REED. I can say that the ultimate parking capability that our traffic consultants say that we will need is a good deal more than that which we are going to be able to furnish. We are not meeting what the traffic consultant says is the ultimate need.

We have reached a compromise to what we think will be satisfactory to the people for parking most of the time.

Mr. RIPLEY. If I could interject, Madam Chairman, one of the highest priorities to me with regard to this parking study is that if we can get this parking garage area we can rehabilitate 12 acres for the zoo. That is, we can make a net increase of 12 acres to the visitor and exhibit part of the zoo because it is now flattop with asphalt.

After all, we don't have an endless size zoo. It is only 165 acres.

Mr. REED. Of this 165 acres, there are about 20 acres that are going to be unusable because of the terrain.

Mr. RIPLEY. There are about 145 acres that can really be used for the zoo, so every 12 acres is a tremendous asset to us for the beauty and the landscaping, visitor use, and, of course, the animal exhibits.

PAID PARKING

Mr. MCDADE. The future parking at the underground garage, if you get that, is to be paid parking?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, and we are now hoping with the institution of paid parking to develop some revenue to help to start our kind of matching fund, as it were, for this.

Mr. MCDADE. What do you envision the future to be, an appropriation from this committee for a certain percentage of the costs of construction of the parking area and a match from revenues? Is that it?

Mr. RIPLEY. We do not have an estimate, but we want to try and help ourselves as much as we can. We really do.

Mr. MCDADE. Well, the reason I ask is of course as you know we have a GAO report in here on the parking facility at the Kennedy Center which was done not that way but through a bond issue and it is apparently never going to pay for itself and we just want to be, on all squares about where you are going to go and how much of the people's money is going to be required to do what you want to do.

Well, we will watch it. Thank you.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you intend to issue revenue bonds?

Mr. RIPLEY. We haven't made any decision on that about how to raise to this money for the parking.

Mrs. HANSEN. The first thing you have to have are your plans.

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes; that is correct.

Mrs. HANSEN. The revenue bond would depend on how many cars you are able to handle.

Mr. RIPLEY. We would study the possibility of writing that off.

REPAIRS TO ZOO FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. You are requesting $230,000 for repairs and renovations.

Mr. REED. That is right, such things as insulating the steam lines and extension of the steam tunnels, installation of heat exchangers in all buildings to convert from steam to hot water, roof replacements, repair of an old stone retaining wall, along the road going up to the administrative office, which is about ready to go out, and other miscellaneous repairs and improvements.

Mrs. HANSEN. As you perform your maintenance work, do you keep in mind what you expect to replace?

Mr. REED. Oh, yes. This is what we are working at right along. In fact there are some buildings that will not be touched, repaired, because we know we are going to replace them.

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF OTHER BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Mrs. HANSEN. $1,220,000 is requested for Restoration and Renovation of Buildings. This involves the Mount Hopkins, Arizona, Observatory road and power improvements; Silver Hill improvements; general building and facility repairs; National Museum of History and Technology library addition planning; Conservation-Analytical Laboratory space preparation, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute repairs and improvements; and Smithsonian Facilities Master Plan.

Please explain these projects for the committee.

MOUNT HOPKINS OBSERVATORY

Mr. BROOKS. I can speak to those projects, Madam Chairman.

Starting with the Mount Hopkins Observatory, Ariz., road and power improvements, we have made a beginning with the $220,000 that was appropriated to us by the Congress in the present year. In the case of the power improvements, the $300,000 that we are requesting for 1974 will complete the project of the major power renovation.

That is essentially a hookup with commercial power in that area. We are now using on-site generators. The road is a continuing requirement for which we are requesting $85,000 in addition to the $100,000 appropriated by the Congress to us in 1973. That work is proceeding satisfactorily.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the length of this section of the road?

Mr. BROOKS. The total road length, Madam Chairman, is between 15 and 17 miles. We are not doing it in increments of road but rather in terms of improving, moving forward and then improving sections of the road.

I have a photograph if you would like to see it.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is going to be the total cost?

Mr. BROOKS. We estimate the total cost of the road will be $800,000 over a period of approximately 5 years.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is a tremendously rugged mountain.

SILVER HILL PROJECT

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes. That is the first project.

What do you plan at Silver Hill?

Mr. BROOKS. At Silver Hill, Madam Chairman, the motivating factor is that we have learned since last year's hearing that we must move out of the building leased in Alexandria, building 3 on the Alexandria waterfront, in 1975.

We are seeking therefore $250,000 for approximately 20,000 to 30,000 square feet of space at Silver Hill which will partially accommodate the materials which we have to move out of building 3 in Alexandria.

Mrs. HANSEN. This is where you have been storing your National Air and Space Museum materials?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, we have several kinds of storage there.

Mrs. HANSEN. Will these materials go into the new Air and Space Museum?

Mr. RIPLEY. Some of them, but not all.

Mr. BROOKS. The collection space in the new Air and Space Museum is very limited. We are planning that primarily as a public access museum on the Mall, and Mr. Collins can speak to the collection space.

Mr. COLLINS. That is exactly right, Madam Chairman. Of our study collection, for example, only a small fraction of it will fit inside the new building so there would have been some overflow into building 3 in Alexandria. We are looking for alternate space for some of our items which will never make it into the Mall.

Mrs. HANSEN. In your new Air and Space Museum will you be rotating your exhibits?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes. We will have rotating exhibits, Madam Chairman.

Mr. MCDADE. Is this going to satisfy your requirements for space for housing artifacts for the Air and Space Museum?

Mr. COLLINS. We are never really satisfied, Mr. McDade. It is a step in the right direction.

Mr. BROOKS. They have made very substantial progress, Mr. McDade, in the last year or two with the money appropriated by this committee.

Mrs. HANSEN. How much additional money are you going to have to have beyond this request?

Mr. BROOKS. At Silver Hill, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mrs. BROOKS. We have no contemplated additional requirements of this kind. We do have, and this I speak to in connection with the master plan for Smithsonian facilities, a potential requirement for space which may be of a different kind and Silver Hill is one of the locations we are contemplating for that possibility. This would not be limited to the National Air and Space Museum's needs. It would be an institutionwide study of space requirements for collections and support activities.

GENERAL BUILDING AND FACILITY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Your request of $315,000 for general building and facility repairs and improvements is broken down as follows: The Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building, $50,000; the History and Tech-

nology Building, $50,000; Smithsonian Institution Building, $20,000; Freer Gallery of Art, $15,000; Natural History Building, $125,000; Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, $25,000; and the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, $30,000.

Do you want to review these projects for us briefly?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, Madam Chairman.

In general these projects break down into several categories. One of these is necessary repairs.

Mrs. HANSEN. Such as?

Mr. BROOKS. Such as the roof on the Fine Arts and Portrait Galleries Building, the roof at the Freer, sidewalk repair at the Smithsonian Institution Building, very much needed repairs at the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum which was, as you know, an old movie theater, and needs repairs for the comfort and safety of the public attending it, and repairs to facilities at the Chesapeake Bay Center such as the pier and the headquarters building.

Mrs. HANSEN. You plan some replacement on the dock.

Mr. BROOKS. Yes; the pier, Madam Chairman; and the Poplar Island bulwark work and cottage also. The repairs in total, Madam Chairman, account for $112,000 out of the $315,000. We also have a request here for certain improvements, mechanical improvements, in the building in the matter of fire control and air filtration. We consider fire control as a very high priority, both in the History and Technology Building and in the Natural History Building. This is a phased program initiated after the fire we had in one of the exhibit halls in History and Technology. We feel that the modern systems which are now available will be both safe as far as the exhibits are concerned and will also help to protect against this very real hazard.

The air filtration system, which is the other part of the Natural History Building request, is simply to prevent the present excessive accumulation of dust and dirt in the building by adding a second stage filter system, removing 85 percent of the dust instead of the present 25 percent.

Mr. MCDADE. Will you yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. MCDADE. What kind of a fire system are you going to have installed in the museum? What is the nature of it?

Mr. BROOKS. It will be basically a sprinkler system, Mr. McDade.

Mr. MCDADE. Based on heat?

Mr. BROOKS. It is based on two things, on heat and smoke detection devices. It is a fail-safe kind of system. We have been concerned about sprinkler systems because a sprinkler head can get broken accidentally and ruin exhibits.

The proposed system is not charged under this new concept until the smoke detection devices and the heat detection devices have sensed the danger.

The system then becomes charged and at a certain point it releases the water.

Mr. MCDADE. Do you have any kind of cost of square foot for your protection?

Mr. BROOKS. We do have those. We don't have them here.

Mr. MCDADE. Put it in the record.

93-397 O - 73 - 67

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.
[The information follows:]

COST OF FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS

The average cost per square foot of fire control systems currently being installed in Smithsonian buildings is $0.50 per square foot. This figure can be used for the National History Building and the Museum of History and Technology Building fire control systems requested in the fiscal year 1974 budget.

Mr. MCDADE. Thank you.
Thank you, Julia.
Mrs. HANSEN. Please proceed, Mr. Brooks.
Mr. BROOKS. Finally, we have under this same general category funds sought for improvements and additions to both public and staff space. The public space at the Fine Arts and Portrait Gallery is, of course, the interior courtyard, which is a handsome public space if it can be fixed up, and the public parking at the Chesapeake Bay Center is also included. Also we have funds budgeted for interior space for staff primarily in the Natural History Building at $60,000 for improving our ability to house our staff there properly.
That completes the general repairs.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY ADDITION

Mrs. HANSEN. What is going to be the total cost of your library space addition at the National Museum of History and Technology?
Mr. BROOKS. Can I ask Mr. Blitzer to speak to that?
Mr. BLITZER. The estimate that we have from the General Services Administration is $4 million. Based on that estimate, we asked you for $250,000 in fiscal 1973 for the architectural planning. We were given $150,000, and our request this year is simply for the other $100,000 to pay the original architect of the building.
Mrs. HANSEN. Will this complete the planning?
Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, this is to complete the planning of which we already have the first increment.
Mr. BLITZER. If I might add, we have had preliminary approval from the National Capital Planning Commission for this general concept.
Mr. MCDADE. Refresh my recollection. How is the construction to be accomplished?
Mr. BLITZER. It is to be on top of the History and Technology Building. The building now is five stories above ground. Around the edge of the roof there is a kind of false wall to hide a lot of machinery. The original architect has figured out that it will be possible to roof over part of that space and gain 30,000 or 40,000 very badly needed square feet without appreciably changing the appearance of the building at all.
Mr. MCDADE. Thank you.
Thank you, Julia.

CONSERVATION-ANALYTICAL LABORATORY SPACE IMPROVEMENTS

Mrs. HANSEN. An amount of $50,000 is requested for space improvements for the Conservation-Analytical Laboratory. Please explain this request, then cover the request for the Tropical Research Institute.

Mr. BROOKS. That is one of our most important repair and rehabilitation requests. It is, as you may recall, to match the request that Mr. Perrot spoke to on Thursday for additional staff.

In order to have the additional staff we must have additional space and this is a generally modest step toward meeting our very real and very major conservation requirements in the institution, an appropriation of $50,000.

On the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, we have a continuing requirement there for protection of the buildings against the tropical environment. An amount of $45,000 is sought for repairs and improvements.

Mrs. HANSEN. Are these wooden buildings?

Mr. BROOKS. Some of them are, yes, and they require constant protection. Some of them, the more recently built ones, are concrete block construction which do not require maintenance but we still have to maintain some of the older buildings.

FACILITIES MASTER PLAN

Mrs. HANSEN. Justify your request of $75,000 for your facilities master plan.

I am almost scared to let you loose with another master plan.

Mr. BROOKS. I would say, Madam Chairman, that the intent of this master plan, for which we are requesting $75,000, is going to be concentrated on the use of the facilities that we have. The Smithsonian now occupies about 3,700,000 feet in the Washington area, a very large amount of square feet for the operating budget that we have. It is our need, as we see it, to get the best possible use of out of these facilities.

Mrs. HANSEN. This could mean a readjustment of your space usage?

Mr. BROOKS. That is the intention, yes, ma'am. Such things as, can we use more compacted storage systems for our collections and what is the minimum requirement for construction? We have, for example, construction that costs $10 a square foot at Silver Hill. We have construction that costs $80 a square foot on the Mall. We want to be sure that we are having the appropriate kind of things in that construction for the cost of it, and that we are not housing items or functions in expensive areas that should be more properly devoted to public use.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

Mrs. HANSEN. $27 million is being requested to liquidate contract authority for the Air and Space Museum. How much of the $13 million appropriated in 1973 has been obligated?

Mr. COLLINS. About $12 million at the end of February, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. What is the unobligated balance expected for the end of 1973?

Mr. COLLINS. We do not expect any. The request for 1974 is to pay our anticipated business. This estimate comes from a GSA computer run. We estimate that we will need a minimum of $17 million in fiscal 1974.

Mrs. HANSEN. You don't need the full $27 million you are requesting?

Mr. COLLINS. No, we don't, Madam Chairman. We asked for the full $27 million at OMB's request as a more simplified bookkeeping system.

Mrs. HANSEN. So they can impound it?

Mr. COLLINS. No, no, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Nonsense.

Mr. COLLINS. In point of fact we do need $17 million to pay our bills.

SQUARE FOOT CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Mr. YATES. While you are waiting, may I ask him what kind of construction will require a cost of $80 a square foot?

Mr. BROOKS. That is our present estimate, Mr. Yates, for the Air and Space Museum.

Mr. YATES. Why so much? My good friend on my left says they are building a hospital which requires public money for a $35 a square foot. Why do you require $80 per square foot?

Mr. BROOKS. It is the type of public access space and the kind of construction that is required on the Mall, Mr. Yates. I would say that this is in line considering the escalation of construction costs, with the construction costs of the Museum of History and Technology, and with those of the Hirshhorn Museum.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record at this point what the escalation of construction costs have been in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, ma'am.

[The information follows:]

CONSTRUCTION COSTS ESCALATION

According to the BEOCKH Index, published by the American Appraisal Co. and considered the official construction industry guide, construction costs in the Washington Metropolitan area have escalated an average of 6.5 percent a year between the years 1965 and 1972. This yearly average of escalated costs has increased to 10.79 percent a year between 1969 and 1972.

Accordingly, if we were to build the Museum of History and Technology Building today instead of completing it in 1965, it would cost $58 million instead of under $36 million.

Mrs. HANSEN. This committee is beginning to have a very dismal view of construction in the District of Columbia because the costs have gone up so rapidly. I may say there is a wide differential in costs between Utah and the District of Columbia.

Mr. MCKAY. I would say there is. We could build two or three of those in Utah compared to here.

Mrs. HANSEN. What would be the effect on the construction program if only half of the $27 million were appropriated this year?

Mr. COLLINS. We would be in deep trouble, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Why would you be in deep trouble?

Mr. COLLINS. We need $17 million just to pay our bills in fiscal 1974. We would just grind to a halt toward the latter part of 1974 should less than that amount be provided.

Mr. YATES. It occurs to me that you just didn't answer my question as to why you need $80 a square foot.

Mrs. HANSEN. He didn't.

Mr. YATES. You just said this is what it costs here. Is that the only answer? Or is it a special kind of construction?

Mr. RIPLEY. I think there are a variety of reasons quite aside from any reasons that one can deduce or guess about as far as building in the District of Columbia.

One of the particular reasons is that this building has to go through many, many approvals in the process of being approved and that means the Commission of Fine Arts, for example, who may reject the plan, because it is not esthetically sufficiently good, or the National Capital Planning Commission who may reject the plan because it doesn't have some aspect of construction which they approve of under the codes of the District.

Mr. MCDADE. Don't all buildings face that in Washington?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes, they do, but, of course, our public buildings are again slightly different because they are in the area where they are considered to be the cynosure of all eyes so the Fine Arts Commission makes, I think, perhaps a particular effort to be sure that esthetically they are as pleasing as possible.

Mr. YATES. I am just listening. I know I am expressing a little shock and bewilderment but it is a staggering price.

Mr. RIPLEY. It is true.

It is true, second, that there are many areas in Washington from Connecticut Avenue down on to the Mall where you are building on top of a former riverine system, a system of creeks and brooks and rivers. In this area you have to make especially sure that your construction is weighted underground sufficiently to act as kind of pad on which to support the building to keep it, metaphorically speaking, from floating away because of this tremendous subsurface water.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is the Metro running into those situations in this area?

Mr. RIPLEY. I am not acquainted with that but I wouldn't be surprised.

And third, because we are a public building situated where we are, we have been requested, in fact required, to include parking as a component and this dates back to the 1950's when the first plans were prepared for this building. If we are going to put in parking this is always quite expensive.

COST OF PARKING

Mrs. HANSEN. What part of the $80 would you assign to parking?

Mr. RIPLEY. I don't know that we would have any breakout of that.

Mrs. HANSEN. The GSA should have some figures that you might insert in the record.

Mr. COLLINS. I would be delighted to.

[The information follows:]

COSTS OF GARAGE

As concerns the parking garage, we have been informed by the architect that a rough estimate of cost would be approximately $30 per sq ft. This figure is based on the construction of 270,000 sq ft of garage space at a total cost of $8 million.

OTHER COMPONENTS OF COSTS

Mrs. HANSEN. Public safety is one of the great problems in public buildings.

Mr. COLLINS. Another factor is the great high ceilings, Madam Chairman. We could divide our per foot cost in half by doubling the number of floors that we have in our building but it is simply not practical with something as large as the machines we intend to put inside the Air and Space Museum.

Mr. RIPLEY. These exhibit factors and the public visitation also add to it. It is not purely for ceremonial purposes.

Mr. YATES. Have the contracts been let yet?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Who is the contractor?

Mrs. HANSEN. He testified at length on this subject earlier.

Mr. RIPLEY. The Gilbane Company is the construction manager.

Mr. COLLINS. There are 23 separate contraction packages.

Mr. YATES. Will there be overruns?

Mr. COLLINS. No, there will not.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are on schedule?

Mr. RIPLEY. We are coming in under the budget quite satisfactorily so far.

Mr. MCDADE. It isn't really proper, is it, to compare the cost of this building because of the way it is designed and constructed and its purpose with a normal type of building?

Mr. RIPLEY. No, it is not. You could build an office building for a different figure per sq ft.

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record the factors that result in your costs being in this range.

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, Madam Chairman.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM COST FACTORS

The building will contain approximately 632,700 square feet of space which would put the square foot cost at an overall average of approximately $64.

This average, however, masks the differences in costs for constructing garage capacity within the building and costs for the balance of the structure. Garage costs are approximately $30 per square foot for 270,000 square feet, including pro rata share of common costs such as foundation, mechanical services, and so forth. The balance of the museum structure costs approximately $88 per square foot.

There are many reasons for this cost, probably the most significant being the nature of the building itself. It is 90 feet high with only three levels above ground and the three levels are not found throughout the building. In the three large glassed-in bay areas the museum will have only one level. As indicated earlier, these high ceilings are necessary for the exhibition of large air and space artifacts. Other important factors which affect costs can be found in the location of the project. Costs attendant upon construction on one of the public's most precious preserves exceed that for comparable structures in outlying locations. Disruption of the mall must be kept to an absolute minimum. Staging areas are smaller; and, consequently, transportation costs, somewhat greater. Importantly, also, the architectural qualities of the building must satisfy reviews by authorized bodies to guarantee that it will be consonant with the quality of the surrounding environs and public structures. Compromises in materials to reduce costs are not possible on such a site. Engineering and equipment costs are additional factors. The building must be capable of receiving millions of visitors each year. It must be able to provide for the feeding of visitors and for moving large numbers of people by elevator and escalator. It must contain equipment for the protection of the collections, as well as protection of the public. All of these extra, but necessary, items add to the cost.

It is difficult to compare costs of building construction accurately. If a comparison must be made, it must be made between buildings of similar use even though on less demanding sites. In an effort to make a comparison we have

checked the cost of several museum construction projects in other parts of the country and find that costs range from $94 per square foot for the Lehman Wing addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City to $50 per square foot for the Los Angeles County Museum.

MUSEUMS IN OTHER REGIONS

Mr. McKAY. Will you yield?

Mrs. HANSEN. Yes.

Mr. McKAY. Is there any particular reason why we have to have all the exhibits in Washington? Is there any reason why they couldn't be built in some other regions?

Mr. RIPLEY. This goes back perhaps to the statute incorporating the Smithsonian which said that there shall be an institution in Washington, D.C., for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. Over the years the Congress has supported the concept of public visitation and public exhibits, so this in effect incorporates that original legislation.

Mr. McKAY. You get an impaction of people; you are not going to be able to get the people in to see them. They all want to come and they seem to come at the same time. You have them all so compacted in this one area.

Mr. RIPLEY. In Washington, D.C.

Mr. McKAY. But as this expands you get an Air and Space Museum and the next thing you will get trams and trains.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have already, I think, a very healthy visitation in our temporary air and space building and in the Arts and Industries Building where the present air and space exhibits are.

Mrs. HANSEN. Do you contemplate in the future looking at some other area of the United States for certain specific exhibitions?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Regents have not encouraged us in this. They have felt that we should confine our exhibits to one principal location.

Mrs. HANSEN. Is it the feeling that you would be in competition with State museums?

Mr. RIPLEY. I don't think so much that as they just don't want the Smithsonian to get too big or to accept too many responsibilities to have to fund. We are constantly being asked to take on museums or other public exhibits and in general their attitude has been quite restrictive.

They felt that we should not take on too many additional responsibilities.

Mr. McDADE. How does that square with the building in New York City, for example, the Cooper-Hewitt?

Mr. RIPLEY. The Regents specifically voted in that case to take on the Cooper-Hewitt.

Mrs. HANSEN. In other words, this has to be by vote of the trustees?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is correct.

Mr. McDADE. Were they all donations?

Mr. RIPLEY. Yes. We didn't acquire them by purchase.

Mr. McDADE. So if you are offered something of interest to the museum, of course the Regents would look at it, too.

Mr. RIPLEY. We have turned down things in the past.

In the case of the State of Washington, for example, the Pacific Science Center asked if we would take over the tenantship of the building. The Regents were inclined to say that they did not want to even though it involved no cost to us.

COMPARATIVE COSTS FOR OTHER MUSEUMS

Mrs. HANSEN. Please insert in the record at this point comparisons of building costs of similar types of buildings in Los Angeles, Cleveland, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, et cetera?

Mr. RIPLEY. Many museums in other cities are conducting building programs right now. We will provide a listing.

[The information follows:]

COSTS OF MUSEUM CONSTRUCTION ACROSS THE NATION

The following are a few square-foot construction figures supplied by the director, or administrator, of a selected list of recent museums:

Los Angeles County Museum of Art, California: To include carpets and interior finish. Completion date indefinite	$50.00
Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Tex.: Completed 1972—Excluding all furnishings, carpets, etc	50.00
Detroit Institute of Arts, Detroit, Mich.:	
Wing completed 1971—Ready for occupancy	50.00
Wing completed 1966	38.00
Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indianapolis, Ind.: Completed 1970. Ready for occupancy	67.10
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.: Alteration and new construction completed 1972—Ready for occupancy	50.00
Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn.: New wing to old building; 1968–69	46.00
State Museum, Albany, N.Y.: Cost of whole building, including library—no way to separate museum part. To open 1974–75	75.00
New Orleans Museum of Art, New Orleans, La.; Average cost of three wings completed late 1971	40.00
Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: Estimated opening 1975	62.00
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City: Lehman Wing	94.00
Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio: Estimated $58. Finished for occupancy. Opened 1970–71	68.00
National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.: East building, now estimated to cost $44 million with total area 591,000 sq. ft., including underground connecting link. Completion 1976	74.40

MT. HOPKINS OBSERVATORY

Mrs. HANSEN. Does any member have a question at this point?

Mr. VEYSEY. Referring back to the Mt. Hopkins, Ariz.. Observatory, you refer to rapidly increasing observational potential there. What change is that?

Mr. RIPLEY. That is use of the instrumentation. Is that what you mean, Mr. Veysey?

Mr. VEYSEY. From your page D–5 you you are going to put in a power system and a road to match the rapidly increasing observational potential of the installation.

Mr. RIPLEY. By observation we mean the use of the instruments now there or being fabricated. We are constructing a multiminor telescope which will be completed and will require power and road access. Isn't that right, Dr. Challinor.

Mr. CHALLINOR. Yes. Using these photographs, pictures I might explain it a little more clearly.

As you come from the road the highest peak there is where we are putting the new instrument. Here is a view from the top of the hill down.

[Another picture.] Just above this peak where these buildings are now they are on a ridge. Back where this picture was taken from the very tip of the mountain, about 900 feet higher. That is where the multiple mirror telescope will be located.

Mr. VEYSEY. That multiple mirror telescope is what you refer to as the increased potential.

Mr. CHALLINOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. VEYSEY. What will that be?

Mr. CHALLINOR. This will be the third largest telescope in the world. It is the equivalent of a 176-inch optical telescope. We have taken six 72-inch mirrors and alined these to obtain the light gathering potential or a single large mirror.

It is an entirely new technique that will allow us to build a telescope of this size for about $4 million as opposed to conventional cost with a single lens of about $10 billion.

Mr. VEYSEY. That is in another appropriation someplace else?

Mr. CHALLINOR. This is under the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory budget request for construction funds, that we testified about earlier. The telescope itself is being fabricated with funds now in the Observatory's base.

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. HANSEN. Thank you.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

Please insert justification pages E–1 through E–29 in the record at this point.

[The pages follow:]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
"Salaries and Expenses"

Report of Obligations by Objects
(In thousands of dollars)

	1972 Actual	1973 Estimate	1974 Estimate	Increase '74 over '73
11 Personnel Compensation.....	28,969	31,994	34,639	2,645
12 Personnel Benefits.....	2,419	2,741	2,966	225
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	463	557	622	65
22 Transportation of Things....	241	233	287	54
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities.....	2,754	3,532	3,621	89
24 Printing and Reproduction...	761	736	856	120
25 Other Services.....	4,330	5,939	6,614	675
26 Supplies and Materials.....	1,741	1,979	2,537	558
31 Equipment.....	2,370	2,736	2,984	248
32 Lands and Structures.....	1	1	2	1
41 Grants.....	432	1,185	1,310	125
42 Insurance, Claims and Indemnities.....	2	...	...	...
Total Obligations.....	44,483	51,633	56,438	4,805
Lapsing.....	18	...	...	...
Total Appropriation.....	44,501	51,633	56,438	4,805

SMITHSONIAN VISITORS
(By fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Smithsonian Institution Building	Arts and Industries Building	Museum of Natural History	National Air & Space Building	Freer Gallery of Art	Museum of History & Technology	Fine Arts & Portrait Gallery	Renwick Gallery	Total[9]
1961	1,024,526	2,912,371	2,047,973	987,858	130,746	(1)	(3)	(10)	7,103,474
1962	1,222,112	3,471,050	2,113,053	1,986,319	130,597	(1)	(3)	(10)	8,923,131
1963	1,630,280	3,534,182	2,288,397	2,673,618	183,359	(1)	(3)	(10)	10,309,836
1964	1,311,061	2,457,243	2,512,306	1,854,186	168,625	2,509,774[1]	(3)	(10)	10,813,195[2]
1965	1,065,635	2,028,175	3,051,472	1,705,683	210,972	5,091,776	(3)	(10)	13,153,713
1966	870,010	1,746,715	2,988,006	1,494,922	222,089	4,829,112	(3)	(10)	12,150,854
1967	1,020,312	1,638,873	3,409,957	1,484,422	212,920	5,546,102	(3)	(10)	13,312,586[4]
1968	847,176[5]	1,344,622	3,257,957	1,123,698	169,533	4,750,023	30,888	(10)	11,523,897[7]
1969	275,259[5]	1,493,141[6]	2,916,749	1,225,959	179,374	4,174,071	166,177	(10)	10,430,730[8]
1970	[5]	2,557,155[6]	3,269,791	1,839,373	217,305	5,483,555	216,523	(10)	13,583,702
1971	681,255	1,985,732	3,456,755	1,337,445	190,425	5,955,128	194,468	(10)	13,801,208
1972	819,617	2,306,071	3,414,640	1,104,151	230,475	6,808,526	246,657	105,186	15,035,323

1/ Museum of History and Technology opened January 1964
2/ July-August 1964, certain Smithsonian Institution buildings were open 4:30 to 10 p.m. for the first time.
3/ National Collection of Fine Arts opened May 1968 and the National Portrait Gallery in October 1968.
4/ Reflects the significant decrease in visitors to the Nation's Capital in the first six months of CY 1968 due to unsettled local conditions.
5/ Building closed for renovation October 1968.
6/ Since the first display of the lunar sample in September 1969, visitors to this building have averaged approximately 270,000 per month.
7/ Fiscal year 1969 visitor totals represent the effect of local conditions in late 1968 on visitor attendance. During CY 1969, a total of 12,438,909 visitors came to the Smithsonian, an increase of 25 percent over CY 1968.
8/ Reflects a significant increase of 30 percent in visitors to the Smithsonian's Museums and Galleries.
9/ An additional 5,000,000 visitors to the National Zoological Park annually and 50,000 to the Anacostia Museum are excluded from these totals.
10/ Renwick Gallery opened January 1972.

SIGNIFICANT EXHIBITS, FISCAL YEAR 1972

The following are some of the permanent or temporary exhibits that were presented by the Smithsonian Institution during FY 1972.

Natural History Building

Our Restless Planet--Physical Geology
Insect Zoo

History and Technology Building

Graphic Arts
Monetary History

Smithsonian Institution Building

125th Anniversary Exhibit

Arts & Industries Building

Drugs
World War I Fighter Aircraft
Ballooning

Renwick Gallery of Art

Woodenworks
Pueblo Pottery: Zuni and Acoma
James Renwick in Washington
Glass of Frederick Carder
Design Is...
Toleware (Index of American Design)
Jack Lenor Larsen Retrospective
The Swedish Touch

Fine Arts and Portrait Gallery Building

Portraits of the American Stage; 1771-1971
If Elected...
The Art of John Held, Jr.: "The Roaring Twenties"
Washington from Bannekin to Douglass 1791-1870
Washington in the New Era - 1870-1970
Two American Painters: Fritz Scholder and T. C. Cannon
John Steuart Curry: Theme and Variations
Discover Graphics
Prints by Karl Schrag
Four Continents
Jennie Cell Paintings
Edith Gregor Halpert Memorial Foundation
J. Alden Weir, An American Printmaker

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum

Science: Man's Greatest Adventure
Accent 71
Evolution of a Community: Part I

Financial Report
FY 1972

It is a rare experience for educational and research institutions to have adequate funds to take care of all their pressing needs and promising opportunities for improvements and imaginative new projects. In this respect, the Smithsonian Institution is no different from its counterparts. Nevertheless, fiscal year 1972 was one from which the Institution may derive a degree of satisfaction from improvements on a number of budgetary fronts—many of these resulting from programs initiated in previous years.

Increased FY 1972 federal appropriations, which account for over three-quarters of our total financial support, moved toward easing accumulated research support shortages and also made possible additional services to our visitors and the start of certain important new research projects. Private unrestricted fund accounts, vital to the unique character of this Institution, showed a favorable balance between income and expenditures for the first time in five years. This welcome result followed introduction of improved accounting and budgeting methods, tighter control of expenditures, a gradual extension of fund-raising efforts, and modest improvement in a number of revenue-producing areas. In addition, increased donations for specific purposes and larger grant and contract awards also benefited the many projects covered by these restricted-purpose funds. New policies adopted this year with respect to the handling of investment funds of the Institution are expected to bring important benefits in future years.

Overall Sources and Application of Financial Support

Total support of the Institution from all sources for operating purposes approximated $62,700,000 in fiscal year 1972, compared with $52,800,000 in the previous year. In addition, $6,347,000 was received for construction projects, somewhat less than the $7,125,000 in FY 1971. Sources of support for the last four fiscal years 1969-1972 are shown below (in thousands):

	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
OPERATING FUNDS				
Federal appropriation				
Salaries and expenses	$29,150	$32,679	$36,895	$46,301
Special Foreign Currency Program	2,316	2,316	2,500	3,500
Subtotal	$31,466	$34,995	$39,395	$49,801
Research grants and contracts	11,624	10,825	9,312	8,088
Nonfederal funds:				
Gifts (excluding gifts to endowments)				
Restricted purpose	1,806	2,290	1,905	2,618
Unrestricted purpose	181	17	356	171
Income from endowment and current funds investment				
Restricted purpose	924	999	1,115	1,178
Unrestricted purpose	441	281	330	334
Miscellaneous	476	503	406	548
Total Operating Support	$46,918	$49,910	$52,819	$62,738
CONSTRUCTION FUNDS (Federal)				
National Zoological Park	$300	$600	$200	$200
National Air and Space Museum	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,900
Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum	2,000	3,500	5,200	3,697
Restoration and renovation of buildings	400	525	1,725	550
Total	$2,700	$4,625	$7,125	$6,347

It may be noted that in FY 1972 approximately 79 percent of the Institution's operating funds were supplied by federal appropriations, with an additional 13 percent coming in the form of research grants and contracts and only 8 percent being represented by private donations, investment income, and other miscellaneous nonfederal sources.

The application of these funds (with the exception of Special Foreign Currency Program funds and construction funds) in FY 1972 is indicated in Table 1, similar to the one provided for the first time in last year's annual report. Further detail on all of these funds follows.

TABLE 1.–*Source of applications of funds (in thousands) year ended 30 June 1972*

Funds	*Federal funds*	*Non-federal funds*				
		Total	*Unrestricted*		*Restricted*	*Grants and contracts*
			General	*Revenue producing*		
FUND BALANCES–1 July 1972.....	$ -0-	$ 3,773	$1,720	$ -0-	$1,762	$ 291
FUNDS PROVIDED						
Federal Appropriations	$46,301					
Investment Income ..		$ 1,512	$ 334	$ -	$1,178	$ -
Grants and Contracts .		7,847	-	-		$7,847
Gifts		2,789	26	145	2,618	-
Sales and Revenue ...		7,157	831	6,196	130	-
Less: Cost of Sales .		(4,838)	(813)	(3,999)	(26)	-
Other		565	219	104	242	-
Total Provided.	46,301	15,032	597	2,446	4,142	7,847
Total Available	46,301	18,805	2,317	2,446	5,904	8,138
FUNDS APPLIED						
Science:						
Environmental Science	1,110	975	62	-	204	709
Nat'l Museum of Nat. Hist.	5,679	1,205	20	-	250	935
National Zoological Park	3,827	46	1	-	6	39
Fort Pierce Bureau...	-	788	-	-	788	-
Science Information Exchange.....	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Smithsonian Astro. Observatory	2,653	4,880	1	-	124	4,755
Other Science	3,496	1,243	25	-	252	966
Total.....	18,365	9,137	109	-	1,624	7,404
History and Art:						
Nat'l Portrait Gallery .	924	42	4	-	38	-
Nat'l Collec. of Fine Arts	1,221	45	15	-	28	2
Freer Gallery	78	861	-	-	861	-
Nat'l Museum of Hist. and Tech.....	2,457	140	44	-	73	23
Other History and Art	1,605	740	3	-	633	104
Total.....	6,285	1,828	66	-	1,633	129
Public Service:						
Revenue Producing Activities						
Smithsonian Press	816	135	-	135	-	-
Performing Arts ..	265	593	-	179	28	386
Other	-	2,273	-	2,273	-	-
Anacostia Museum ..	206	141	29	-	97	15
Other	806	387	90	-	297	-
Total.....	2,093	3,529	119	2,587	422	401

TABLE 1.–*Source of applications of funds (in thousands) year ended 30 June 1972*–Continued

Funds	Federal funds	Non-federal funds				
		Total	Unrestricted		Restricted	Grants and contracts
			General	Revenue producing		
Museum Programs						
Libraries	864	51	50	-	1	-
Exhibits	3,105	76	-	-	76	-
Other Programs	1,912	9	9	-	-	-
Total	5,881	136	59	-	77	-
Buildings Management Dept.	$10,442					
Administration:	3,235	$2,643	$2,643	$ -	$ -	$ -
Overhead Recovered		(2,639)	(2,639)	-	-	-
Transfers for Designated Purposes		(717)	179	(141)	(909)	154
TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED	$46,301	$13,917	$ 536	$2,446	$2,847	$8,088
FUND BALANCES–30 June 1972	$ -0-	$ 4,888	$1,781	$ -0-	$3,057	$ 50

Federal Appropriated Funds

Operations (Salaries and Expenses).–As shown above in the tabulation of sources of support, Congress increased the Smithsonian's appropriation for regular operations by over $9,400,000 in FY 1972. Of this amount, however, $1,600,000 represented an appropriation for the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (Table 1) which had been funded since 1964 by grants from the National Science Foundation. Nearly $2,000,000 of the increase in appropriations, furthermore, was necessary merely to meet legislated increases in federal salaries. Continued inflationary cost increases for supplies and other services absorbed additional monies. Nevertheless, the remaining increase of more than $5,000,000 included provision for an important start on correcting the serious imbalance between professional research and curatorial efforts, on the one hand, and the level of technical support for these efforts, on the other. Such technical support had been eroded in previous years as the limited funds available had to be increasingly devoted to salaries of the professional

staff, leaving progressively lesser amounts for technicians, assistants, equipment, and supplies. Accessions of new or expanded collections meanwhile accentuated such needs. Increases in appropriations provided in FY 1972 were the first step toward elimination over a three-year period of these shortages in the National Museum of Natural History.

Similarly, a $500,000 increase for the National Zoological Park made possible improved veterinary treatment and research. An allowance of $600,000 was received to implement the program of the National Museum Act, authorized in 1970; of this amount, $200,000 was transferred by legislative requirement to the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. Other major benefits from increased Congressional support were directed toward the visiting public: funding of a major new exhibit, "The World of Living Things," provision for longer visitor hours for our Mall museums, the opening of the Renwick Gallery, and stepped-up preparations for the opening of the Hirshhorn Museum. Finally, $500,000 was provided for Smithsonian's share of a group effort to establish a new, large, low-cost, multi-mirror telescope which should represent a breakthrough in instrumentation of this type and lead to important new discoveries in astrophysics.

The division of the Institution's federal appropriations for operating purposes (excluding special Foreign Currency Program) in recent years, among its broad areas of services, has been as follows (in thousands):

	FY 1969	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*	*FY 1972*
Science	$10,467	$11,761	$13,495	$18,365*
History and Art	4,287	5,081	5,878	6,285
Public Service	1,159	1,445	1,442	2,093
Museum Programs	3,260	3,592	3,744	5,881
Administration	2,526	2,733	3,051	3,235
Building Maintenance	7,451	8,067	9,285	10,442
Total	$29,150	$32,679	$36,895	$46,301

*Includes $1,600,000 for the Science Information Exchange which had been funded since 1964 by grants from the National Science Foundation.

After allowance for the change in form of funding of the Science Information Exchange in FY 1972, the percentage share of each of the service areas has remained fairly constant in this four-year period, except that the combined share of Administration and Building Maintenance has fallen from 34 to 31 percent, with slight percentage increases in Science and Public Service.

93-397 O - 73 - 68

Special Foreign Currency Program.–Since 1966 the Smithsonian has been administering a program of grants benefiting more than 200 museums and universities in the United States in order that they may carry on research in certain foreign countries where blocked currency credits, usable only in those countries, are available to the United States in return for services previously provided. Annual appropriations to the Smithsonian from available blocked currency to fund such grants increased in FY 1972 from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000. Use of such grant monies in FY 1972 was as follows (in thousands):

	Archeology	*Systematic and environmental biology*	*Astrophysics and earth sciences*	*Museum programs*	*Grant administration*	*Total*
India	$ 374.8	$ 144.9	$ 22.8	$ 8.4	$ 4.6	$ 555.5
Israel.....	373.7	21.9	108.2	1.0	1.8	506.6
Morocco ..	6.2	63.0	-	1.3	-	70.5
Pakistan...	5.0	8.5	-	-	-	13.5
Poland....	51.4	8.0	3.2	4.6	-	67.2
Tunisia ...	135.1	355.7	9.1	.6	2.1	502.6
UAR-Egypt	511.2	31.0	111.9	3.7	1.6	659.4
Yugoslavia.	227.8	774.4	-	4.9	1.8	1008.9
Burma	.1	.1	-	-	-	.2
Total ..	$1685.3	$1407.5	$255.2	$24.5	$11.9	$3384.4*

*Unobligated balance of FY 1972 appropriation carried forward for use in FY 1973.

Construction.–From the tabulation of sources of support, it can be seen that Congress appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution in FY 1972, a total of $6,347,000 for construction purposes. Of this, $3,697,000 represented the final balance of the $15 million authorized by Congress for the Hirshhorn Museum construction, which is to be completed in FY 1973. In addition, $1,900,000 was granted to cover the planning and redesign of the new National Air and Space Museum on the Mall, construction of which was authorized in 1966. Another $750,000 was appropriated for completion of the Renwick Gallery renovation plus various relatively minor improvements elsewhere.

Research Grants and Contracts

An important part of the Institution's research work is funded by grants and contracts received from federal agencies. Following is a

tabulation (in thousands) of such grants and contracts in recent years, the data being expressed in terms of expenditures as being the most meaningful indicator of research activity funded by this means since the awards themselves are spread over varying and extended periods of time.

	FY 1969	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*	*FY 1972*
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare .	$ 272	$ 326	$ 297	$ 132
Department of Defense	1,667	1,086	843	916
National Aeronautics and Space Administration...	7,265	6,561	4,930	4,605
National Science Foundation	2,099	2,246	2,028	560
Other.....	321	606	1,214	1,875
Total	$11,624	$10,825	$9,312	$8,088

The decline in the total for FY 1972 compared with FY 1971 was caused entirely by the elimination in this past year of the National Science Foundation grant for the Science Information Exchange. In FY 72 Smithsonian took over the responsibility for the funding, as well as the management of, the Exchange with its $1,600,000 becoming a new separate Smithsonian federal appropriation rather than being received in the form of a contract. With this exception, there has been an increase in federal grants and contracts received during the past year.

It may be noted from Table 1, that the major recipient of grants and contracts is the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, with a total of $4,755,000 for FY 1972. Grants to the Observatory covered, among other things, work done on tracking of satellites, monitoring of stellar observations from the celescope satellite and experiments concerning continental drift. A large share of the remaining research grants and contracts went to the scientists of our National Museum of Natural History and the Office of Environmental Sciences covering a variety of studies from sources of endemic Asian diseases to analysis of the contents of areas of the oceans. Grants and contracts also extended beneficially the work of our Oceanographic Sorting Center, Tropical Research Center, and Division of Performing Arts. A major contract, received near the close of the fiscal year, will fund worldwide population studies by our Interdisciplinary Communications Program.

Private Trust Funds

As mentioned earlier, the largest part of the funding of the Institution comes from federal appropriations, augmented further by substantial

amounts of grants and contracts from federal agencies. Equally important in many ways, however, is the "private side" of the Institution, since, the Smithsonian derives its unique character in large part from this combination of Governmental and private support, permitting operating flexibility, nonpolitical objectivity, and greater attraction to its many private donors.

The resources for the Smithsonian private side are in the form of income from endowment funds, donations from foundations, corporations or individuals, and to a lesser extent, receipts from concessions and miscellaneous sources. In appraising these resources an important distinction must be made between income received for unrestricted as compared with restricted purposes. The largest share of both the investment and gift income is for specific (restricted) purposes, with only a regretably small unrestricted portion which can be directed to support Institutionally determined priority needs or promising program opportunities.

In fiscal year 1972 the private fund income, excluding gifts to endowment funds, for both restricted and unrestricted purposes totaled $4,849,000 as follows (in thousands):

	Unrestricted purposes	*Restricted purposes*	*Total*
Investments	$334	$1,178	$1,512
Gifts	171	2,618	2,789
Concessions and Miscellaneous	306	242	548
Total	$811	$4,038	$4,849

Not included in the above figures are the results of our revenue-producing activities, such as, the *Smithsonian* Magazine and museum shops, since on balance these activities do not yet produce net income although they are expected to do so in the future.

Unrestricted Private Funds.–The most significant fact about this important segment of the Smithsonian's financial affairs is that in FY 1972 a favorable balance was reestablished between income and expenditures. The gain of $61,000 was, of course, small, but it was achieved at a time when many educational institutions and museums are reporting serious financial losses. It was also achieved despite the continued rise in costs and pressing needs for greater services–factors that contributed heavily to the Smithsonian's own losses of private unrestricted funds in the previous four years.

As may be seen from these figures, the improvement in FY 1972 resulted principally from (1) control of administrative expenses and their recovery through proper charges to grants and contracts, revenue-producing activities, and other privately funded programs of the Institution, and (2) the nearly $400,000 reduction in the loss of our revenue-

	FY 1969	*FY 1970*	*FY 1971*	*FY 1972*
INCOME:				
Investment	$ 379*	$ 323	$ 334	$ 334
Gifts	181	18	304	26
Concession & Misc.	244	540	215	197
Total Income	804	881	853	557
EXPENDITURE:				
Admin. Expense	2,983	3,256	2,723	2,994
Less Admin. Recovery	2,390	2,435	2,254	2,639
Net Admin. Expense	593	821	469	355
Revenue Producing Activities				
Magazine	(70)	(472)	(209)	2
Shops	(25)	(28)	(80)	19
Press	(127)	(200)	(159)	(111)
Associates	57	(41)	10	74
Performing Arts	(60)	(167)	(78)	(50)
Other Activities	(231)	(133)	(18)	(75)
Total Activities	(456)	(1,041)	(534)	(141)
Total Expenditures	1,049	1,862	1,003	496
Net Gain (Loss)	(245)	(981)	(150)	61
Ending Balance	$2,851	$1,870	$1,720	$1,781

*In thousands.

producing activities. Together these two factors more than offset the absence in FY 1972 of a special one-time $300,000 gift for unrestricted purposes, which was so beneficial in FY 1971.

The gain of $61,000 in FY 1972 reversed the down-trend in the balance of our unrestricted funds and increased it slightly to $1,781,000 at 30 June 1972. This figure, however, is still well below a comfortable level for current working funds of the Institution. Intensive steps must be continued to rebuild this working capital by more than $1 million to at least the $2,851,000 figure existing at the end of 1969. More than $1 million of such working capital is required to support grant and contract work performed before payment is received, another $700,000 for investment in inventories, and at least $1 million more must be maintained for payrolls, accounts receivable, and cash fluctuations of a seasonal nature.

There is, however, reason to believe that improvement in this direction lies ahead. Our Development Office, together with the National Associates

Organization, is now working on a program which will hopefully produce an annual flow of donations and bequests from an increasingly large number of interested parties. Approximately $171,000 of gifts for unrestricted purposes were received in FY 1972 in addition to much larger grants, principally from foundations, for specifically designated purposes (see "Restricted Private Funds" below).

At the same time our revenue-producing enterprises show promise of producing significant income in the next several years to bolster our private resources. Additional data on the finances of these revenue-producing activities in FY 1972 are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	*Museum shops*	*Press**	*Maga-zine*	*Asso-ciates*	*Per-forming arts*	*Other***
Sales and Revenues . .	$6,196	$1,374	$127	$3,307	$872	$130	$386
Less Cost of Sales . . .	3,999	812	103	2,483	489	2	110
Gross Income. .	2,197	562	24	824	383	128	276
Gifts	145	-	-	-	145	-	-
Other Income	104	-	-	104	-	-	-
Total Income. .	2,446	562	24	928	528	128	276
Expenses	2,207	424	115	776	412	162	318
Income (loss) before charge for administrative costs	239	138	(91)	152	116	(34)	(42)
Less Administrative Costs	380	119	20	150	42	16	33
Net Income (loss) . .	$ (141)	$ 19	$(111)	$ 2	$ 74	$ (50)	$ (75)

*The privately funded activities of the Press as opposed to the federally supported publication of research papers.

**Includes Traveling Exhibitions, Belmont Conference Center, Photo Sales, and the "Commons" Restaurant.

In FY 1972 the *Smithsonian* Magazine again made excellent progress. Circulation increased from 275,000 at 30 June 1971 to 330,000 National Associate Members by 30 June 1972. Despite the unusual expenses related to the circulation-building efforts, financial results were greatly improved, registering $2,500 net income for the year compared with a loss of $209,000 in the previous year.

The Museum Shops showed a sharp 35 percent increase in volume this year. Financial results moved from previous losses to a gain of $19,000 and should show increasing gains in the future. Shop areas were expanded

and a new shop will open at the Renwick Gallery in mid-1972. Two sales exhibitions and increasing emphasis on offering educational items reflecting the various museum exhibits contributed to the progress of these auxiliary operations.

The closely related program of product development is now underway. If successful it should become an important element in improving the balance between private and federal resources of the Institution. Equally important, this program is directed toward spreading nationally the Smithsonian's educational efforts through the distribution by independent manufacturers of authenticated items related to our collections. Great care will be taken with this program to maintain strict standards of quality, authenticity, and good taste.

As may be noted from the preceding tabulation, two other activities, the Smithsonian Press and the Division of Performing Arts, have required subsidies from our private funds in recent years. These programs provide both educational and entertainment value, but strenuous efforts are being directed toward elimination of their financial losses while preserving their cultural values.

Restricted Private Funds.—Additions to "restricted" funds dedicated to specific purposes (exclusive of gifts to endowment funds) totaled $5,151,000 in FY 1972, but this included a special transfer of $612,000 from the principal of Endowment Fund No. 3, in part to allow completion of the renovation of the research vessel *Johnson* at Fort Pierce, and in part as an advance against FY 1973 operating funds for this bureau. Including this special transfer, $2,082,000 came from endowment funds, $2,618,000 from donations, and $451,000 from miscellaneous sources. The major bureaus and programs supported by these funds, together with their total related income and expenditures in FY 1972 were as follows (in thousands):

	Additions to funds						
Bureau	*Investment*	*Gifts*	*Misc.*	*Total*	*Deductions*	*Net increase (decrease)*	*Ending fund balances*
Freer Gallery....	$ 679	$ 7	$ 84	$ 770	$ 861	$ (91)	$ 120
Fort Pierce.....	1,012*	-	5	1,017	788	229	484
CBCES Land Program.....	-	360	58	418	392	26	158
Cooper Hewitt–Operating....	32	128	15	175	234	(59)	243
Cooper Hewitt–Renovation...		792		792	20	772	806
Reading is Fundamental.....		296		296	293	3	65

Anacostia Museum		63		63	97	(34)	26
Archives of American Art.....	4	40	99	143	126	17	86
Subtotal..	1,727	1,686	261	3,674	2,811	863	1,988
Other Restricted Funds.....	355	932	190	1,477	1,045	432	1,068
Total.....	$2,082	$2,618	$451	$5,151	$3,856	$1,295	$3,056

*Including $612 special transfer from principal of Endowment Fund No. 3.

The Freer Gallery is largely supported by income from endowment funds originally provided for this purpose by Charles Freer at the time of the construction of the Gallery; it also receives some federal support. Inflationary cost increases of recent years have made it increasingly difficult to operate within available income.

The Fort Pierce, Florida, oceanographic facility is supported entirely by income from Endowment Fund No. 3, donated to the Smithsonian for this purpose during the past two years. The Center's expenditures have been principally for research operations of the Center's oceanographic submersible, the *Johnson-Sea-Link*, and for renovation of the tender ship, *R/V Johnson*. These renovations, to be completed in September 1972, caused FY 1972 expenditures to exceed available endowment fund income, necessitating a one-time withdrawal of funds in FY 1972 for this purpose from the principal of the endowment fund itself.

Two important new gifts in support of the Chesapeake Bay Center's land acquisition program were received during this year—$200,000 from the Richard King Mellon Foundation and $120,000 from The Scaife Family of Pittsburgh. These gifts made possible the repayment of a $175,000 loan previously incurred for land purchases, as well as the purchase of an additional parcel of land, and brought to $1,669,000 the total thus far received for this project. Most of the major plots of land have now been obtained and negotiations are in progress for the remaining areas. Substantial additional sums will still be required to complete payments for these acquisitions.

The planned renovation of the Carnegie Mansion in New York City to house the Cooper-Hewitt Museum was launched in a most encouraging way in December 1971 by a grant of $500,000 from the A. W. Mellon Foundation. Nearly $300,000 more of renovation funds has also been received from other sources. In addition, gifts totaling $128,000 were received during the year toward the operating programs of the Museum. This Museum will need greater financial support for both purposes in future years.

The Reading Is Fundamental Program, initiated by Mrs. Robert S. McNamara and now operated in association with the Smithsonian, has

been generously supported by the Ford Foundation, and the program has now been awarded a new grant from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation totaling $1,130,000 over a three-year period. This should enable R.I.F. to become self-sustaining thereafter.

A complete list of donors for FY 1972 is included at the end of this financial report.

Endowment Funds.—The Smithsonian endowment funds are handled in three separate investment accounts, namely, the Freer Fund, dedicated entirely to the operation of the Freer Gallery of Art; Endowment Fund No. 3, devoted entirely to oceanographic research; and the Consolidated Fund in which all other endowment and similar funds of the Institution are pooled for common investment although maintained separately for accounting and administrative purposes. A listing of individual funds included in our Consolidated Fund and their related book values, market values, net income and unexpended income balances are set forth in Table 2.

The growth of these endowment funds in recent years is shown in the following comparison of their market values at intervals since 1960 (in thousands):

	30 June 1960	*30 June 1965*	*30 June 1970*	*30 June 1971*	*30 June 1972*
Freer Fund	$13,389	$17,276	$14,987	$18,805	$21,973
Endowment Fund No. 3	-	-	5,433	12,331	14,641
Consolidated Fund....	4,498	7,853	8,998	11,470	13,287
Total	$17,887	$25,129	$29,418	$42,606	$49,901

Of the $32,014,000 total increase from 30 June 1960 to 30 June 1972, $7,354,000 of Endowment Fund No. 3 and $6,277,000 of Consolidated Fund was the result of additions from donations and reinvestment of income and the remaining $18,383,000 represented an increase in the market values of securities. During the year ended 30 June 1972, net additions of new funds to the Consolidated Fund equaled $131,000, while a net amount of $891,000 was transferred from Endowment Fund No. 3 to current operating accounts; market appreciation of total funds in this year amount to $8,055,000.

Effective 1 July 1971, management of these funds were distributed among three different investment managers with performance being monitored closely by the Investment Policy Committee and the Treasurer. The results achieved thus far have substantially exceeded the average rise in stock values in the 12-month period to 30 June 1972. A breakdown of

TABLE 2.—*Consolidated fund, 30 June 1972*

Funds participating in pool	*Principal*		*Income*	
	Book value	*Market value*	*Net income 1972*	*Unexpended balance*
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS...	$4,320,791	$5,020,577	$196,411	$ –
RESTRICTED FUNDS:				
Abbott, William L.....	196,791	248,895	9,029	2,261
Archives of American Art....	22,107	26,365	1,245	–
Armstrong, Edwin James....	3,561	3,849	134	–
Arthur, James.....	63,649	96,774	4,571	8,409
Bacon, Virginia Purdy.....	173,040	194,248	7,046	13,643
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	58,394	86,506	4,086	1,342
Barney, Alice Pike	45,647	69,349	3,276	3,025
Barstow, Frederic D.	1,887	2,383	86	1,601
Batchelor, Emma E.....	63,205	69,231	2,411	117
Becker, George F.....	297,170	336,207	12,196	23,987
Brown, Roland W.....	52,090	66,140	3,124	3,334
Canfield, Frederick A.....	60,592	106,623	5,037	1,742
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	23,661	29,985	1,088	51
Chamberlain, Frances Lea ...	44,817	68,092	3,217	7,283
Cooper, G. Arthur, Curator's Fund.....	2,067	2,201	73	–
Cooper-Hewitt Museum.....	156,010	165,160	7,178	40,596
Division of Mammals Curator Fund.....	3,419	3,955	183	1,194
Division of Reptiles Curator Fund.....	552	668	32	79
Drake, Carl J.....	275,890	303,741	13,830	14,690
Dykes, Charles	81,283	102,933	3,734	3,707
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	17,299	26,273	1,241	8,836
Guggenheim, David and Florence.....	191,619	191,971	8,178	–
Hanson, Martin Gustav & Caroline Runice	16,784	21,255	771	11,045
Hillyer, Virgil.....	12,409	15,724	570	6,461
Hitchcock, Albert S.....	2,510	3,877	183	651
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie.....	97,214	120,480	5,691	4,081
Hughes, Bruce.....	30,462	46,337	2,189	21,092
Johnson, E. R. Fenimore....	15,404	15,737	571	3,380
Kellogg, Remington, Memorial	23,697	24,661	750	393
Lindsey, Jessie H.....	595	681	32	210
Loeb, Morris	164,803	210,802	7,647	361
Long, Annette E. and Edith C.	864	1,349	64	358
Lyons, Marcus Ward.....	8,261	8,497	308	–
Maxwell, Mary E.....	31,215	47,477	2,243	20,830
Myer, Catherine Walden.....	38,147	48,313	1,753	5,243
Nelson, Edward William.....	37,955	53,764	2,540	798
Noyes, Frank B.....	1,828	2,435	88	1,028
Pell, Cornelia Livingston	14,007	17,836	647	7,766
Petrocelli, Joseph Memorial..	11,796	18,009	851	7,351
Rathbun, Richard Memorial..	20,094	25,555	927	9,220
Ramsey, Admiral and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton.....	516,264	537,382	19,414	61,730
Reid, Addison T.....	33,581	42,523	1,543	248
Roebling Collection.....	192,112	290,428	13,719	2,546

TABLE 2.–*Consolidated fund, 30 June 1972*–Continued

Funds participating in pool	*Principal*		*Income*	
	Book value	*Market value*	*Net income 1972*	*Unexpended balance*
Roebling Solar Research	$46,823	$54,944	$1,993	$ –
Rollins, Miriam and William	288,488	390,434	18,016	9,472
Smithsonian Agency Account	135,939	136,876	3,805	–
Sprague, Joseph White	2,118,369	2,349,087	108,398	27,162
Springer, Frank	28,541	43,338	2,047	18,866
Stevenson, John A.	9,665	11,774	556	211
Strong, Julia D.	18,888	24,014	871	2,495
T.F.H. Publications, Inc.	8,349	7,733	280	10,847
Walcott, Charles D.	184,921	244,216	11,270	1,838
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux	732,340	1,111,955	52,526	14,141
Walcott Botanical Publications	92,223	134,887	6,372	–
Zerbee, Francis Brinckle	1,510	2,279	108	1,544
Total Restricted Funds	$6,770,814	$8,266,208	$359,838	$387,267
Total Consolidated Fund	$11,091,605	$13,286,785	$556,249	$387,267

the three endowment funds as of 30 June 1972, showing types of investments held, with related book and market values, is given in Table 3. A listing of the individual investments held in the various endowment funds may be obtained upon request to the Treasurer of the Institution.

Much attention has been given to the management of the Institution's endowment funds during the past three years. In addition to the steps taken by the Board of Regents in FY 1971 to establish the Investment Policy Committee and, upon its recommendation, to appoint new investment managers with full discretion for the investment of the funds (subject to broad policies established by the Board and to prompt reporting of transactions), we have been investigating for some time the desirability of adopting "Total Return" as the investment goal of all of our endowment funds. Briefly, this concept of investment management is in two parts: first, it establishes maximum total return (interest and dividend income plus appreciation in market values), without assuming an inappropriate degree of risk, as the investment management goal; second, it provides that the income to be derived from the endowment funds, in lieu of interest and dividends received by the fund in that year, shall be a prudent amount determined in relation to the value of the funds, taking into account both present and future needs of the Institution. The purpose

TABLE 3.–*Endowment and similar funds summary of investments and other assets as of 30 June 1972*

Funds	*Book value*	*Market value*
INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS		
Freer Fund:		
Cash	198,100	198,100
Bonds	4,220,980	4,317,963
Convertible bonds	3,656,150	4,004,940
Convertible preferred stock	671,577	783,305
Common stocks	6,700,314	12,668,632
Total	15,447,121	21,972,940
Consolidated Funds:		
Cash	657,754	657,754
Bonds	3,500,791	3,499,813
Convertible bonds	396,092	502,125
Convertible preferred stock	247,581	164,000
Common stocks	6,289,387	8,463,093
Total	11,091,605	13,286,785
Endowment Fund No. 3:		
Cash	443,234	443,234
Bonds	163,123	175,773
Common stocks	6,414,077	14,021,797
Total	7,020,434	14,640,804
Miscellaneous:		
Bonds	10,064	9,875
Common stocks	3,321	18,402
Total	13,385	28,277
Total investment accounts	33,572,545	49,928,806
Other Accounts:		
Notes receivable	95,316	95,316
Loan to U.S. Treasury in perpetuity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total other accounts	1,095,316	1,095,316
Total Endowment and Similar Fund Balances	34,667,861	51,024,122

of the policy is to allow investment in the most attractive securities from the point of view of expected total investment return without the need to restrict them to those providing higher current yields.

With the agreement of the Board of Regents, this policy has been followed during the past year for "quasi-endowment" funds (namely those in which the principal, as well as interest and dividend, yields may be used for the purposes specified), a course of action now followed by many

leading universities since adoption of the policy was first recommended by a study financed by the Ford Foundation. More recently, the Institution has received from the Washington firm of Covington & Burling a strong legal opinion supporting its use of the Total Return policy for true endowment funds as well as quasi-endowment funds. Based upon this opinion and upon the recommendation of our Investment Policy Committee, the Board of Regents, in May 1972, authorized adoption of the Maximum Total Return policy as the goal for all of our endowment funds. It is believed that this policy, which also has the full support of our three investment managers, will enable our endowment funds to show an improved record in future years.

The Board of Regents also approved the recommendation of the Investment Policy Committee that the prudent amount of income to be derived from the endowment funds should be 4½ percent annually based upon the moving five-year average market values of each of the funds. Insofar as income is concerned, there will be little immediate effect on any of the funds except the Freer Fund; endowment income to the Freer Gallery will increase immediately by over $100,000 per year and bring beneficial relief to that gallery in keeping abreast of its expenditure requirements.

Accounting and Auditing.—As mentioned earlier the improved financial results in FY 1972 were aided in no small measure by beneficial changes in accounting and budgeting procedures and reports instituted by our Accounting, Budgeting and Grant Administration offices over the past two or three years. The control budgets, reporting of monthly operations, and regular monthly financial review meetings, combined with increased participation in the planning and budgeting process at bureau and administrative levels have all served to clarify the Institution's basically complex financial affairs. Increasing use of computer program aids is a part of these efforts. Appreciation is expressed herewith to the staffs of these offices for their initiative shown in this important work.

Private side finances of the Institution are annually audited in full by independent public accountants; their report for FY 1972 on following pages includes comparative balance sheets and a statement of changes in balances in all the various funds. Grant and contract monies received from federal agencies are audited annually by the Defense Contract Audit Agency. Audits of federally appropriated funds, as well as portions of the Institution's non-federal funds, are conducted regularly by our own internal audit staff, and from time to time by the General Accounting Office. Special Foreign Currency grants are also audited by the internal auditing staff aided by foreign independent accountants, and in some cases by the audit staff of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Donors to the Smithsonian

The Smithsonian Institution gratefully acknowledges gifts and bequests received during fiscal year 1972 from the following:

$100,000 or more:

The Ford Foundation
Mrs. Enid A. Haupt
International Business Machines Corporation
The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
Richard King Mellon Foundation
Scaife Family Charitable Trusts

$10,000 or more:

American Federation of Information Processing Society
American Law Institute
Anonymous
Archives of American Art Trustees
Barra Foundation, Inc.
Battelle Memorial Institute
Mrs. W. Vincent Astor
The Morris & Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation
Carnegie Corporation of New York
Celanese Corporation
The Charron Foundation
Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, Inc.
The Commonwealth Fund
Doubleday Communication Corporation
Mrs. Lionel C. Epstein
Estate of Susan Dwight Bliss
Ford Motor Company
The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation
Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Hawkes
Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Ittleson Family Foundation
The J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc.
Mrs. Remington Kellogg
Samuel H. Kress Foundation
Miles Laboratories
Mobil Foundation, Inc.
National Geographic Society
The Nature Conservatory
New York State Council on the Arts
Edward John Noble Foundation
Phillip Morris Incorporated
Radio Corporation of America
Laurance S. Rockefeller
Sears, Roebuck and Company
The Stans Foundation
Hattie M. Strong Foundation
Mr. & Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor III
Tupper Foundation
van Ameringen Foundation, Inc.
Washington Planetarium and Space Center
Xerox Corporation

$1,000 or more:

Alcoa Foundation
American Conservation Association
American Society of Civil Engineers
Anonymous
Antiquariaat Junk
Arkville E. R. P. F.
Mrs. Hester M. Ayers
Mrs. Frederic C. Bartlett
Mrs. Leon Barzin
The Bass Foundation
The Beal Foundation
Mr. David P. Becker
Borg Warner Co.
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
Mrs. George R. Brewer
The Brown Foundation, Inc.
Mr. John Nicholas Brown
Mr. David Bruce
Brunschwig & Fils, Inc.
The Bunker Foundation, Inc.

$1,000 or more–Cont.

Mr. Wiley N. Caldwell
Caterpillar Tractor Co.
The Chesapeake Bay Foundation
Coca-Cola U.S.A.
Dr. Harold J. Coolidge
Cooper-Hewitt Museum Building Games
Mr. Julien Cornell
Mr. John A. Corron
Dr. William H. Crocker
Dart Industries, Inc.
John Deere Foundation
Dodge Foundation
Dow Chemical Co.
Dr. William L. Elkins
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred U. Elser, Jr.
Entomological Society of America
Dr. Clifford Evans
Mr. Joseph I. Ferguson
Mr. S. S. Forrest, Jr.
Fort Worth Zoo Association
Mrs. Edith Hebold Freidberg
Mr. Charles H. Frey
General Telephone & Electronics Foundation
George Washington University
Dr. Gordon D. Gibson
The Lillian Gish Foundation, Inc.
William Glackens Exhibition
Mr. Alfred C. Glassell, Jr.
Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt
Mrs. Lloyd P. Griscom
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Haas, Jr.
Marian Hagu Estate
Hamilton Standard & United Aircraft Corp.
Dr. J. Hasinger
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Hill, Jr.
Susan Morse Hilles Agency
Humble Oil Company
Imperial Embassy of Iran
Industrial Designers Society of America
Institute for Psychiatry & Foreign Affairs
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.
The Iran Foundation, Inc.
Johns Hopkins University
The Kiplinger Foundation, Inc.
Mr. Harold F. Linder
Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh
The Link Foundation
George Little Memorial Foundation, Inc.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mr. Devereaux F. McCatchey
Mr. Robert L. McNeil
Mrs. Louden Mellen
Melville Shoe Co.
Merck & Company
Miss Ethel Merman
Ingram Merrill Foundation Trust
University of Michigan
Mrs. Irene Morden
Eugene & Agnes E. Meyer Foundation
National Capital Parks
National Council on Arts
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Park Service
State of New York
New York Zoological Society
Richard Nixon Foundation
The Tai Ping Foundation, Inc.
Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post
William Randolph Hearst Foundation
Reader's Digest
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Mrs. John D. Rockefeller IV
Mrs. Dorothy F. Rodgers
Clara Louise Safford Estate
Mr. Bert Sager
Salt Lake City Tribune
Dr. Seuss Foundation
Mrs. Arthur L. Shipman, Sr.
Sidney Printing & Publishing Co.
Mr. Robert Hilton Smith
The Stanley Works
Summerhill Foundation
The Allie L. Sylvester Foundation
E. V. Thaw & Co.
Mr. Joseph A. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. Edgar J. Thompson
Mrs. John Tishman
Marcia Brady Tucker Foundation, Inc.
Mrs. Hildegarde G. van Roijen
Mr. Dewitt Wallace
Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Ellen Bayard Weedon Foundation
Wildenstein & Co., Inc.
Youth Friends Association, Inc.
Mr. Harry W. Zichtermann

$500 or more:

Mr. & Mrs. John W. Auchincloss
The Lily Auchincloss Foundation
Miss Isabell Allen
Allied Chemical Foundation
American Geophysical Union
Mr. & Mrs. B. V. Ayers
Mr. & Mrs. George Bashlow
Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Baskin
Mr. & Mrs. Roger K. Becker
Bell & Howell Foundation
Ms. Barbara Berry
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Bissell
Mr. Edwin Caplin
Mr. & Mrs. Robert G. Cleveland
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Clocker
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard H. Cohan
Mr. R. G. Conley
Mr. Richmond A. Day
Mr. & Mrs. Bern Dibner
Mr. L. Gordon Fiske
Mr. Blanton Fortson, Jr.
Mr. Herb Glass
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Griffin
Mr. Frederick Haupt III
Mr. John Jago
Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Lainson
Mrs. Cazenove Lee
Mr. & Mrs. Steward W. Livermore
James A. MacDonald Foundation
The Magnavox Foundation, Incorporated
University of Maine
Mr. Morton D. May
Dr. & Mrs. George Morrice
Mr. & Mrs. James Duncan Munro
Newark Museum Association
Nickerson Charitable Fund
Mr. & Mrs. Nottin
Mr. & Mrs. Nelson R. Nottingham
Louise L. Ottinger Foundation
Paccar Foundation
Mr. Vito A. Passeno
Dr. & Mrs. F. Lee Porter
Mr. M. P. Potamkin
Mrs. Augustus Riggs IV
Mrs. Nedenia H. Robertson
Mr. D. H. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. Howard F. Ross
Helena Rubinstein Foundation, Inc.
Dr. Peter S. Scott
Mr. Robert W. Shackleton
Mr. Arthur L. Shipman, Sr.
Shure Brothers, Inc.
Mr. & Mrs. Montgomery M. Smith
E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc.
Miss Marilyn L. Steinbright
Mr. & Mrs. Harry N. Stevens
Stroheim & Romann
Tote-Em-Zoo
Tucson Gem & Mineral Society
UNESCO
Colonel & Mrs. Julius Wadsworth
Mr. Robert W. Wallick
Mr. Jay N. Whipple, Jr.
Mrs. Ben White
Mr. Sargent White
Whitney Museum of American Art
Mr. Alanson Willcox
Womens Committee of the Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. Rose Saul Zalles

We also gratefully acknowledge other contributions in the amount of $141,749.00 received from 1,196 persons during 1972.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

The Board of Regents
Smithsonian Institution:

We have examined the balance sheet of private funds of Smithsonian Institution as of 30 June 1972 and the related statement of changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Such statements do not include the account of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, nor other departments, bureaus and operations administered by the Institution under federal appropriations. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

As explained in note 1 of the notes to financial statements, the Institution has consistently followed the practice of reflecting in its financial statements as fixed assets only museum shops and computer equipment and other fixed assets acquired through gift or through use of gift funds. Generally accepted accounting principles for non-profit organizations require the recording of all fixed assets in the financial statements.

In our opinion, except for the method as discussed in the preceding paragraph, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of changes in fund balance of private funds present fairly the financial position of Smithsonian Institution at 30 June 1972, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

29 August 1972

93-397 O - pt. 2 - 73 - 69

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BALANCE SHEET OF PRIVATE FUNDS 30 JUNE 1972

(With comparative figures for 1971) (Note 1)

Assets

	1972	*1971*
CURRENT FUNDS:		
Cash:		
In U.S. Treasury	$ 172,821	$ 413,857
In banks and on hand	290,917	155,997
Total Cash	463,738	569,854
Investments - at cost (market value $49,530; $2,735,996 in 1971)	4,186,224	2,868,032
Receivables:		
Accounts	774,332	774,722
Advances - travel and other	160,106	194,835
Reimbursements - grants and contracts	986,797	1,369,306
	1,921,235	2,338,863
Inventories at lower of cost or net realizable value	567,210	522,908
Prepaid expense	114,047	116,988
Deferred magazine expenses (note 2)	749,226	404,472
Equipment (less accumulated depreciation of $189,804; $71,636 in 1971) (note 1 and 3)	408,211	521,325
Total Current Funds	$ 8,409,891	$ 7,342,442
ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS:		
Cash	$ 1,299,088	$ 165,033
Notes receivable	95,316	96,663
Investments - at cost: (market value $48,629,718; $42,467,439 in 1971)	32,273,457	31,288,633
Loan to U.S. Treasury in perpetuity	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Endowment and Similar Funds	$34,667,861	$32,550,329
REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION FUNDS:		
Real estate at cost or appraised value at date of gift (note 1)	$ 2,326,956	$ 2,176,219
Total Real Estate Acquisition Funds	$ 2,326,956	$ 2,176,219

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BALANCE SHEET OF PRIVATE FUNDS 30 JUNE 1972

(With comparative figures for 1971) (Note 1)

Liabilities and Fund Balances

	1972	*1971*
CURRENT FUNDS:		
Notes payable (note 3)	$ 383,691	$ 654,613
Accounts payable	421,213	814,581
Accrued liabilities	669,065	570,068
Deferred income:		
Magazine subscriptions	1,931,311	1,400,926
Other	117,019	130,249
Total Liabilities	3,522,299	3,570,437
Fund balances:		
Unrestricted	1,781,105	1,719,657
Restricted:		
Unexpended income from endowments	550,580	651,889
Grants and Contracts	50,001	290,741
Gifts	2,505,906	1,109,718
Total Fund Balances	4,887,592	3,772,005
Total Current Funds	$ 8,409,891	$ 7,342,442
ENDOWMENT AND SIMILAR FUNDS:		
Fund balances:		
Endowment funds	$29,320,809	$27,391,201
Funds functioning as endowments	5,347,052	5,159,128
Total Endowment and Similar Funds	$34,667,861	$32,550,329
REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION FUNDS:		
Mortgage notes payable (note 4)	$ 353,138	$ 293,641
Fund balance	1,973,818	1,882,578
Total Real Estate Acquisition Funds	$ 2,326,956	$ 2,176,219

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances
Year ended 30 June 1972

Current Funds

		Unrestricted funds		*Restricted funds*		
	Total	*General*	*Activities*	*Income from endowments*	*Gifts*	*Grants and contracts*
Balance at 30 June 1971	$ 3,772,005	$1,719,657	$ -	$ 651,889	$1,109,718	$ 290,741
Additions:						
Net sales	7,157,260	831,190	6,195,741	111,474	18,855	-
Less: cost of goods sold	4,837,761	812,401	3,998,872	26,488	-	-
Gross profit	2,319,499	18,789	2,196,869	84,986	18,855	-
Grants and contracts - Net	7,847,612	-	-	-	-	7,847,612
Investment income	1,512,396	334,055	-	1,145,245	33,096	-
Gifts, bequests and foundation grants	2,789,036	25,591	145,357	11,094	2,606,994	-
Rental and commission	170,562	170,562	-	-	-	-
Other	395,377	49,178	103,981	2,640	239,578	-
Total additions	$15,034,482	598,175	2,446,207	1,243,965	2,898,523	7,847,612
Deductions:						
Salary and benefits	8,952,275	2,413,352	1,505,521	514,005	960,308	3,559,089
Purchases for collection	209,465	523	-	154,037	54,287	618
Travel and transportation	834,418	76,114	52,384	31,838	151,229	522,853
Equipment and facilities	638,087	138,154	45,981	30,508	96,049	327,395
Supplies and materials	730,206	81,171	93,267	30,076	181,937	343,755
Rent and utilities	103,806	44,954	6,315	-	15,966	36,571
Communications	139,593	67,361	14,698	558	13,759	43,217
Contractual services	3,063,447	142,116	399,983	285,809	925,288	1,310,251
Computer rental	41,038	32,729	-	-	8,309	-
Promotion and advertising	67,429	-	67,429	-	-	-
Depreciation	22,244	-	22,244	-	-	-
Administrative expenditures applied	(167,090)	(2,638,646)	379,737	87,083	214,399	1,790,337
Total deductions	$14,634,918	357,828	2,587,559	1,133,914	2,621,531	7,934,086
Transfers	716,023	(178,899)	141,352	(211,360)	1,119,196	(154,266)
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances	1,115,587	61,448	-	(101,309)	1,396,188	(240,740)
Balance at 30 June 1972	$ 4,887,592	$1,781,105	$ -	$ 550,580	$2,505,906	$ 50,001

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances
Year ended 30 June 1972

Endowment and Similar Funds

		Endowment funds			*Funds functioning as endowments*
	Total	*Total*	*Freer*	*Other*	
Fund balances at 30 June 1971 as previously reported	$32,550,329	$27,495,256	$13,328,493	$14,166,763	$5,055,073
To correct error in classification of Smithsonian Agency Acct.	-	(104,055)	-	(104,055)	104,055
Fund balances at 30 June 1971 as adjusted	32,550,329	27,391,201	13,328,493	14,062,708	5,159,128
Additions:					
Gifts and Bequests	43,830	38,069	-	38,069	5,761
Net Gain (Loss) on Sale of investments	2,880,965	2,723,293	2,118,628	604,665	157,672
Income added to principal	95,178	91,740	-	91,740	3,438
Transfer from Current Funds–Smithsonian Agency Acct.	21,053	-	-	-	21,053
Total Additions	3,041,026	2,853,102	2,118,628	734,474	187,924
Deductions:					
Transfer to Current Funds	923,494	923,494	-	923,494	-
Fund balances at 30 June 1972	$34,667,861	$29,320,809	$15,447,121	$13,873,688	$5,347,052

Real Estate Acquisition Fund

Fund balance at 30 June 1971		$1,882,578
Additions:		
Land Acquisition - Chesapeake Bay Center Property		280,503
Deductions:		
Land sales		
Ft. Pierce, Fla.	$181,011	
Chesapeake Bay Center	8,252	189,263
Fund balance at 30 June 1972		$1,973,818

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
PRIVATE FUNDS

Notes to Financial Statements

30 June 1972

1. *Accounting Principles.*—The institution follows the accrual method of accounting except that accrued vacation pay has not been reflected on the accompanying financial statements.

Fixed assets are recorded as follows:

Museum shops and computer equipment: Those purchased from private funds are capitalized in the current fund.

Land and buildings: Those acquired by gift or by use of gift funds are recorded in the real estate acquisition fund at cost or appraised value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in the Chesapeake Bay and the Carnegie Mansion which have been recorded at nominal values.

All other land, buildings, furniture, equipment, works of art, living or other specimens are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Museum Shops and computer equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over an estimated useful life of five years. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for non-profit organizations, depreciation is not provided on non-income producing assets.

2. *Deferred Magazine Expenses.*—This amount represents promotional expenses incurred in connection with the *Smithsonian* magazine. These expenses are to be amortized over a period of twelve months.

3. *Note Payable.*—The note payable in the principal amount of $383,691 is secured by computer equipment and is payable in monthly installments of $7,993 to 30 June 1976.

4. *Mortgage Notes Payable.*—The mortgage notes payable are secured by first deeds of trust on property acquired in connection with the Chesapeake Bay Center. Funds for the curtailment of these notes will be transferred from restricted funds—gifts, designated for the development of the Chesapeake Bay Center. The details of the mortgage notes payable are as follows:

a. A $226,100 note on property acquired for $376,000. The note is payable in nineteen consecutive semi-annual installments of $13,300, plus interest at the prevailing prime rate on the due date of payment but not less than 8% with the final payment due 1 July 1980.

b. A $37,038 note on property acquired for $118,533. The note is payable in monthly installments of $451, including interest at the rate of 6%, with the final payment due on 1 November 1989.

c. A $90,000 note on property acquired for $120,000. The note is payable in three consecutive annual installments of $30,000, plus interest at the rate of 7 percent on the unpaid balance, with the final payment due 1 November 1974.

5. *Real Estate Acquisition Funds.*—The real estate acquisition funds include certain land and buildings acquired by gift or purchased from restricted funds. This property is currently being used for museums, the Chesapeake Bay Center and a conference center. Previously this property was included as part of the endowment and similar funds. The prior year's financial statements have been reclassified to reflect this change.

Mrs. HANSEN. Dr. Ripley, may I express my own and the committee's appreciation for a very excellent and an interesting presentation. We always enjoy the Smithsonian as much as any agency that comes before us. Thank you all for contributing to our general knowledge.

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

Mr. MCDADE. Madam Chairman, I echo your sentiments and urge you to keep up the good work. We know you will.

Mr. RIPLEY. Thank you very much.

Mrs. HANSEN. You are going to have the entire committee out to look at the zoo some day.

Mr. RIPLEY. I am so glad. I hope you will come early to see the pandas.

LIST OF WITNESSES

	Page
Ault, R. L	772
Benjamin, Samuel	547
Blitzer, Charles	772
Bradley, James	772
Brooks, R. A	772
Challinor, David	772
Collins, Michael	772
Connally, E. A	201
Dent, W. C	1
Dickenson, R. E	201
Eastman, R. L	1
Euell, J. T	772
Freeman, R. L	201
Greenwalt, L. A	547
Guidice, C. W	1
Hersey, D. F	772
Hulett, S. W	201
Jameson, J. F	772
Jones, F. L	1
King, Willis	547
Loveless, C. M	547
Martinson, R. K	547
McAllester, W. R	1
McRorey, R. P	1
Miles, F. M	201, 547
Monroe, J. W	1
Norwood, J. L	201
Perrot, P. N	772
Quick, W. C	201
Reed, N. P	1, 201, 547
Reed, T. H	772
Resler, R. A	1
Ripley, S. D	772
Schmidt, F. V	1, 547
Smith, S. H	547
Stewart, P. O	1
Turcott, G. L	1
Underhill, A. H	1
Walker, R. H	201
Watt, J. D	1

INDEX

B

	Page
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	1–200
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	65
Alaska wild and senic rivers studies	11
Albuquerque regional office	78
Baltimore Harbor dredging	109
Departmental realinement and management	5
Depressed areas, projects in	108
Earth Resource Observation Satellite	75
Environmental consultations with other agencies	90
Environmental impact studies	55
Alaska pipeline	57
Federal coordination policy	15
Forest practices on recreation lands	76
Fort Holabird land conversion	108
Hudson River compact	79
Information exchange program, United States and Soviet Union	87
Legislative proposals, review of	88
Management improvements	11
Nationwide outdoor recreation plan	7, 39, 45
Accomplishments	41
Compare system	87
Non-Federal entities in recreation planning	8
Off-road vehicles use controls, Federal coordination of	14, 63
Open space program of Department of HUD	10
Pay raise costs	45
Personnel limitation and deployment	47
Public forums and views	8
Recreation publication costs	79
Redwood forest lands	77
Salaries and expenses	6, 15
Statement of Assistant Secretary N. P. Reed	4
Statement of Director J. G. Watt	5
Surface-mined lands, conversion to outdoor recreation use	60, 103
Surplus property programs	12, 63
Choosing recipients for surplus land	98
List of properties conveyed	92
Noncompliance procedures in property transfers	96
Technical assistance	90, 97
Travel and transportation of persons	62
Urban recreation	97, 99
Compared with rural recreation	10, 11
Use of grant funds by the States	13
Washington State, land acquisition in	9
Water resource studies	47
Indiana dunes	48
Salton seas study	48, 64
Wild and scenic rivers program	42, 68–75
Snake River	75
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	547–772
Administrative provisions	748
Aircraft	751
Motor vehicles	751
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	756
Alaska pipeline expenditures	757
Change in appropriation and activity structure	564

Page

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—Continued
- Construction and anadromous fish ... 582, 709–738
  - Anadromous fish ... 731
    - Accomplishments ... 734
    - Projects, new ... 734, 735
    - States considering programs ... 736
  - Domestic waste disposal systems ... 729
  - Effluent treatment facilities ... 728
  - Fish hatcheries ... 724
  - Northeast Pennsylvania National Fishery Research and Development Center ... 725, 726
  - Obligations ... 720
  - Projects remaining to be completed ... 721
  - Refuge pollution abatement ... 725
  - Unobligated funds ... 721
- Denver regional office ... 566
- Employment statistics ... 616
- Expansion of responsibilities ... 551
- Federal program analysis ... 565
- Great Dismal Swamp ... 550, 591
- Land acquisition ... 582
  - Reduction in ... 757
- Law enforcement ... 550
- Migratory Bird Conservation Account ... 739
  - Impoundment of funds ... 747
  - Land acquisition objection ... 747
  - Land values, increase in ... 748
- National Fishery Center and Aquarium ... 563
- Payments to counties from the National Wildlife Refuge Fund ... 759
- Research activities, reorganization of ... 565, 614
- Resource management ... 618
  - Administration ... 752
  - Administrative funding ... 709
  - Big Cypress Swamp ... 614
  - Budget for fiscal year 1974:
    - Increases ... 567
  - Cape Hatteras development ... 616
  - Construction and anadromous fish ... 582
  - Easements ... 755
  - Employment in the field ... 753
  - Endangered species, law enforcement activities ... 576
    - International convention on endangered species ... 583
  - Fishery resources ... 569
    - Atlantic salmon ... 700
    - Commercial fishing ... 593
    - Federal commitment relating to production of fish ... 594
    - Fish kills in Baltimore Harbor and Chesapeake Bay ... 578
    - Hatcheries:
      - Abandoned hatcheries ... 574
      - Acquisition of Federal hatcheries by private interests ... 575
      - Anadromous Fish Hatchery ... 572
      - Columbia River hatcheries ... 592, 593
      - Increased operations at ... 701
      - Indian hatchery operations ... 573
      - Report on Southwestern States ... 702
      - Shift of production funds ... 702
      - Transfer of hatcheries to States ... 702
    - Importation of fish ... 578, 582
    - Inland fisheries ... 574
    - National Fisheries Center and Aquarium ... 708
    - Pacific salmon ... 700
    - Quinault Hatchery ... 572
    - Responsibility of the Federal Government ... 580
    - Salmon production ... 573
    - Stocking of fish in fresh water ... 579
    - Warm water fish hatchery reductions ... 570
    - Yellowstone National Park, fishing at ... 704

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—Continued
Page
Resource management—Continued 567, 899
Habitat preservation 753
Acquisition of waterfowl habitat 669
Areawide planning and preservation 670
Eagles caught in traps 678
New river basin coastal studies 672
Nitrogen and fish 678
Nuclear plants, cooling facilities at 670
Pesticides, effect on fish and wildlife 682, 685
Predator control research, expansion of 682
Coyotes 673
Refugee wilderness areas 899
Water quality standards 615
Helicopters requested 583, 594, 614
Interpretation and recreation 619
Justification material 708
Litter control 596–612
Reallocation of funds 566
Reallocation of resources 566
Refuge recreation areas 591, 593
Relationship with the States 583
United States and Soviet Environmental Protection Agreement 567
Wildlife resources 595
Crab Orchard National Wildlife Reserve 613
Decrease in wildlife 617
Depredation of crops by wildlife 751
Disposal of National Wildlife lands 577, 580
Importation of wild animals and birds 568
Increases requested 688
Iron versus lead shot 568
Marine mammal protection 699
Marine mammal research 612
Migratory bird refuges 687
Realinement of funds 568, 687
Migratory birds 688
Migratory Bird Office 616
Production of 581
Newcastle disease 690
Other wildlife 691
Law enforcement 699
Rabies, research on 613
Rocky Mountain areas, effect of irrigation projects in 583
United States and Mexican migratory bird convention 759
Revenue paid to counties from National Wildlife Refuge Fund 564
State and Federal cooperation 547
Statement of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks 552
Statement of the Director 563
Summary of programs

L

Land and water conservation fund 111
Administrative costs, grants for 162
Administrative expenses 180
Apportionments to State 141, 146, 148
Maryland 143
Territorial obligations 142
Appropriations process 164, 165
Assateague Island National Seashore 181
Assistance to States 112
Backlog of Federal land acquisition 62
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area 182
Buffalo National Scenic River 182
Bureau of Land Management Acquisition program 197
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife 194

Land and water conservation fund—Continued Page

Carryover funds 112
Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge 196
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historic Site 182
Conservation area concept 197
Contingency fund 154
Cumberland Island National Seashore 188
Development acquisition division 154
Distribution formula 147
Endangered species 195
Featherstone National Wildlife Refuge 196
Federal programs 113, 144, 168
Forest Service land acquisition 193
Inholdings proposed for future acquisition 194
Formula for distribution to States 159
Fossil Butte National Monument 189
Golden Gate National Recreation Area 175, 187
Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site 188
Gulf Islands National Seashore 183
Hohokama Pima National Monument 187
Justification material 113
King Range National Resource Area 197
Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial 188
Lincoln Home National Historic Site 188
Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge 196
Minute Man National Historic Park 183
Monongahela National Forest 177
Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge 195
National Park Service inholding program 200
Ozark National Scenic Riverway 184
Price of land, escalation in 177
Reduction in appropriation 146
Redwoods National Park 178
Reprograming 174, 178
Resource conservation area acquisitions 198
Rogue River—wild and scenic river 198
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore 184
Source of funds provided by States and local governments 127
State and Federal programs, funds requested for 127
States currently fully obligated 146
Unobligated balances 112, 148, 181
User fees 180
Utah, apportionment of funds to 167

N

National Park Service 201–547
Administrative changes 227
Administrative provisions 545
Appropriations, comparison of 280
Bicentennial program 203, 211, 370, 428, 447, 461, 476, 516
Areas not funded in fiscal year 1974 228
Special grants-in-aid program 226, 476
Budget increases 227
Challenges of the second century 228
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal cleanup 275
Concessions:
Concessionaires reporting net operating losses in 1971 283
Policy on 218, 235, 263, 273
Standards for concessionaires 234
Corps of Engineers dredging project 274
Educating the public on National Park System 220
Employees, caliber of 209
Environmental impact statements 229, 232, 451, 452
Facilities in parks, need for adequate 221
Fee collection system 223
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial 273

National Park Service—Continued	Page
Impoundment of funds	231, 232, 234, 235, 256, 258, 429
Colonial Creek	256
Projects affected by	238–261
Golden Spike	258
Jackson Hole Airport	259
Kalaloch sewage system	257
La Push sewage system	257
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	285, 477
Construction claims	492
Contributions to	491
Friends of the Kennedy Center	492
General Accounting Office report	490
Operations of	484
Productions at	489
Restaurant use	490
Service center staffing	493
Vandalism	483
Visitors to	483
Justification material	276
Law enforcement	208, 210, 394, 395
Delaware Water Gap	224
Legislation needed	274
Low-priority items	233, 237
Operation of the National Park System	285
Abraham Lincoln National Historic Site	374
Apostle Islands	396
Assateague Island	397
Badlands National Monument	399
Bicentennial projects	370
Biscayne National Monument	373
Burning as a resource management tool	391
Colonial National Historical Park	397
Contract work	376, 379
Cumberland Gap	373
Cumberland Island National Seashore	390
Drug problems in park areas	394
Employment:	
Employees lost through attrition	378
Permanent and temporary positions	385
Staffing needs, review of	386
Everglades National Park	399
Gateway National Recreation Area	384, 388
George Washington's Birthplace	397
Glacier Bay National Monument	400
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	388, 390
Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	390
Great Smoky National Park	399
Gulf Island National Seashore	373
Indian Dunes National Lakeshore	397
Interpretive services	390
Maintenance backlog	395
Management problems	217, 222, 386
Manpower ceilings and contract work	376, 379
Natchez-Trace Parkway	399
National Capital Parks, new facilities for	375
New areas and faciliites	229
Additional funding of	387
Land acquisition	388
Operation of	373, 384, 386
Shenandoah National Park	398
Sitka National Historical Park	401
Statue of Liberty	398
Transportation to park areas	398
Virgin Islands	374
Volunteers-in-parks	391
Yosemite National Park	399

National Park Service—Continued Page
Overfunding of recreation agencies 220
Overuse of parks 218, 219
Parks in United States compared with other nations 208
Planning and construction 401
Bicentennial projects 428, 447
Construction backlog 229
Environmental impact statements 229, 232, 451, 452
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve 453
Impoundment of funds 429
Indian assistance 450
Master planning 450
Park recreation and wilderness planning 448
Reduction in 428
State assistance program 452
Water resources, reduction in 449
Planning, development, and operation of recreation facilities 501
Alaskan Native Act 544
Alibates National Monuments 540
Anacostia Park 510
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site 533
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site 535
Bicentennial projects, completion of 516
Big Ben National Park 541
Blue Ridge Parkway 533
Buffalo National River 541
Canyonlands National Park 535
Carlsbad Caverns Park 542
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal 509
Colonial National Historical Park 525
Constitution Gardens 511
Coulee Dam National Recreation Area 542
Cowpens National Battlefield 533
Death Valley National Monument 542
Delaware Water Gap 527
Development of recreation facilities 509
Downtown parks 514
Ellis Island 532
Enhancement of fee collection system 505
Fort Circle Parks 515
Fort Jefferson National Memorial 534
Fort McHenry 527
Fort Stanwix 528
Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie 534
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site 543
George Rogers Clark 528
George Washington Birthplace 529
Georgetown waterfront 515
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area 536, 539
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park 534
Hopewell Village 529
Independence National Historical Park 529
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore 531
Jamestown and Yorktown developments 526
Jefferson Memorial 516
King's Mountain National Military Park 535
Mall plan 518
Minuteman National Historical Park 531
Moore's Creek National Military Park 535
Morristown National Historical Site 531
Mount Rushmore National Memorial 540
National Visitor Center 520
Ocmulgee National Monument 535
Olympic National Park 544
Ozark National Scenic Riverways 540
Ozette archeological project 544
Planning and engineering costs 537

Page

National Park Service—Continued
Planning, development, and operation—Continued
Receipts ---- 501, 502
Fee receipts for outdoor recreation activities ---- 501
Use for nonrecurring program ---- 504
Salem Maritime National Historical Site ---- 532
Saratoga National Historical Park ---- 532
Sculpture Garden ---- 517
Summer in the parks ---- 510
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial ---- 533
Training program ---- 504
Transportation systems, alternate ---- 506
Washington Monument ---- 523
Wolf Trap Farm Park ---- 524
Yosemite National Park ---- 542
Preservation of historic properties ---- 461
Bicentennial program ---- 476
Effects of program ---- 476
Grants-in-aid ---- 476
Recoveries and refunds ---- 284
Rents, royalties, and other earnings ---- 280
Reservation system ---- 221, 262
Road construction ---- 454
Bicentennial road construction ---- 461
Standards of park operations ---- 261
Statement of Assistant Secretary N. P. Reed ---- 202
Statement of the Director ---- 212
Theodore Roosevelt Island repair work ---- 276
Training program ---- 211
Transportation systems:
Alternate ---- 205, 207, 506
Amtrak ---- 223
Highways in parks ---- 230
Yellowstone National Park, food facilities at ---- 263

S

Smithsonian Institution ---- 772–1093
Acquisition of objects of fine art, et cetera ---- 798, 982, 985, 990
Anacostia Neighborhood Museum ---- 985, 996
Appraisals, request for ---- 794
Astrophysical Observatory ---- 968
Bicentennial program ---- 994
Outdoor Museum ---- 820
Preparations for ---- 790
Budget for fiscal year 1974:
Highlights of ---- 789
Increases, requirement for ---- 801
Office of Management and Budget action on ---- 796
Reduction in effect of ---- 797
Buildings management ---- 999
Care of documentary materials ---- 794
Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies ---- 968
Diked disposal area ---- 970
List of research projects ---- 972
Conservation-analytical laboratory ---- 991
Construction program ---- 1034
Cost of museum construction ---- 1062
Location of museums in other than Washington, D.C ---- 1061
National Air and Space Museum ---- 1057
Construction costs ---- 1058, 1060
National Zoological Park ---- 1047
Parking facility ---- 1051
Restoration and renovation of other buildings and facilities ---- 1053
Conservation-Analytical Laboratory space improvements ---- 1056
Facilities master plan ---- 1057
General building and facility repairs and improvements ---- 1054
Mount Hopkins Observatory ---- 1053, 1062
National Museum of History and Technology library addition ---- 1056
Silver Hill project ---- 1054

Smithsonian Institution—Continued Page

Curation and conservation 793
Denzel carousel 822
Disposal of art works 990
Documentation, importance of 795
Employment:
Personnel changes 803
Positions increase 803
Environmental Protection Agency projects 976
Environmental sciences program 996
Exchange of objects 990
Exhibits, new 784
Flora of North America project 823
Fort Washington 821
Freer gift 798, 991
Gifts to 802
Distribution of 983
Loss of taxes from 984
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden 804, 982, 998
Appearance of building 809
Construction claims 804
Sculpture garden, change order involving 807
Status of construction 808
Indian artifacts, preservation of 827
John F. Kennedy Center 819
Contributions to 975
Federal support of 974
Location of museums in other than Washington, D.C. 1061
Magazine 789
Museum programs, scientific and cultural research (special foreign currency program) 1013
Accomplishments 1025, 1030
Appropriations to 1021
Burma, work in 1025
Commitments of funds by country 1025
Contributions from other countries 1020
India, work in 1026
Other projects in Egypt 1024
Philae Temples 1022, 1031, 1034
Projects planned 1025, 1028
Purchase of objects with foreign currencies 1028
Review of project proposals 1032
Use of funds for traveling exhibits 1029
Volume of requests 1033
National Air and Space Museum 809, 976
Construction 1057
Construction management 810, 812, 818
Engineers and architects 818
Contracts 811, 813
Cost of 817
Design of building 816
Subcontractors 812
Storage of exhibits 817
Visitors to 816
National Collection of Fine Arts 981
National Museum Act 826, 993
National Museum of History and Technology 981
National Museum of Natural History 967
National Zoological Park 977
Educational exhibits 977
Panda exhibit 980
Parking at 827
Office of Exhibits program 992
Office of Protection Services 997
Protection of visitors and exhibits 791
Vandalism 792, 799

Smithsonian Institution—Continued Page
Research, support of 791
Salaries and expenses 828
Justification material 1063
Pay increase costs 967
Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc 999
Agencies providing data to 1012
Fund increase 1011
Use of 1012
Sources of funds 799
Statement of the Secretary 773
Summer evening hours 997, 998
Tecumseh ship in Mobile Bay 824
Traffic and parking problems on Mall 815
Traveling Exhibitions Service 784–789, 992
Traveling expenses associated with workshops 826
Visitors 782, 998

○