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Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations

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H.R. 16027

93d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Fiscal Year 1975

Part 3 (Pages 1305–2738)

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

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 16027

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1975, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

PART 3 (Pages 1305–2738)



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

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room 1114, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Stevens.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF MORRIS THOMPSON, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

WILLIAM BENHAM, EDUCATION PROGRAMS
RAYMOND BUTLER, INDIAN SERVICES
EDWARD MARICH, EDUCATION PROGRAMS
KENNETH PAYTON, TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES
HAROLD ROBERSON, TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
JOHN P. SYKES, ADMINISTRATION, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES
FRANCIS M. WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

Today we are hearing the 1975 budget estimates of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which total $594,182,000 in new budget authority. This is a 10 percent increase of $54,731,000 over appropriations to date for 1974. They involve a reduction of 1,245 permanent positions and a new emphasis on direct Indian operations of various programs. The estimates also include $59 million for contract liquidation cash.

The justification has been included in part I of the hearing record.

Commissioner Thompson, please introduce those with you and proceed with your statement. You can highlight the program details in the second half of your statement. The full statement will be printed in the record.

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you. On my left we have Edward Marich from Education programs, William Benham, Education programs, Raymond Butler, Indian Services. On my right, Jack Sykes, Administration, Financial Management Services, Mr. Harold Roberson from Tribal Resources Development and Mr. Kenneth Payton from Trust Responsibilities.

PREPARED STATEMENT

We have a formal statement before the committee, so I will be very brief in my opening comments.

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in the record as I previously indicated.

[The statement follows:]

Mister Chairman:

Good morning Mister Chairman and members of the Committee. It is with pleasure that I appear before you to discuss with you and, hopefully, to fully justify my first budget as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I am an Athabascan Indian and have worked in varying capacities in the Department of Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including most recently Director of the Juneau Area.

At this point I would like, with your permission, to submit for the record my complete biographical sketch. So you see I came to my present job with some detailed knowledge of the Bureau and the needs of the Indians it serves. First, of course, everyone is keenly interested in what kind of an organization I will have and who will I appoint to the key jobs within that organization. In my opinion, in the past, too much emphasis has been placed on organization, reorganization, realignment, call it what you will. Perhaps it would be best to coin another term -- let's call it "stabilization." I am sure all of the Indian groups and BIA personnel have been patiently waiting for something that resembles "equilibrium." Since taking office on December 3, 1973 I have moved rapidly to effect agreement with the Secretary and the Under Secretary as to the organization. It has long been my contention that any organization will work with strong leadership and good key people. Therefore, I have been discussing the selection of key personnel with the leadership of the two primary Indian organizations -- NTCA and NCAI; I have asked the Executive Search team of the Department to review all files at their disposal and to interview all candidates for submission to me of those they consider "tops"; at every opportunity I have asked Indian groups and organizations to submit names to me for consideration. As a result, I have been able to recommend to the Secretary a list of individuals for a Deputy, a Director of Administration, and four Program Directors. These appointments should be made within the next two weeks.

Second, I would like to discuss a new proposal in our 1975 Appropriation Structure which has already received widespread comment and, unfortunately, some misunderstanding. I speak now of a new line item in each of our Activities, with the exception of Trust Responsibilities and Services, entitled "Direct Indian Operations." This new line item contains estimates of funds to be granted directly or contracted directly with individual Indians, Indian tribes, or Indian organizations. It includes the following:

1. Amounts contracted directly with Indians in FY 1974. This amount was carried forward to FY 1975.

2. Amounts granted directly to Indians such as welfare payments, housing grants, and scholarship grants. This represents the amount so granted in FY 1974, plus any increases requested for such direct grant items in FY 1975.

3. Ten percent of the FY 1974 amounts for personal services and expenses related to those personal services in each Activity.

As the programs and functions which Indians indicate a desire and capability to contract for are consummated, reduction in BIA staff will be specifically identified which will ultimately effect an estimated 10 percent reduction or 1,245 positions in FY 1975. These reductions are reflected throughout our estimates as "targets" only. Salaries and expenses of the positions thus identifiable will be available to (A) finance administrative overhead costs of FY 1974 contracts to be renegotiated in FY 1975; (B) finance administrative overhead costs of new FY 1975 contracts; and (C) full costs of contracts, including administrative overhead costs, if funds are saved in excess of amounts needed in (A) and (B). The provision of payment of administrative overhead costs on contracts will alleviate the concern expressed by many tribes that it costs them tribal and/or program dollars to do business with BIA. You will recall that Navajo tribal members testified to this effect last year.

In past years, all of these funds were included as a part of regular program estimates. I have spoken in detail on this item because it appears in so many places throughout our justifications. Please note, however, that the real justification for funds is still based on the real need for each program and its benefit to Indians -- not on the method of delivery. The need for an Indian child's education is still the same whether it is an Indian contract school or a Federal school operated by BIA personnel. Our primary emphasis is upon contracting as an administrative technique to transfer control of federally supported programs to Indians. A reduction in personnel is a by-product of this technique and therefore no matter what the Indian decision may be there will be no diminution of services to Indians. I have been assured that should contracting with Indians not produce the estimated 10 percent reduction that adjustments will be made in order that services will continue with BIA personnel.

I assure you, as I have assured the Indian community, that in keeping with the Administration's key policy to allow concerned Indians to assume control and operation of Indian programs, Indian tribes, organizations and individuals will make the determination of what they wish to assume and when they wish to do so. In addition, the right to return operation of these programs to the Bureau is available at all times.

Indian self-determination is the key to this Administration's Indian policy. We have taken a major step to further self-determination by establishing a procedure whereby Indian leaders set priorities locally. This budget reflects Indian involvement and participation in the budget planning decisions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We have honored the priorities of the Indians in developing the budget and we are committed to distributing the funds at the local level based upon these same priorities.

The new budget structure is descriptive of what the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be doing in fiscal year 1975. It combines some activities which were overlapping, such as: soil and moisture conservation and range management; institutional vocational training, higher education scholarships and adult education; housing improvement and housing development; and community development, tribal operations, agricultural extension and comprehensive planning. It also adds some new activities which need to be separately identified, such as: minerals, mining, irrigation and power; direct employment; and Indian natural resource rights. The structure reflects the organizational structure of the Bureau and all activities are easily identifiable to a responsible director. These directors can be held accountable for the funding and accomplishing the programs justified in the budget.

INDIAN EDUCATION

I will continue to put great efforts into the program for Indian Education. To me, none of the programs we develop and administer for the welfare and benefit of Indians is more important than that of Education. In fiscal year 1975 we will have over 53,000 Indian youths attending Bureau-operated and dormitory boarding services will be provided to approximately 4,000 additional youths. An increase of 7,500 students attending public schools under the Johnson-O'Malley program is expected. Funds are requested to support approximately 100,000 students attending public school and the special services required to give our Indian youth the attention and special need programs as required. One of the greatest accomplishments in the Johnson-O'Malley program has been the increased involvement of local Indian education committees in assisting the school districts in programming the use of these funds for the education of the Indian students. Another encouraging note is that the young people of the Indian communities are enrolling in colleges and universities in greater number each year. It is estimated that our request will provide assistance toward tuition and living expenses in conjunction with other Federal, state and local programs for approximately 14,700 students. It is my intention to establish the highest education standards possible and make sure that they are met.

INDIAN SERVICES

Our caseload for General Assistance will remain at approximately 75,000 and the caseload for child care is estimated at 3,600. The increase of funds in the amount of $3.4 million is to offset the increased unit costs in both of these programs.

The BIA Housing program will provide 500 new houses while 4,400 will be renovated. This is in line with the program for FY 1974. Under the HUD program 6,000 new homes will be provided in 1975. As of June 30, 1973, HUD had delivered 15,000 of the total 30,000 commitment. The Bureau will continue to provide assistance to tribes in developing their housing program needs.

The Law Enforcement program will provide services to over 300,000 Indian people living on 87 reservations where local authorities have not assumed civil and/or criminal jurisdiction. We continue to show success in our Prisoner Parole program. During FY 1973 we released 599 inmates and had only 149 violating parole. This is a recidivism rate of 25 percent as compared with the national average of 75 percent.

The Bureau Tribal Operations program will provide technical assistance and advice to tribal governments in management of their own affairs. I am very encouraged with the efforts being put forth by the tribal leaders and the improvement in their governing capabilities. This is of utmost importance as the tribes assume control of more federally funded programs.

TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The 40 percent unemployment rate of the reservation Indian is still a very critical problem and coupled with the low per capita annual income of $1,200 puts high on our priorities the need for development of jobs and other income opportunities in FY 1975. An all-out effort will be made to develop additional business enterprises and increase the on-the-job training in the Indian communities. Also in FY 1975 approximately 6,500 individuals and families will receive direct employment services.

No program of resource development can be successful without proper maintenance of the road network. In 1974 service will be provided to approximately 22,780 miles of the reservation roads. Our maintenance requirements increase as new roads are constructed. In FY 1975 our Road Construction request will provide for 446 miles of grading, 577 miles of paved surfacing, and 148 miles of gravel surfacing.

TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES AND SERVICES

In fulfilling its role as trustee of Indian lands and related resources aggressive and effective action is demanded of the Government to protect the rights of Indians in those resources and as pressures mount on scarce resources, we must expand our efforts to assure that Indian rights are effectively protected. Approximately 85 water rights inventories will be completed in FY 1975 and 12 litigation cases will be filed or adjudicated.

Indian landowners universally manifest an intense interest in their land holdings and they expect prompt and efficient action when needed. As trustee, the Government should provide the services as expected. The total number of leases expected to be effected during FY 1975 exceeds 95,000 and over 2,600 appraisal reports will be prepared. The Indians have a strong emotional feeling about their land. Possession of land gives them a sense of security wholly unrelated to its present or prospective economic value.

Thank you Mister Chairman for your personal interest in the welfare of all Indians.

THREE AREAS OF ACTIVITY

Mr. THOMPSON. I have been working in three areas since coming on board as Commissioner. That is personnel selection, organization of bringing top people into top spots in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, working to stabilize the Central Office reorganizational efforts that have been continuing, and working with the native community and the Indian community in setting goals and objectives for our Bureau.

DIRECT INDIAN OPERATIONS

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The provision of payment of administrative overhead costs on contracts will alleviate the concern expressed by many tribes that it costs them tribal and/or program dollars to do business with BIA. You will recall that Navajo tribal members testified to this effect last year.

TRIBAL PARTICIPATION IN THE BUDGET PROCESS

Senator BIBLE. At that point how much input did the people in the Indian communities have in the making of the budget? You say you are committed to distributing the priority of Indians in the budget.

Mr. THOMPSON. What we have attempted to do with each of the agencies and each of the Indian areas is to have meetings with the tribal representatives and Bureau representatives in developing the fiscal year 1975–76 budget. We have requested each area and each agency to meet with tribal officials to attempt to ascertain from them their priorities for funding at that local level.

I might add in some instances these meetings have lasted a week. We have gotten some excellent insight and input into the budgetary process. We are attempting to structure the budget now so it will reflect their views, both initially, and more importantly, to get proper feedback. We hope to share with them after it has gone through the entire budget cycle exactly what has happened to their request and their priority. So it is almost a full disclosure of budgeting within the Bureau.

Senator BIBLE. So they do have considerable input into the making of the budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. We are making that available, and in many, many instances the Indians are availing themselves of that opportunity.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any percentage of how many are—50 or 60 percent?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is higher than that, Senator, I do not have the figure, though. I would say it is 80 to 85 percent.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is a healthy sign. You may proceed.

Mr. THOMPSON. In the past years, all of these funds were included as a part of regular program estimates. I have spoken in detail on this item because it appears in so many places throughout our justifications.

Please note, however, that the real justification for funds is still based on the real need for each program and its benefit to Indians—not on the method of delivery. The need for an Indian child's education is still the same whether it is an Indian contract school or a Federal school operated by BIA personnel.

Our primary emphasis is upon contracting as an administrative technique to transfer control of federally supported programs to Indians. A reduction in personnel is a byproduct of this technique, and therefore, no matter what the Indian decision may be there will be no diminution of services to Indians. I have been assured that should contracting with Indians not produce the estimated 10-percent reduction, that adjustments will be made in order that services will continue with BIA personnel.

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The Bureau tribal operations program will provide technical assistance and advice to tribal governments in management of their own affairs. I am very encouraged with the efforts being put forth by the tribal leaders and the improvement in their governing capabilities. This is of utmost importance as the tribes assume control of more federally funded programs.

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LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

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Indian landowners universally manifest an intense interest in their land holdings and they expect prompt and efficient action when needed. As trustee, the Government should provide the services as expected. The total number of leases expected to be effected during fiscal year 1975 exceeds 95,000 and over 2,600 appraisal reports will be prepared. The Indians have a strong emotional feeling about their land. Possession of land gives them a sense of security wholly unrelated to its present or prospective economic value.

Thank you Mr. Chairman for your personal interest in the welfare of all Indians.

SUMMARY OF DIRECT INDIAN OPERATIONS

Senator BIBLE. Can you summarize the amounts of this direct Indian operation in a single table showing by subactivity the funds planned for Bureau operations and those for direct Indian operations?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, we will, and we will submit it for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

[The information follows:]

FISCAL YEAR 1975
(In thousands of dollars)

	BIA	DIO	Total
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS;			
I. Education			
A. School Operations(Federal Facilities)	119,234	19,969	139,203
B. Assistance to Public Schools (JOM)	18,805	9,147	27,952
C. Career Development (Higher Education)	5,636	24,320	29,956
(AVT)	5,526	13,759	19,285
(Adult Education)	2,140	480	2,620
D. Direct Indian Operations			(67,675)
	151,341	67,675	219,016
II. Indian Services			
A. Aid to Tribal Government (Comm.Devel.)	174	37	211
(Agric. Exten.)	2,024	450	2,474
(Tribal Oper.)	5,137	1,900	7,037
(Comp.Plan.)	1,103	58	1,161
B. Social Services (Welfare)	(8,438)	(2,445)	(10,883)
C. Law Enforcement (Law & Order)	11,194	52,476	63,670
D. Housing (Housing Improvement)	6,681	2,162	8,843
(Housing Development)	2,377	8,025	10,402
	1,813	693	2,506
E. Direct Indian Operations	(4,190)	(8,718)	(12,908)
			(65,801)
	30,503	65,801	96,304
III. Tribal Resources			
A. Business Enterprise (AVT)	2,400		2,400
(Outdoor Rec.)	353	8	361
(Indust.Dev.)	2,230	510	2,740
(Ind.Arts & Crafts)	697	25	722
(Bi-cent. Plan.)	300		300
B. Credit (Credit)	(5,980)	(543)	(6,523)
C. Direct Employment (Direct Emp.& OJT)	2,677	220	2,897
D. Road Maintenance (Road Maint.)	3,537	11,898	15,435
E. Forestry and Agriculture (Forestry)	7,117	636	7,753
(Range)	6,153	1,106	7,259
(Fire Sup. & Reh.)	4,423		4,423
(SMC)	800		800
	8,396	974	9,370
F. Minerals, Mining, Irrigation and Power	(19,772)	(2,080)	(21,852)
(OR&M Irrig.Systems)	2,142	7	2,149
(Minerals Inv.)	1,000		1,000
G. Direct Indian Operations	(3,142)	(7)	(3,149)
			(15,384)
	42,225	15,384	57,609

	BIA	DIO	Total
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS (continued)			
IV. Trust Responsibility			
A. Indian Natural Resources			
Rights Protection (Water Rights)	2,643		(
(Envir.Qual.)	688		(3,331
B. Real Estate and Financial Trust Services			
(Real Prop.Mgt.)	9,675		(
(Real Estate App.)	3,045		(
(Gen.Trustee Service)	1,834		(14,554
	17,885	- -	17,885
V. General Management and Facilities Operation			
A. Management and Administration (GAE)	5,810		(
(Resv.Prog.)	2,994		(
(Mgt.Eval.)	302		(9,106
B. Program Support Services (Emp. Comp.)	827		(
(Safety)	858		(1,685
C. Facilities Management (Plant Opr.)	16,892	3,035	19,927
(R.M. B&U)	24,024	3,004	27,028
(GSA Rental)	5,247		5,247
	(46,163)	(6,039)	(52,202)
D. Direct Indian Operation			(6,039)
	56,954	6,039	62,993
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	298,908	154,899	453,807
CONSTRUCTION			
I. Irrigation Systems	24,514	8	24,522
II. Buildings and Utilities			
A. Specific	21,032	521	21,553
B. Major Repairs and Improvement	5,800		5,800
III. Direct Indian Operations			(529)
Total, Construction	51,346	529	51,875
ROAD CONSTRUCTION (Obligational)			
I. Indian Reservation Roads	53,514	3,486	57,000
II. Direct Indian Operations			(3,486)
Total, Road Construction	53,514	3,486	57,000
Bureau-Appropriated	403,768	158,914	562,682

INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

Senator BIBLE. From your remarks which you just made, it appears that you believe as a result of encouraging more direct Indian operations that they will assume their more pertinent role. Do you think that is a realistic expectation?

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, over the last couple of years in Indian communities I am sure you know Indian people have been attempting to "foster Indian self-determination."

One of the methods we are attempting in the Bureau is through a contractual relationship of moving services from Federal delivery over to Tribal delivery, and to date the Indian community has received this, and in fact much of it is done at their initiative.

It is safe to say our proposal is attempting to accelerate that activity somewhat, as we indicate, based on tribal initiative. We are not in any way attempting to force contracting on the Indian community. We recognize there are some problems in attempting to move in this area. We, however, are going to give it our best effort. I think the overall objective is to strengthen local Indian governments at the reservation level.

Senator BIBLE. If I am correctly advised, it appears nearly $155 million, or 34 percent, of the total appropriation request is set aside for direct Indian operations. Do you feel confident that Indian groups have the capability and the capacity to effectively administer about one-third of the program?

Mr. THOMPSON. We do, yes, Senator.

REDUCTION IN BUREAU PERSONNEL

Senator BIBLE. All right. Your statement says you are targeting a 10-percent reduction of about 1,245 positions based on the expectation of greater direct Indian operations. However, your personnel summary in the operating account shows a reduction of 1,171 permanent positions, or 8 percent.

To what does the 1,245 figure relate?

Mr. THOMPSON. Those are actual authorized positions for the operating accounts of the operations of Indian programs appropriation. By adding 36 for Road Construction and 38 for Miscellaneous Permanent and Trust, then the total would be 1,245, not 1171.

Senator BIBLE. Which figure are you talking about?

Mr. THOMPSON. The second figure.

Senator BIBLE. The 1,171?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, add 36 and 38 for a total of 1,245.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement stresses that these personnel reductions are "targets only." However, if your budget is approved as submitted, your authorized positions would be reduced in actuality. How would you adjust later should Indians not respond to the direct operations program?

Mr. THOMPSON. The reduction of 1,245 positions for fiscal year 1975 should be approved subject to the tribes contracting. There are two conditions which would result in an increase of both position and employment controls: (1) If the tribes fail to contract and (2) if the tribes retrocede. If the Bureau is not permitted to make these increases

then the Bureau would have to (1) exceed authorized controls, (2) hire the employees under temporary appointments, or (3) have a reduction-in-force.

Senator BIBLE. What is the long-term goal for the direct Indian operations? How much of the Bureau's programs and services do you anticipate Indian groups will eventually assume, either directly or indirectly?

Mr. THOMPSON. In fiscal year 1975, as I indicated, we are making a start, not a first step, but a step consistent with policy, and that is dependent on tribal initiative.

One of the things, Senator, to answer your question, we are not attempting to do here is to contract out the Department's and Government's trust responsibility to the Indians' land and resources. What we are saying is that the social services the Bureau is providing, if tribal priorities or initiatives are such, we would hope that some of those programs could be contracted to direct Indian control.

We do not have currently a fixed amount of contracts or a fixed dollar amount, but we are making in fiscal year 1975, as we indicate, 10 percent of each of the programs available for contracting by the Indian communities. If this effort is successful we hope to increase this activity again based on tribal initiative.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this: Your goal is, I assume, to bring about more efficiency in your Indian program, and likewise to cut down the cost of the Indian program. Are those your two goals, and self-determination?

Mr. THOMPSON. The primary effort is to move from Federal delivery to tribal delivery through contractual arrangement.

Senator BIBLE. That would be getting more and more local self-determination, is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That is your end objective? And I understand from you that it is. If you reach that goal, will that save money, or will it cost just as much, or will it cost more?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is conceivable since it is a new initiative it could cost us a little more money on the initial years. We have not looked at it as a cost saving measure, but primarily a measure of trying to get control from the Federal Government down to the local areas.

BAND ANALYSIS SYSTEM

Senator BIBLE. All right. You can supply for the record the so-called Band Analysis System. I have it here and without objection this statement will be incorporated in full in the record. It explains the Band Analysis System and allocations based on tribal priorities.

Mr. THOMPSON. We will supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

BAND ANALYSIS

Indian priorities are worked into the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget through the use of our Band Analysis. In order to develop more fully local Indian participation in the program planning decisions of the Bureau, the Band Analysis system was developed and has become the basic tool to identify Indian priorities at the local level.

The Band Analysis is a method of providing the Indians and their leaders with a formal, unified system for identifying their needs and for placing these needs

in relative degrees of importance on a program by program basis. It is a method of indicating which programs are most important to a given tribe and which are less important.

Each Agency is given a listing of all Bureau programs which can be included in a Band process. The format allows for an estimate of the funds, based on the President's budget, which the tribes can expect to receive for each program. The total of these figures represents the 'base' from which the Tribes will then be able to build their proposed programs. The Tribes are asked to develop a distribution of funds based on 95%, 110%, and 120% of the total base figure. The Tribe has the freedom to adjust the figures on a program by program basis to satisfy their needs as they see them within these percentage levels. Because the Tribe is dealing with a fixed total for each of the three levels, it must decide which programs will be expanded at the expense of other programs thereby establishing the relative importance of each program in relation to all other programs.

The priorities established by the individual tribes are then reflected in the Area budget and finally in the Bureau budget. When funds are appropriated by the Congress for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Tribally established priorities are followed in the distribution of funds to Areas and Agencies. This method of distribution brings the program planning process, full circle, back to the Tribes so that they can evaluate the effectiveness of their planning and prepare for establishing priorities for the next budget cycle.

PROGRAM FUNDING

Senator BIBLE. Do you think Indian tribal leaders have the expertise and capability to decide the funding level of such programs as Johnson-O'Malley, which provides assistance to public schools? Do they have that knowledge and experience and expertise to decide the funding level of those Johnson-O'Malley programs?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think so, Senator, yes.

Senator BIBLE. How much input do the school officials themselves have in their educational needs? Johnson-O'Malley goes to the public schools, isn't that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. True, it goes from States out to local districts. With recent legislation, under Johnson-O'Malley, funds can go to Indian communities so they can set priorities in working with school districts to determine how the money should be spent.

We have initiated some of these tribal contracts with Indian organizations, and I think to date they have worked rather successfully. There is a greater Indian involvement in public school policy as it affects that segment of the funding from Johnson-O'Malley. I think to date it has been rather successful, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Johnson-O'Malley has been a bugaboo for years around here. I do not know if anybody has been particularly satisfied. We get a lot of complaints on it. I hope the legislation just passed by the Senate will remedy the major defects we have had in the past on Johnson-O'Malley.

NEW APPROPRIATION STRUCTURE

Now, your BIA budget this year consolidates the education and welfare and resource management accounts. Explain why that was recommended.

Shall I restate the question? Your BIA budget this year consolidates the education and welfare and resource management accounts. Why was that consolidation recommended?

Mr. SYKES. May I speak to that, Senator? The budget structure we are presuming here now presents the BIA budget on a functional basis. It groups like things together that were spread among two or three different appropriations last year.

As a case in point, in our career development we have pulled together the adult education, the adult vocational training and the scholarship program so you can look at that all in one lump sum. Before this was spread among two appropriations.

The housing development and housing improvement programs, if you recall, were also in different sections of the budget. They are combined together now in one appropriation. So, it was an attempt, and we find, having gone through the House hearings, and we hope you will find it that way here, that we can talk about like things all at one time and have like money altogether in one spot. It does combine, as you said, three appropriations into one.

We are designing our finance system to fit in with that so we will have financial reports in the future which tie in with functions and what we intend to do with the money that is appropriated by Congress.

Senator BIBLE. Within your new operation of Indian programs account, to what extent do you feel you can shift funds from one area of concern to another fund without seeking the reprograming approval of Congress?

Mr. SYKES. We do not feel we have any more authority to do that without seeking the approval of Congress.

Senator BIBLE. You would still come back to Congress if you are making a change in the line items?

Mr. SYKES. Yes, it does give us more flexibility. If we had reprograming we wanted to do, say between the old educational welfare appropriation and the resources management appropriation, we could not even come back to you to ask you to do that. This does give us that added dimension. If it was within that one appropriation we could come to you and ask for a reprograming.

INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT

Senator BIBLE. Have you had a chance to assess the possible impact on BIA education programs of the proposed Indian Self-Determination and Education Reform Act passed by the Senate this week?

Mr. THOMPSON. Our staff, Senator, has worked very closely with the members of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and is working with the House Committee. So, we feel we have monitored the bill very well.

Senator BIBLE. What is the status of the study requested by the House Committee on Indian education programs?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have met on several occasions with Dr. Ottina over in the Office of Education. We have signed several memoranda of agreement that we feel will make both the Office of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs more functional entities. As for the study itself, we have entered into a memorandum of agreement, and the study is underway.

Senator BIBLE. When will it be complete?

Mr. THOMPSON. I believe our completion date is September.

Senator BIBLE. September 1974?

Mr. THOMPSON. Right.

BUDGET FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

Senator BIBLE. For education the budget proposes an appropriation of $219 million, which is $19.3 million over the fiscal year 1974 program. Is that a realistic goal for direct Indian operations?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have 13 of our schools under direct contracts with the Indian community. Again these moneys are target figures. How realistic they are is of course dependent on tribal initiative, but hopefully, with our ability to deliver, tribal initiative will follow. I think education, of course, is a very important program. It is the largest program we have in our Bureau. We feel that can be contracted out, but it is kind of a joint relationship with the Indian community.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this: you are reducing your education personnel, as I understand it correctly, by 884 positions. What types of positions would be eliminated?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is a target, as we indicated earlier. The theory is as we contract out the programs to the Indian community, then there would be a lessening need of Bureau employees in the education field. Obviously these would be teachers, counselors and so forth.

I might add, when we reduce them off our Federal roll, it does not mean from the employee's point of view that we release him. He can go with the tribe or other programs. He is just no longer "on the Bureau personnel list."

Senator BIBLE. How many boarding schools does the BIA operate now?

Mr. THOMPSON. Seventy-eight, Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. How many have you phased down or out? You have been indicating over the last several hearings you were planning on phasing them out in favor of your local reservation schools and eliminate the boarding schools. What progress have you made in that direction?

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, that statement that we made was attributed to me at my confirmation hearing. At the time I did not indicate our objective was to eliminate or phase down boarding schools. I indicated the Bureau and the Department and the administration's policy was to get education as close to home as possible.

As we were moving to constructing those elementary and secondary facilities in native communities we were able to phase out over a gradual period of time the need for huge off-reservation, distant boarding schools.

Now, Grey Hills, for example, on the Navajo, is opening up educational opportunities closer to home. So, we are moving in that direction. We now have, regarding the Intermountain Indian School, a decision to be made on how we are going to operate that. But I believe that is the only one.

SITUATION AT INTERMOUNTAIN SCHOOL

Senator BIBLE. How are you going to operate the Intermountain school? I am getting a lot of mail on that one.

Mr. THOMPSON. I will give you a brief thumbnail sketch of the Intermountain situation.

As you know, Intermountain was opened in the early 1950's as a school primarily for Navajo students. It once had an enrollment of approximately 2,000 students. With the construction of educational facilities at home the enrollment is now reduced from 2,000 down to approximately 800 to 500 students. It is a facility with 200-odd buildings located in Brigham City, Utah. Obviously when you move from 2,000 students down to 500 you have to look at other additional uses for the facility.

We have been working with the National Tribal's Chairmen's Association, the National Congress of American Indians, the local school board, and members of the State of Utah, congressional delegations in looking for other uses for the facility. We are going to operate it in 1974. We have entered into a contract with the groups I just mentioned to look at alternate uses for the facility.

Senator BIBLE. Are you phasing it down and out, or are you not phasing it down and out?

Mr. THOMPSON. Because of facilities closer to home, the number of students is decreasing and we are trying to keep a proportionate student-staff ratio there.

Senator BIBLE. You have more staff than students, is that what you are saying?

Mr. THOMPSON. We had at one time about 6 months ago a ratio of three students to one employee.

Senator BIBLE. You are overdoing even what you do here in Washington.

Mr. THOMPSON. We do have a problem, Senator, and I might add it becomes a rather emotional problem when you are talking about closing huge high employment intensive facilities.

Senator BIBLE. How many employees do you have at the Intermountain School? Supply it for the record if you do not have it.

[The information follows:]

There are 232 permanent employees at Intermountain School.

STUDENT ORIGINS

Senator BIBLE. I understood you to say you have about 500 students now. You phased down from 2,000 to 500. Where do the students come from? What State? What area?

Mr. THOMPSON. New Mexico, Arizona, the Navajo area.

Senator BIBLE. So they come from there to Brigham City, Utah?

Mr. THOMPSON. Right.

PREKINDERGARTEN EDUCATION PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. What is the total funding in your school operations activity for prekindergarten education?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am told it is $600,000.

Senator BIBLE. You give that type of education where, throughout your system everywhere?

Mr. THOMPSON. In Tacoma, in Choctaw, the two current locations.

Senator BIBLE. How about students who are not in that area? Do they have a prekindergarten education program or not?

Mr. BENHAM. Senator Bible, the prekindergarten program consists of two pilot parent-child development programs that were started in fiscal year 1974, this fiscal year.

We had a committee that selected from all proposals the two best proposals. One was from the Mississippi Choctaw, the other from the Pueblo of Tacoma. And both of them this year got the work underway. The contracts have been made and we are starting operations.

The goal is to see what can be done in these two situations with these prekindergarten pilot programs as a possible basis for applying them in other parts of the country away from Mississippi and away from New Mexico where they are in operation now.

Senator BIBLE. This is a trial run then?

Mr. BENHAM. Yes, a trial program.

JOHNSON-O'MALLEY PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. Just a few more questions on Johnson-O'Malley. Your request this year is for $27 million. What is involved in the anticipated enrollment increase of 7,500 students?

Mr. BENHAM. This fiscal year we had an unanticipated increase of 5,500 students and we are expecting an increase of an additional 2,000 students in this next fiscal year. This is pretty much a general increase. It is not centered in any one location, it is pretty general. It is coming from all over the country where public schools serve Indian youngsters.

Senator BIBLE. Do I understand that Johnson-O'Malley funds for public schools are being administered by Indian corporations under contract?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes; in some instances. In some instances we still have contracts with the State governments.

Senator BIBLE. How does the contract work when you have a—how does it work where you have a contract with the Indian corporation?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is affecting very positively the impact on Indian youngsters.

Senator BIBLE. Does it cost more or less than contracting directly with the schools?

Mr. THOMPSON. I believe it is about the same.

Senator BIBLE. So there is no cost differential there one way or the other? It is a better delivery method?

Mr. THOMPSON. We see contracting directly with the Indian community of course as a better method of delivery, but also as a method of insuring that the Indian community and parents of Indian students attending public schools have an opportunity to voice their inputs into public school administration.

Senator BIBLE. The objective is to get more involvement by the Indian community?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

JOHNSON-O'MALLEY FUNDING BY STATE

Senator BIBLE. Supply for the record a State breakdown on Johnson-O'Malley allocations in 1973, 1974, and 1975, and for 1974 also show State requests compared to Indian priorities for Johnson-O'Malley funds. I assume your requests are always more than you are able to meet out of Johnson-O'Malley funds.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct. We will supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

•Johnson O'Malley Funding by States

Area/State	FY 1972 Allocation	FY 1973 Allocation	FY 1974 State Req.	FY 1974 Allocation	FY 1975 Tent. Alloc.
Aberdeen					
Nebraska	$ 550,000	$ 673,000	$ 800,000	$ 670,000	$ 670,000
North Dakota	590,000	750,000	911,714	740,000	740,000
South Dakota	1,530,000	1,650,000	2,209,302	1,640,000	1,640,000
Albuquerque					
Colorado	255,000	286,081	354,000	287,000	292,000
New Mexico	4,878,000	1,487,919	1,882,135	1,488,000	1,557,000
Anadarko					
Kansas	55,000	80,000	153,000	102,000	102,000
Billings					
Montana	875,000	1,080,000	2,363,579	1,080,000	1,060,000
Wyoming	110,000	135,000	326,332	135,000	135,000
Juneau					
Alaska	4,295,000	4,859,000	8,321,000	4,859,000	5,684,000
Minneapolis					
Minnesota	1,150,000	1,350,000	1,840,949	1,350,000	1,330,000
Wisconsin	540,000	460,000	693,482	460,000	504,000
Iowa		150,000	165,150	150,000	124,000
Michigan	150,000	120,000	254,940	140,000	111,000
Muskogee					
Oklahoma	1,905,000	2,125,000	2,967,155	2,140,000	2,130,000
Mississippi	10,000	10,000	32,800	15,000	

Area/State	FY 1972 Allocation	FY 1973 Allocation	FY 1974 State Req.	FY 1974 Allocation	Tent. Alloc.
Navajo					
New Mexico	$ Included	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,701,552	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,200,000
Peripheral Dorms	w/Albuq.	2,105,000	2,328,700	2,105,000	2,105,000
Arizona					2,985,000
Phoenix					
Arizona	3,975,000	3,835,000	8,562,484	3,785,000	1,050,000
Nevada	205,000	245,000	285,000	245,000	230,000
Utah	5,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Portland					
Idaho	475,000	485,000	600,000	485,000	485,000
Washington	900,000	1,025,000	1,080,000	1,025,000	975,000
Oregon		71,000	170,000	71,000	70,000
Sacramento					
California	189,000	350,000	3,000,000	350,000	350,000
S. E. Agency					
Florida	10,000	10,000	65,000	10,000	10,000
Mississippi					15,000
TOTAL	$22,652,000	$25,352,000	$42,088,274	$25,352,000	$26,574,000

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Senator BIBLE. The request for career development totals $51.8 million. How much support did this educational program get from the Indian community in establishing its priorities? What type of priority did the Indian community give to the career development program?

Mr. THOMPSON. This is probably one of the most positive programs we have. In it we have the scholarship funds for students. Nearly 14,000 Indian students are now enrolled in institutions of higher learning. As you know, with the good help of the committee we have been able to increase these scholarship funds from $2 million 7 years ago up to $29 million to meet the ever-increasing number of Indian students attending college. So, it has great tribal support and tribal attention in the community.

SCOPE OF COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

Senator BIBLE. How many students will actually receive these college scholarships? How many did receive it in fiscal year 1974?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think we have 13,500 in 1974.

Senator BIBLE. What was the amount of the college scholarship assistance?

Mr. THOMPSON. It averaged about $1,300 per student.

Senator BIBLE. Your justification appears to indicate a total of $2,000 in Federal grants available to each of the 14,700 Indian students attending college. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. THOMPSON. I am told it is not.

Mr. BENHAM. It is an individual matter. We work very closely with the financial aid officers and it varies according to student need, availability of other funds, and so on. It is an average sort of thing.

Senator BIBLE. I think the $2,000 is a Federal grant whether it is from your appropriation that we are hearing here this morning or whether it is through some other funding mechanism. How does that compare with assistance available to other low-income students? Do you have any comparison on that?

Mr. THOMPSON. I do not believe we do, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the estimated unmet need of Indian college students under your 1975 program?

Mr. THOMPSON. In talking with the Office of Education we find approximately 14,000 students, we understand, working with OE. In 1975 there may be as many as 20,000 students requesting scholarship grants.

We have attempted to meet that need by working with the U.S. Office of Education. I personally have had two meetings with them and have scheduled another one attempting to maximize coordination so when the students go to the financial aid officer at the colleges they will be in a position to receive the moneys that are needed to get into college.

AMERICAN INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, INC.

Senator BIBLE. Why are no funds allotted to the American Indian Scholarships, Inc., in 1975?

Mr. THOMPSON. This is the program down in New Mexico.

Mr. BENHAM. Senator, the allocation shown here represents an attempt to make some provision at the graduate level, but to continue

to give first attention to students at the undergraduate level and to try to maximize our services in that particular area. We did not have time and have not had a chance to discuss the possibility of other funds accruing as a consequence of working with some others like the American Indian scholarship organization.

This is a place where we were able to put in some and they were able to reach out and get other funds as well. These discussions will be held, but from the standpoint I gave a while ago of trying to keep as much money available for students at the undergraduate level.

Mr. THOMPSON. This was a jointly funded effort with others and involved the Bureau. I think we were informed recently which other organizations were supporting the program. I understand the financial constraints in their budget.

Our current support was intended to help during this initial period. We are working with the Office of Education and HEW for funding. This is some added amplification as to why it does not appear in the 1975 budget.

Senator BIBLE. All right, I understand what you are saying.

1973 INDIAN COLLEGE GRADUATES

How many Indian students graduated from college in the last college year? I guess that would be last May or June, in 1973.

Mr. BENHAM. 770 at the undergraduate level and 168 at the graduate level in 1973.

Senator BIBLE. Give me those figures again.

Mr. BENHAM. At the undergraduate level, 770 students; at the graduate level, 168.

Senator BIBLE. The graduate level—are those doctors and lawyers?

Mr. BENHAM. These are people with masters degrees, with doctors degrees, or with a doctor of jurisprudence from the Indian law program. It covers the range of the graduate level.

INDIAN DOCTORS

Senator BIBLE. How many doctors, either Indian men or Indian women, graduated from medical schools in the country last year?

Mr. BENHAM. I do not know of any, Senator. We will check that for the record.

[The information follows:]

The Bureau knows of no Indians who graduated from medical school in 1973 although it is possible that there may have been one or two.

INDIAN LAWYERS

Senator BIBLE. How about lawyers?

Mr. THOMPSON. Forty.

Senator BIBLE. How many Indian lawyers are there in total today?

Mr. THOMPSON. I believe approximately 120. We will have to supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

There are approximately 180 Indian attorneys in the United States including the 40 graduated last year and of those it is estimated that between 150 and 160 have passed the bar exam in their respective States.

FUTURE PROSPECTS IN MEDICINE AND LAW

Senator BIBLE. All I am driving at is how many Indian students avail themselves of the opportunity for higher education are going into medicine or into law. I think the more you can produce in that area the better off the Indian people are. I do not know that you are producing too many.

Mr. THOMPSON. We produced 40 lawyers and I think 144 are currently enrolled in law school. We have 38 professional medical doctors in the Indian community and about 7 professional engineers, I am told.

We do have the lawyers program, the doctoral program in education at Harvard, and we are working with public health. The Public Health Service is requesting approximately $9 million to attempt to get more Indian doctors and medical professional people. Since the loss of the draft we are having difficulty recruiting professional people at the reservation level. So, we are working with them in that area.

INDIAN INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

Senator BIBLE. What type of figure or statistic do you have on Indian peoples' involvement in the political world serving as State legislators and any legislative capacity in city councils or county commissions, or in any area of government?

Mr. THOMPSON. That would be a difficult question to answer, particularly down to the local county level.

I know there are about 8 to 10 Indian people serving in elective offices countrywide. In the State of Alaska I believe we have nine people of native extraction serving in the State legislature. Many additional people, of course, are holding important appointed positions.

Senator BIBLE. I was just wondering how much involvement we have from the Indian people in our elective processes.

Mr. THOMPSON. Over the years the number is increasing. We have more and more people going into the elective offices.

Senator BIBLE. How many Indian people do you have in the United States today?

Mr. THOMPSON. We serve approximately 500,000. The figures vary, but the census, I think, had 827,000.

Senator BIBLE. How do you measure that? Is there a blood measurement there?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is one of the problems, we utilize the census.

Senator BIBLE. What do they use as the measuring stick?

Mr. THOMPSON. If my information is correct, they have a block you can fill out on the census enumeration material as to your origin, and many people put American Indian but it is not the best method of determining the number of Indians we have.

Senator BIBLE. Well, is it one-thirty-second, or one-sixteenth?

Mr. THOMPSON. Eligibility point of view, from IRS and BIA you have to be one-fourth or more: for some programs you just have to be Indian, and that can be one-sixteenth or one-thirty-second.

Senator BIBLE. So there is no uniform measuring stick? It varies according to the program you are talking about.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct. Other Federal agencies, for example, do not require one-fourth or more, you just have to be "Indian."

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. Tell me about your adult education program. How many people are in this program, men and women, in the adult education program?

Mr. BENHAM. The total enrolled in formal classes was 10,899. These were divided into different kinds of programs. Would you like me to embellish it somewhat?

Senator BIBLE. No, I think it can be supplied for the record.

[The information follows:]

Total participation in the adult education program last year was approximately 11,000 adults. Records of male versus female participation in the Adult education program are not kept on the basis of sex. However, informal reporting indicates that males and females are participating in the program on about an equal basis with perhaps a slight edge in favor of females.

INDIAN INVOLVEMENT IN PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. What I am driving at is whether with the advantages, and I think there are advantages in the adult education program, are being realized. I am trying to find out how much involvement the Indian people have in that type of program. Do they participate or don't they participate? And if they do participate, to what extent?

Mr. BENHAM. One of the hallmarks of the Bureau's adult education program is that it has been characterized by heavy participation on the part of the adults who are being served. This is shown by the range of the program. Some of it is just adult basic education; some is preparation for high school and so on. It is determined by local needs where the people participate in singling out and identifying their local needs.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand, but I wonder how often they participate in an adult education program. Do you have an attendance record of 90 percent, 80 percent, or 70 percent, or do they just enroll and then drop out? Do you have adults drop out as you have dropouts in other areas of education?

Mr. BENHAM. I do not have the statistics on attendance, but I would like to cite very quickly one thing I think shows the extent of interest. General education development or high school equivalency tests were passed for 1,255 and 323 unemployed were hired as a direct result of adult education classes. One hundred and forty-five who were employed were promoted, and 203 of them entered college, and 181 of them enrolled in other full-time education programs giving a figure of 2,107 of the 10,899 figure, which I think indicates a great deal of interest.

COST PER ADULT STUDENT

Senator BIBLE. What is your cost per adult student?

Mr. BENHAM. I will have to furnish that for the record, Senator.

[The information follows:]

The average cost in the adult education program in fiscal year 1974 was approximately $155 per student participant.

INDIAN SERVICES REQUEST

Senator BIBLE. You request $96.3 million for Indian services, and deducting the Wounded Knee one-time expense, this is an actual program increase of $5.5 million. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. The $2.1 million of the Indian services increase is for aid to tribal governments. Why don't you expand on the need for this increase, Mr. Commissioner. How does it work, the tribal government development program?

Mr. BUTLER. The increase is broken down into $146,000 increase for the agricultural extension program; the $116,000 increase for the tribal comprehensive planning capabilities, and $1.9 of it is to expand the tribal government development program to meet the needs of the new judgment law which has just been passed last October, and to continue the budgetary process the Commissioner referred to with the tribes and for the youth work programs.

FUNDS FOR TRIBAL BUDGET PARTICIPATION

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this: How do you use your $269,000 which you request for tribal participation in the budget process? What do you actually spend the dollars for?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is used primarily for several purposes; to arrange travel, in many instances to get the Indian community into the agency or area offices to sit down in a consulting process on the government.

Senator BIBLE. That is used for what? Is that $269,000 for travel to bring the chief of a tribe into your Phoenix area office to participate in the budget process?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Is that all travel and per diem?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is travel, per diem, and other related expenses.

Senator BIBLE. If you select anybody from the Indian tribe, is he paid anything but a per diem and travel allowance?

Mr. THOMPSON. No; we have no authority to do that.

Senator BIBLE. Do you pay much attention to them after they come in and they say we want to do this, we want to do that? Do you overrule them, or do you give them a little consideration?

Mr. THOMPSON. What we are trying to develop is a budget system that will reflect tribal priorities up through the entire funding mechanism. One of the things we are trying to do to show where priorities go is to report back to them after their budget request starts at the Agency, moves to the area, moves to Washington, moves to the Department, moves to the Office of Management and Budget, and finally to Congress, and then back down through the processes. We are trying to develop a mechanism so they can actually see what happened to their request and their priorities. So, we are trying to build in a system that would be reflective of tribal priorities.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Going to the area of law enforcement. It looks from your budget that you are continuing that program at about the same level you had last year. What happened to the plan discussed last year—who appeared before me last year?

Mr. THOMPSON. I believe it was Marvin Franklin.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, he was Acting Indian Commissioner at that time.

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. What happened to the plan discussed last year to provide equitable law enforcement assistance for all reservations?

Mr. THOMPSON. Based on that request and discussions held within the Department we put together in working with other agencies of our Department a rather comprehensive look at law enforcement, both from the funding point of view and from the personnel point of view. We put together questionnaires and talked to tribal people. We mailed out a questionnaire to all tribal governments that have law and order programs, attempting to get, through them, an assessment of their needs in this area.

Based on that we are hopeful of going forward with some recommendations either for more funds and/or personnel. In other words, it is a comprehensive look at the Bureau's law enforcement program.

Senator BIBLE. How many people are engaged in law enforcement within the BIA?

Mr. BUTLER. At the present time it is about 300 full time and 150 part time. An additional 900 persons are employed by tribes.

Senator BIBLE. Your request for tribal resources is $57.6 million. I note you have a million dollar acceleration of Indian mineral programs. Would you explain that?

MINERALS INVENTORY ON INDIAN LANDS

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes. It is an effort, Senator, in this fiscal year, of recognizing several things. No. 1, the energy crisis that is before us; No. 2, an announced administration policy of energy self-sufficiency by 1980's; and No. 3, a recognition that certain types of resources do exist on Indian lands.

We thought one of the first things that had to be done in planning with the Indian community for possibly their eventual development is to do a resource inventory on tribal lands to attempt to ascertain what types and quantities there are of natural resources on Indian reservations. We worked very closely with the USGS in this determination.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any substantial amounts of oil within the Indian lands of the United States? Do you have oil on any of your Indian lands?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, we have shale. In Alaska there is great speculation that there is a great amount of oil, but it has not been totally surveyed. We have coal in the Plains States. We have other renewable resources, timber in the Pacific Northwest——

Senator BIBLE. I am not talking about timber. I am talking about oil, gas, gold, and, silver. Is it an income item for the tribes in any of those States?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes. For example in Oklahoma there was a great amount of income derived from oil and gas.

Senator BIBLE. Other than Oklahoma? I suppose when you get to New Mexico you have a lot of uranium?

Mr. THOMPSON. In New Mexico we have, of course, uranium on the Navajo——

Senator BIBLE. How about in the Four Corners area?

Mr. THOMPSON. In the Four Corners area we have the coal gasification plants going up around Shiprock, or the possibility of those plants going up around there.

Senator BIBLE. Where does the income go that comes from Indian lands? Where do those revenues go?

Mr. THOMPSON. The primary sources of revenue are leases and bonuses.

Senator BIBLE. Where do they go?

Mr. THOMPSON. They go to the Indian tribe.

Senator BIBLE. They go to the Indian tribe for the use of the Indian tribe?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. They do not come back by way of Washington and then to the Indian tribe; they go directly to the Indian tribe?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any handle on the revenue the Indian tribes receive?

Mr. PAYTON. Between $60 and $70 million from all leases and approximately $35 million from minerals.

REQUESTED INCREASE FOR SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Senator BIBLE. Why do you need a $633,000 increase for soil and water conservation under your forestry and agriculture activity?

Mr. PAYTON. Most of the increase, sir, is for increased physical improvements on the land to provide for soil and water improvements. For example, actual improvements on the range, and to sustain our present level of timber sale activity.

Senator BIBLE. Well, supply for the record where those soil and water conservation dollars will be spent. That can be supplied for the record, for the various States.

[The information follows:]

Distribution of 1830 Increase Based on Priorities of Band Analysis

Area:	Thousands
Aberdeen	$285.5
Albuquerque	231.7
Anadarko	------
Billings	1.9
Minneapolis	4.4
Muskogee	------
Navajo	------
Phoenix	------
Portland	94.3
Sacramento	14.6
Southeast Agencies	0.6
Total	633.0

TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES INCREASE

Senator BIBLE. Now, under Trust Responsibilities, you asked for $1 million, a 45-percent increase in natural resources rights protection. What is that for? Will you explain that? Do you understand the question?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, the increase in Indian natural rights protection to $1 million. Would you respond?

Mr. PAYTON. Yes. One of the primary things we are involved in is protection of Indian water rights. A big portion of that increase will be utilized to increase our efforts with regard to inventory in the Indian water rights situation on various reservations throughout the country. Of course, we are involved in litigation.

Senator BIBLE. I am aware of that. You have a big suit in my State, a big suit back here, and a big suit at the Supreme Court involving the Pyramid Indians. I am well aware of the Indian water problem. Is this where they get the dollars for that?

Mr. PAYTON. It is.

PYRAMID LAKE SUIT

Senator BIBLE. How many dollars are devoted to the Indians' case, the Pyramid Lake Indians, in their involvement in the suit that is now pending in either the Federal Court here in Washington, or formerly in the Supreme Court, or presently in the Nevada District Court?

There are three suits in one form or another. The Supreme Court was dismissed, and I think they said to take it back to the Nevada Federal Court, which has jurisdiction. How much money is involved in that suit?

Mr. PAYTON. I do not have that figure. Our participation consists primarily of the participation of the Solicitor's Office in the Department of Interior.

Senator BIBLE. That is Mr. Frizzell?

Mr. PAYTON. Yes: in assisting justice in the preparation of the suit.

Senator BIBLE. Who is the Deputy Solicitor representing the people?

Mr. THOMPSON. His primary responsibility is to represent BIA, isn't that true?

Mr. THOMPSON. BIA and Indians.

Senator BIBLE. What is the difference?

Mr. PAYTON. They work closely with the tribal attorneys in the suits. He is attempting to coordinate the government's position along with the tribe's and the tribal attorneys' positions.

Senator BIBLE. I assume most of the dollars that find their way into these suits are channeled through the Attorney General's Office of the Department of Justice?

Mr. THOMPSON. A lot of the funds go directly to the Indian community to assist them in getting ready for litigation.

Senator BIBLE. But, where do they get the funds, from BIA or from Justice, or from the Attorney General's Office?

Mr. THOMPSON. We can provide moneys, as we have in the past, to certain Indian communities to prepare them for litigation.

PYRAMID LAKE INDIANS

Senator BIBLE. Then my question is, How much have you provided the Pyramid Indians to prepare their suit?

Mr. THOMPSON. We will be happy to research that and supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

There have been no specific funds allotted to the Pyramid Lake Indians for the preparation of their law suit, however, assistance has been provided to them.

DIRECT INDIAN OPERATIONS

Senator BIBLE. In the area of administration, since you are increasing direct Indian operations, why do you need $10 million for travel in 1975? That is an increase of pretty close to 10 percent.

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, if you will give me 1 minute, I am trying to find the page.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied for the record. I think it is an increase of $1 million.

Mr. SYKES. We understood you to say $10 million.

Senator BIBLE. I did say $10 million for travel. Is that a bad figure?

The staff has furnished me a figure somewhere in your justification of $10 million for travel in fiscal year 1975 plus $5 million for transportation of goods. That's a total increase of $1.1 million. If that is erroneous, you need to correct it. You can supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION INCREASES

The figures stated are correct.

The increase in travel for 1975 is $100,000 or 1% over 1974 and a 1.5% increase over the actual spent in 1973. This small increase will not offset the higher prices now being charged for air fares and GSA car rentals. Any savings generated by contracting will be offset by travel necessary for the negotiation, preparation and monitoring of these contracts.

Transportation costs have increased considerably due to the energy crisis as well as ordinary cost of living increases. Tariff rates on the purchases and transportation of the increased amount for motorists and supplies must also be included. The expense of moving employees from one location to another will increase due to tribal takeover of more bureau programs.

PRINTING AND SUPPLIES

Senator BIBLE. Now, why do you have such a large increase for printing and supplies.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is a $200,000 increase, Senator. I am unable at this time to give you a factual statement as to why.

Senator BIBLE. Supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

The increase of $200,000 for printing and reproduction is based on increased cost of copying equipment and related supplies. It is also anticipated that considerable printing and reproduction work will be necessary to carry out the new direct operations or contracting.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS

Senator BIBLE. It is called to my attention that $10 million estimated for travel and the $5 million for transportation of goods, can be found on page 51. You can supply that for the record.

Under the new system of direct payments to GSA, how does the 1975 rental rate per square foot for leased space compare to 1974? You are going into a new system, I recognize that.

Mr. NELSON. Senator, it is the first time it has been shown in our records.

Senator BIBLE. It usually went through the GSA account. That is true of all the agencies. So, what you are saying is there is no way you can compare it? Is that what you are saying?

Mr. NELSON. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION

Senator BIBLE. On the construction items, the 1975 request for construction budget authority totals $51,875,000, a reduction of $2,848,000 from 1974 appropriations to date. On the actual obligation program, however, it is a reduction of $41.8 million from the 1974 program.

STATUS OF OBLIGATIONS

First, why is it that you show a $39 million carryover into 1974 but none at all into 1975? You expect to obligate all available 1974 funds by June 30?

Mr. NELSON. The reason for the carryover into 1974 was constraints taken by the administration to hold back certain funds amounting to $31,467,000. But, all of that money has already been obligated.

Senator BIBLE. You have obligated all of the money available to you, so there will be no carryover into 1975? Is it correct to assume you will likewise have no unobligated balance at the end of 1975 as well?

Mr. NELSON. Hopefully, yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I realize you cannot predict what will happen in the future in carrying balances forward. Why did you reduce your construction so much in 1975? Did you ask for a larger amount and lose some of it along the way?

Mr. BENHAM. It is part of the total Bureau program.

Senator BIBLE. How much did you ask for construction for the BIA? Somebody in your Department must know how much you asked for.

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, I believe this was the exact amount requested.

Senator BIBLE. This was the amount requested by BIA of the Secretary?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. The Secretary allowed it and OMB allowed it?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Did they give you a ceiling to start with that you had to keep within before you made your request?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. If they had not given you a ceiling, how much would you have asked for?

Mr. THOMPSON. We were given a total ceiling by the Office of Management and Budget for our whole Bureau and this is the reallocation for construction within that entire ceiling we received from the Department.

Senator BIBLE. Will you repeat that?

Mr. THOMPSON. We were given a ceiling by the Department. This was the allocation of that ceiling. We gave it to construction.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I think that clarifies the record.

To what extent did Indian priorities figure in the formulation of your construction budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. All of the items included in our budget are based upon the priorities and needs as established by the Indians themselves.

OIL, GAS, AND MINERAL REVENUES

Senator BIBLE. Earlier I asked the question, where the total revenues from all oil and gas production and minerals, went. I understood you to say they went to the tribes. I am advised by staff that is not the correct answer, that the oil and gas moneys, for example, do not go to the tribes.

Can you clarify that?

Mr. THOMPSON. I will have the director of those responsibilities amplify on that answer.

Mr. PAYTON. Ultimately it does get to the tribes, but it is picked up by the Bureau as a result of the leases or the permits and it is released to the tribe on the basis of their request. So, it does flow into Federal hands first.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I asked earlier. How much cut do you take before you send that back to the tribes for the land? Do they get the full amount?

Mr. PAYTON. That is right. They get the full amount.

Senator BIBLE. But the oil and gas funds come first to the Federal Government, then to the BIA, and from the BIA out to the tribe that owns the land on which the oil and gas is found?

Mr. PAYTON. That is right. Do you agree, Mr. Wiles.

Mr. WILES. That is right. It goes as a trust fund and the Secretary approves their budget. It goes back to the tribes for the purposes they want to use it for.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to have that explanation. The other answer was not completely correct, and I think that does clarify it.

Senator STEVENS. In some instances it does go direct. On the Metlakatla Reservation there are some that do conduct their own oil and gas operations.

Mr. PAYTON. We have other tribes such as the Laguna Pueblo who have uranium income and that goes directly to them.

Senator BIBLE. Your answer then, in some cases it goes directly to the tribe and in other cases it goes to the Federal Government, to the BIA, and then back to the tribe?

Mr. WILES. I think there is a charge for timber sales.

Mr. THOMPSON. That has changed. There is a 10-percent fee normally charged, but the Indian tribes now have the opportunity to invest the fees in their forestry programs.

BUILDING AND UTILITIES

Senator BIBLE. Now, buildings and utilities. The 1975 request totals $27,353,000 and finances five projects in four States, together with some $9 million for bureauwide programs and $5.8 million for major alterations and improvements.

For the record, please supply the total project completion costs for the five projects identified in the table on page 55 of the justification.

Mr. THOMPSON. We would be pleased to do that.

[The information follows:]

TOTAL PROJECT COMPLETION COSTS

DIOMEDE DAY SCHOOL, ALASKA—$1,030,000

Project cost estimate

Building construction	$500,000
Utilities and site work	400,000
Equipment	30,000
Job supervision	60,000
Contingencies	40,000
Total	1,030,000

GREY HILL HIGH SCHOOL (III), ARIZONA—$7,160,000

Project cost estimate

Buildings construction	$5,782,000
Utilities and site work	248,000
Equipment	660,000
Job supervision	170,000
Contingencies	300,000
Total	7,160,000

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE, ARIZONA—$1,000,000

Project cost estimate

Buildings and utilities	$1,000,000
Total	1,000,000

HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE (III), KANSAS—$3,178,000

Project cost estimate

Building construction	$2,184,000
Utilities and site improvement	446,000
Equipment	328,000
Job supervision	100,000
Contingencies	120,000
Total	3,178,000

NAVAJO IRRIGATION BUILDING, NEW MEXICO—$1,000,000

Project cost estimate

Building construction	$643,000
Utilities and site improvement	242,000
Equipment	20,000
Job supervision	50,000
Contingencies	45,000
Total	1,000,000

INTRODUCTION OF MR. ZUNI

Senator BIBLE. We have our Nevada Superintendent, and I wish you would introduce him. You have brought him up to the head table. I suppose he is going to testify on a worthwhile Nevada project.

Mr. THOMPSON. We are pleased to have Mr. Jose Zuni. He is currently acting director of administration in the central office of the Bureau and he is doing an outstanding job.

Senator BIBLE. Fine, glad to see you, Abe.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

One million dollars is requested for the Diomede Day School in Alaska, which is described as the most isolated of all BIA schools. Will this funding complete that project, furnishing and all.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct, Senator.

GREY HILL SCHOOL

Senator BIBLE. There is a request for $6.5 million for the Grey Hill High School in Arizona which includes quarters for 64 staff. The second phase funded in 1974 took in 40 staff quarters. How many staff in all are needed for this school?

Mr. BENHAM. Because of the employment of personnel on a local basis this is the quarters requirement at Grey Hill High School, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Will that be the total staffing?

Mr. BENHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What is the cost of the swimming pool which you included in the Grey Hill project?

Mr. BENHAM. I would have to estimate around $300,000. I will supply the various data you have requested for the record.

[The information follows:]

STAFF REQUIRED TO OPERATE GREY HILL HIGH SCHOOL

Presently there are approximately 300 students at Grey Hill High School. It is anticipated that this will increase to approximately 600 in fiscal year 1975. There are 74 education positions at the present time. This is expected to increase to 108 next year to accommodate the 600 students.

COST OF GREY HILL HIGH SCHOOL SWIMMING POOL

The estimated cost of the swimming pool in the Grey Hill project is $530,000.

JOINT USE OF FACILITIES

Senator BIBLE. I have been told the Grey Hill School is being built in the vicinity of a public high school which is also planning to construct a swimming pool. Has there been any effort to work out a joint use agreement and avoid the cost of two pools?

Mr. BENHAM. That work is going on right now. The work is between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the public school at Tuba City where there is one swimming pool built that is jointly used by both groups, the public school and the other school. I might note, I think this whole development at Tuba City is very much to the credit of everyone concerned because the public school and the Bureau of Indian Affairs School are side by side, and this is by design and not by accident, looking forward to an integration of programs and facilities such as use of the swimming pool.

Senator BIBLE. I would think they should both go to the same school, or have an intermingling. You get along very well with the Carson High School people, don't you, Abe?

Mr. ZUNI. Yes, sir.

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Senator BIBLE. The Navajo Community College is a $1 million request. I understand that covers only cost increases. Is that correct?

Mr. BENHAM. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. What will be the total cost of that project? Navajo Community College?

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Mr. THOMPSON. To date, we have contributed $5,500,000 for construction. Do we have an accurate figure as to total construction of that project?

We do not have it immediately handy, Senator, but we will supply it for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Supply it for the record and tell me what the authorized ceiling is.

[The information follows:]

The total cost of the construction of the Navajo Community College will be $14,227,448.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was authorized to contribute $5.5 million, plus any additional monies due to increased costs, to the construction of the Navajo Community College. With the Bureau of Indian Affairs' request of $1.0 million in 1975, the Bureau will have reached the authorization ceiling.

AUTHORIZED CEILING

Mr. SYKES. The $5,500,000 was the authorized ceiling. The law indicated there could be an acceleration rate based on prices at that time.

Senator BIBLE. That is built into the authorized ceiling?

Mr. SYKES. Yes, this is what this $1 million is for.

Senator BIBLE. You are within the authorization because of the language which permits escalation?

Mr. SYKES. Yes, sir. That will finish off the authorization.

Senator BIBLE. Will it finish off the school?

Mr. SYKES. The rest of the money will have to come from within the Navajo Tribe and their private sources they can get money from, unless there is another authorization.

Senator BIBLE. Absent another authorization, you cannot spend any more Federal funds on it. Isn't that correct?

Mr. SYKES. Yes, sir. If you mean Federal funds, Bureau funds, that is all we can put in. If that could be defined as Bureau.

Senator BIBLE. The Bureau cannot put any more funds in the budget than you are presenting to us today?

Mr. SYKES. The Commissioner was concerned about my answer which was they could possibly go to HUD or places like that and get assistance through other agencies.

HASKELL JUNIOR COLLEGE

Senator BIBLE. Your justification states the $2.8 million requested for Haskell Junior College in Kansas includes the $1.9 million reprogramed by Congress in the current year. When will this project be completed?

Mr. SYKES. The project will be completed September 1975.

Senator BIBLE. Do you plan to obligate the full $2.8 million in fiscal 1975?

Mr THOMPSON. Yes, sir.

KINDERGARTEN CONSTRUCTION

Senator BIBLE. In the field of kindergartens, $1.9 million is requested for the continuing construction of kindergarten classrooms compared to $1.4 million in the current year. What is the total remaining construction need for these classrooms?

Mr. BENHAM. Sixty-five remain to be built after these are complete.

Senator BIBLE. Sixty-five kindergarten units remain to be built after this program. How many have you built through this program?

Mr. BENHAM. 121.

Senator BIBLE. And you have 65 to go, so you are about two-thirds along the way?

Mr. BENHAM. Yes, sir.

HASKELL JUNIOR COLLEGE

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Chairman, may I return to two questions concerning Haskell Junior College?

I was informed there was $3.8 million available for Haskell Junior College, and I notice you have a total of $2.85 million.

There is a resolution of the Haskell Board of Regents which indicates they have a deficit of $3 million. Have you seen the resolution of their board of regents?

Mr. THOMPSON. I have not personally seen it, Senator.

Senator STEVENS. They list the total funding requirement $6.16 million. However, I understand their available funds amount to $3.8 million, which leaves a deficit of $2.36 million. Would you please elaborate on this.

Mr. BENHAM. That, I believe, Senator, is from a previous fiscal year. They are referring to funds that have been made available to them.

Senator STEVENS. If you will do it, I will give you a copy of the resolution by the Haskell Board of Regents which was given to me by the staffs of Senators Pearson and Dole, and ask you to comment on it for the record at this point.

Senator BIBLE. Take the letter and supply the answer. Do you want the response to come to you as well as the record?

Senator STEVENS. No. I believe the response should be made to Senators Pearson and Dole.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Send a copy of your response to Senators Pearson and Dole as well as a copy to come to Mr. Dyer of the staff so it may be incorporated in the record.

[The information follows:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. JAMES B. PEARSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PEARSON: This is in reply to the request made by Senator Bible during the Bureau of Indian Affairs recent hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations with regard to the Haskell Indian Junior College Board of Regents' Resolution BOD-3-74.

This resolution states, "Therefore, Be it Resolved, that the Haskell Indian Junior College Board of Regents requests the assistance of the Kansas U.S. Congressional Delegation to present the requirement for additional funds * * *

to the Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior, U.S. House of Representatives, for consideration during hearings in April, 1974, as an 'add-on' to the $2,850,000 being requested in the F.Y. 1975 appropriation for construction of dormitories, etc."

In F.Y. 1973 $5,730,000 was appropriated to construct a new kitchen-dining room building, a learning resource center, and to accomplish the remodeling of certain buildings on the campus of the Haskell Indian Junior College. During the hearings on the F.Y. 1974 budget, testimony was received which indicated some of the $5,730,000 could not be obligated during F.Y. 1974. As a result $1,930,000 was reprogrammed from Haskell to other projects as discussed by the Congress.

To date there has been no request for funds to construct the student union. However, during the course of designing the kitchen-dining room building and the learning resource center, it was determined that by attaching the student union to the kitchen-dining room a more functional arrangement would result. Therefore, this design revision was made which resulted in the need for additional funds to construct the student union. It is possible to award a contract for just the kitchen-dining room since the design does not include a natural break between the two elements. However, there is no doubt that complete funding now will provide a total building complex at lesser cost than if the student union is funded separately at a later date.

Presently the design work for the remodeling of buildings 55 and 115 is now underway, but if construction funds would become available, it is believed those drawings could be completed within a six-month period. In other words, the funds could be obligated during F.Y. 1975.

The funding requirements as presented in the Board of Regents resolution are accurate. The cost estimates are based on the drawings presently being prepared by the architectural firm for the kitchen-dining room, student, union, and learning resource center, and on information received from the Anadarko Area Office regarding the remodeling work.

We trust the above information is adequate for your needs.

Sincerely yours,

_____,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

BOARD OF REGENTS, HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE

RESOLUTION BOD 3–74

Whereas, the Haskell Indian Junior College current construction is presently under design with a scheduled completion in sufficient time to be ready for inviting bids for construction in August, 1974; and

Whereas, the estimated costs for this construction and other associated expenses are greater than $3,800,000 currently available, these additional costs being justified by reason of increases in costs of construction since initial appropriation and withdrawal of $1,930,000 from the initial allocation of $5,730,000; and

Whereas, an urgent requirement exists for additional funds in the amount of $2,360,000 to provide the total funding of $6,160,000 required to complete the following facilities:

Kitchen-Dining Hall/Student Union Learning Resource Center	$5, 260, 000
Remodeling of existing Bldg. 50 to house the Arts & Crafts Program; and remodeling of existing Bldg. 115 to house Welding Vocational Training	900, 000
Total requirement	6, 160, 000
Less: Available funds	3, 800, 000
Deficit	2, 360, 000

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Haskell Indian Junior College Board of Regents requests the assistance of the Kansas U.S. Congressional Delegation to present the requirement for additional funds, above described, to the Appropriations Sub-Committee for Interior, U.S. House of Representatives, for consideration during

hearings in April, 1974, as an "add-on" to the $2,850,000 being requested in the F.Y. 1975 appropriation for construction of dormitories, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be provided to the Honorable Senator James B. Pearson, Honorable Senator Robert J. Dole, and Honorable Congressman Larry Winn, Jr., for action as requested, and to Honorable Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen, Chairman, Appropriations Sub-Committee, for information.

This resolution was duly adopted this 26th day of March, 1974, by the Haskell Board of Directors of the Haskell Board of Regents in a meeting at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

PHILIP MARTIN,
President, Board of Regents.
FRED BIGJIM,
Secretary, Board of Regents.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator BIBLE. The request of $720,000 for planning and design is for six school projects in South Dakota, Arizona, Louisiana, and Florida. The estimated cost of building and furnishing these schools totals nearly $13 million. Under present planning, when does the BIA plan to ask for the construction funds for these projects? Can you give us an estimate on that?

Mr. CARMODY. We plan to ask for construction funds in a future fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. When will the design be complete? A year from now?

Mr. CARMODY. Design will be completed within a year after funds are made available.

Senator BIBLE. Legislation is pending in Congress—I am informed it probably will be enacted—to provide more realistic assistance for public schools serving Indian children.

Of the six new school projects for which planning funds are requested in this budget, which are within reasonable distance of public schools?

Mr. CARMODY. There are two locations that are within reasonable distance of public schools—they are Chittimacha, La., and Salt River. Ariz.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES

Senator BIBLE. You have requested $3.5 million for technical assistance and services. How many positions are included in this request?

Mr. THOMPSON. The $3.5 million provides for 124 positions.

ROUGH ROCK HIGH SCHOOL

Senator BIBLE. Have any technical services been provided to the Rough Rock High School for planning its construction needs?

Mr. CARMODY. No.

Mr. THOMPSON. I do not think so, no.

Senator BIBLE. The answer is, "No"? We have received considerable correspondence from the Rough Rock School Board, which said it was shocked to learn the BIA had not requested funds for the second and third phases of construction.

BIA, in turn, has supplied the committee with a statement indicating it has no direct involvement in the project and no authority to request an appropriation.

FINANCING NOT AUTHORIZED

Mr. Commissioner, are you familiar with the Rough Rock High School situation?

Mr. THOMPSON. It was our understanding the Rough Rock people wanted that to be a private school, which does not give us authority to spend Bureau or Federal dollars.

Senator BIBLE. Your answer then to the query is you do not have the authority to do what the Rough Rock School Board is asking you to do?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is my understanding.

Senator BIBLE. The school board estimates Rough Rock needs $4,944,800 in fiscal year 1975 for second and third phase construction, and another $3.8 million later for the fourth phase. A statement from BIA requested by staff has lower estimates. Which is correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. The estimates quoted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs staff of $4,453,900 for phase II and $3,669,300 for phase III did not include administrative overhead. Therefore, it is assumed that the above figures of $4,944,800 and $3.8 million respectively do include the overhead and are correct.

ROUGH ROCK HIGH SCHOOL

Senator BIBLE. You might study this correspondence I have and give us an authoritative answer to the comments and criticisms made by the Rough Rock School Board, because I do not know if they are valid or not.

You can analyze them, consult your legal and technical people, and give us a direct answer to the questions raised.

[The information follows:]

BUREAU POSITION ON ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL

Reviewing the Rough Rock High School situation and commenting on the recent correspondence and statements reference to it would be more understandable if they were considered in chronological order.

The statement headed "Rough Rock High School" was prepared on February 13, 1974. The penultimate sentence in that statement was read with much chagrin by the Rough Rock School Board personnel. The Bureau would like to clarify this statement by adding that no progress reports were required by the Bureau with respect to the status of the "block and mortar" aspects of the construction. The Bureau has been requiring and receiving periodic financial reports prior to the advancement of funds according to a predetermined schedule. This has been agreed to with the architectural and accounting firms representing the Rough Rock School Board. The School Board has asked that the Bureau provide this clarification for the record.

The Western Union Mailgram was sent on February 26 and raises the question of why construction funds for completion of Rough Rock High School were not included in FY 1975 budget request. This question is answered in the statement entitled "Current Status, March 1, 1974 of Rough Rock High School, Rough Rock, Arizona" which explains that the Bureau has no authority to request construction funds for private schools such as Rough Rock for the reasons mentioned therein.

ROUGH ROCK HIGH SCHOOL

Location.—Less than a mile from the Rough Rock Demonstration School on the Navajo Reservation.

In fiscal year 1973, Rough Rock High School was appropriated $1,470,000 for construction of Phase I. Funds were not requested by the Bureau. Appropriation resulted from an add-on by both the Senate and the House. Of this amount.

$1,228,000 was deferred until fiscal year 1974 since design was not complete. $242,000 was used for advance procurement in FY 1973. Planning and designs were completed and the construction contract was awarded early in fiscal year 1974 by the Rough Rock High School's School Board. The Rough Rock School Board has had complete charge of this construction facility from the beginning. No reports as to the progress or current status of this construction facility have been received as yet. The Bureau has had no budget request for Phase II and has no knowledge as to details of Phase II.

CURRENT STATUS, MARCH 1, 1974, OF ROUGH ROCK HIGH SCHOOL, ROUGH ROCK, ARIZ.

The people of Rough Rock, Arizona, were instrumental in the planning of a new high school for the children in this area of the Navajo Reservation some five years ago. Since the inception of the planning, representatives of the community have testified before the Committees of Congress in order to obtain design funds for the school and also construction funds. The funding, $200,000 for design and $1,400,000 for construction of Phase I, was added to the Bureau's appropriation by the Congress and these funds have been made available directly to the Rough Rock School Board for the specified purposes. In each case the Board contracted for the services to be provided without Bureau participation. In fact, the desire of the people to exclude the Bureau from participating in the design work was so strong they waited an entire year to begin the work pending insertion of the necessary facilitating language by the Congress. The design drawings for the entire high school complex, except for 25 houses, and student dormitories for 200 have been completed by a private architectural-engineering firm. Construction of Phase I work consisting of a classroom building which includes facilities for science instruction, business practice, home economics as well as a cafeteria; an academic resource building and necessary utilities and site improvement is underway and is about 80% complete. Completion is scheduled for May 1974. This will permit the opening of the high school in a facility designed specifically for this purpose.

Remaining to be funded next is a meeting hall, a multipurpose room, management and transportation building, utilities and site work in connection with these facilities. The estimated cost for the above is $1,196,800.

In the future a gymnasium, swimming pool, arts and crafts building, administration building, arts and music building, industrial arts shops, athletic field and utilities and site work in connection with the above buildings will be constructed. This part of the total project is estimated to cost $3,334,100.

Not yet designed but planned for future design and construction are 25 houses and dormitories for 200 students, an additional water well, utilities, site work and roads for the designated buildings. The design cost for this work is estimated at $168,000 and for construction it is estimated that $3,501,300 will be needed.

As related previously the impetus for planning, funding and construction has been from the Rough Rock Community. The funds were added by the Congress at the School Board's request and have been transferred directly to the School Board for their use. As such this school is viewed by the Bureau as a private institution. It will be operated by the School Board and the physical plant will be the property of the School Board. Since this is the case, the Bureau has no authority to request construction funds for the Rough Rock High School.

Senator ALLEN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Rough Rock Demonstration School is presently engaged in construction of phase one of the high school complex authorized by plant design and construction section of BIA. Completion of this project is expected April first. As you know, the high school project is an urgent necessity for the Rough Rock area, which desperately needs the facility. We were shocked to learn on February 8, 1974, that the BIA has not requested funds for completion of the school in fiscal year 1975. The expected costs of completion are phase two, $1,307,800; phase three, $3,637,000; and phase four, $3,819,000. If construction on phase two is not instituted immediately following completion of phase one, the Government will lose approximately $200,000 by the delay. In addition, the escalation factor for delay in construction is conservatively estimated to be 9 percent per annum. The people of Rough Rock community are most concerned. Because of your expressed concern for our affairs in the past and because of your

past kindnesses to us, we once again impose upon your friendship and implore that you intercede on our behalf to prevent the abandonment of our high school construction project.

ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL BOARD,
ETHELOU YAZZIE,
Director of Rough Rock Demonstration School.

[From the New York Times, July 20, 1973]

DEFICIT IMPERILS SCHOOL RUN BY INDIANS IN ARIZONA

(By Evan Jenkins)

A half-million-dollar deficit is threatening the future of the Rough Rock Demonstration School on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, the first Indian school in modern times to be operated by Indians.

Founded in 1966 and operated in recent years under a contract with the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rough Rock served as a model for later "contract" schools and has become a symbol of sorts for the effort in many areas of activity toward Indian control of Indian affairs.

Along with standard academic and vocational courses, such schools emphasize Indian language, culture and pride of origin. That emphasis is in sharp contrast, many Indian leaders assert, to the tradition in white-operated schools of forcing Indian children into a white mold.

SABOTAGE EFFORT DENIED

Rough Rock's current troubles have alarmed many Indian and white supporters of the Indian-controlled movement, including some Government officials. Some of them contend that the impasse over its deficit represents an effort by the bureau to sabotage the movement, a contention that bureau officials deny.

An audit of the school's finances is still going on at the reservation, as are discussions seeking ways to liquidate the debt. The private Navajo corporation that operates the school has been told that it must submit a plan for payment before the contract to operate the school can be renewed.

"In all candor, I don't think it's very likely that they're going to make it in time for this year," Julian R. Franklin, the bureau's assistant area director for administration, said in a telephone interview yesterday from his office in Gallup, N.M., just outside the sprawling Navajo Reservation.

Mr. Franklin said an audit last year showed a deficit of about $100,000, and that efforts were made to correct the situation. The deficit disclosed so far in the current audit, he said, totals $522,000 including almost $200,000 in unpaid Federal income taxes, plus interest and penalties on the tax bill.

Mr. Franklin said that the trouble seemed to stem from poor accounting practices, and that the bureau was offering technical help to improve those procedures.

Meanwhile, he said, unless funds are found somewhere, the school may reopen in the fall under bureau management or its 350 pupils may be moved to nearby schools.

The school depends on the bureau for about three-fourths of its annual costs, which, in the fiscal year just ended, came to $1.2-million. Other money comes from general Federal education programs and from foundations.

Dillon Platero, a former director at Rough Rock who is now chairman of the Navajo tribe's education department, said earlier this week, "Something can be worked out; and I hope it will be. There have been mistakes on both sides, but none of the negative aspects should raise the basic question of whether Indians can do the job."

Yesterday, Mr. Platero said, "I think if they really want to work something out, they can." He said that the tribe was not directly involved in the situation and that any move to have the tribe take over the school's management from the corporation at Rough Rock, a possibility mentioned by Mr. Franklin, would be up to the community.

NIXON'S COMMITMENT

Asked if he agreed with an accusation frequently heard among critics of the bureau that Rough Rock and other Indian-operated schools have never been adequately funded, Mr. Platero said yes.

That accusation is often coupled with the assertion that both Indians and whites employed by the bureau are fighting to reverse the Government's commitment, expressed by President Nixon in a special message to Congress in 1970, to give Indians greater control of functions affecting them.

One white Government official, citing the Rough Rock situation and troubles encountered this year by several of the dozen other contract schools, said:

"The majority of people working for the bureau, both Indian and non-Indian, are afraid that once Indian groups take over they won't have jobs because the Indians won't want anything to do with them."

Officials of the bureau denied that contention. The money problems affecting contract simply related the difficulty of stretching a budget, said Peter A. Campanelli, an education contracting specialist in the bureau's Washington headquarters. He added:

"There is no attempt on the part of the bureau to ham-string what we think is a very exciting concept in Indian education. But contract schools are only one of several options open to Indian communities, and some of them are quite satisfied with the existing Federal schools."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ROUGH ROCK

Senator BIBLE. Now that I have asked about Rough Rock, where is it?

Mr. THOMPSON. Arizona.

Senator BIBLE. Do you monitor this project at all? Do you have any responsibility in the Rough Rock project?

Mr. BENHAM. No, sir. It is their project.

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean it is their project? Who do you mean?

Mr. BENHAM. The grant is made to the Rough Rock School Board.

Senator BIBLE. So you would have no monitoring or oversight responsibility in that area at all?

Mr. BENHAM. No, sir.

BIA RESPONSIBILITY

Senator BIBLE. How can Congress continue to fund this project responsibility without some Bureau of Indian Affairs monitoring and input? Isn't this the very thing covered by your technical services activity?

Mr. THOMPSON. In the past, it has not been the practice of the Bureau of Indian affairs to monitor projects funded under grants. However, progress and fund status reports will be required in the future by our technical assistance staff.

Senator BIBLE. I am going to furnish you all of the material that has been sent to this committee concerning Rough Rock and let you analyze it and give us the correct answers to these inquiries so we can complete our record.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

Senator BIBLE. Of the $24.5 million requested for Indian irrigation systems, $17.2 million is for the Navajo irrigation project. Tell us why this level of funding was chosen?

Mr. THOMPSON. This level of funding was selected to allow water to be delivered to block 1 in the spring of 1976 and to initiate the necessary continued construction to meet the schedule of delivery of water to one additional 10,000-acre block of land per year.

Senator BIBLE. Now, Navajo irrigation, you are requesting $1 million for buildings in Farmington that are needed when the project is in operation. When is that?

Mr. THOMPSON. That will be in block 1 by 1976 with water on 10,000 acres, I mentioned.

Senator BIBLE. You will have water on the first block in fiscal year 1976?

Mr. PAYTON. The spring of 1976.

Senator BIBLE. How much money will have been spent on the Navajo irrigation project when the first unit is in operation?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have identified $17 million in 1975, but the total amount——

Senator BIBLE. That can be supplied. Supply the total amount spent on the Navajo irrigation.

Mr. THOMPSON. We have a witness, Senator, a representative from Reclamation, who may have the answer.

Senator BIBLE. Anybody who can answer?

Mr. O'BRIEN. It will be $90 million by the time water is made available to the first block.

Senator BIBLE. Ninety million? That will be the total cost of the Navajo irrigation project, is that a correct statement?

Mr. O'BRIEN. It is essentially correct. A lot of that investment that has already been expended will contribute to blocks 1, 3, and so forth. You cannot assign it all to block 1.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. But in 1976 when it is operational you will have expended how much?

Mr. O'BRIEN. Ninety million.

Senator BIBLE. To date you have expended how much?

Mr. O'BRIEN. Seventy million.

Senator BIBLE. Twenty million to go. Now, when will these buildings be complete?

IRRIGATION BUILDINGS

Mr. O'BRIEN. There are 11 blocks. Are you talking about the irrigation project?

Senator BIBLE. No; I am talking about the buildings you are putting in Farmington. Can we have a BIA answer to that?

If you do not know, supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

The Navajo Irrigation Buildings will be completed 300 calendar days after start of construction. Completion is anticipated to be August of 1975.

PROJECT COMPLETION DATE

Senator BIBLE. What is the projected completion date for this project? At what annual funding level?

Mr. THOMPSON. Assuming completion of one block per year beginning in the spring of 1976, the project will be completed in fiscal year 1986. This will require an annual funding rate of $21 million for the next 4 years and funding at a rate of $15 million per year thereafter.

NEVADA IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Senator BIBLE. Now the people in my State have directed to my attention four irrigation systems. One of them is Duckwater, one of them is Washoe, one is Goshute, and one is South Fork.

Why were these projects left out of the budget, a decision I understand occurred at the regional office level? Was a request made for these projects, Mr. Zuni? I suppose that would be your question.

Mr. ZUNI. Yes, Senator. The small tribes in Nevada have very small irrigation projects and as a result they are very low on the priority set up by the Bureau and the Department. As a result, the requests have never been able to reach the high priority area. As a result, after watching the very successful project on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, the tribe of which you are a member, Senator——

Senator BIBLE. I am very proud of that. I am a proud member of the Shoshones and Cherokees and a proud member of the Washoes and Paiutes.

Mr. ZUNI. To go down the requested funds, those requests are in the amount of $600,000, and this will completely rehabilitate their existing system.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You can furnish for the record a backup of that. This is a one-time request?

Mr. ZUNI. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. How about the Duckwater request?

Mr. ZUNI. The Duckwater Irrigation System is also a one-time request, and they are requesting an amount of $470,000.

Senator BIBLE. Now, the South Fork Irrigation District.

Mr. ZUNI. The South Fork total request is $1,167,000. However, they are planning to phase it into 3 fiscal years so the request for 1975 will be $340,000.

Senator BIBLE. The request for 1975 would be what?

Mr. ZUNI. $340,000.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Any backup material you have on any of those three projects will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. ZUNI. There is one other. There is the Washoe Indian irrigation project.

Senator BIBLE. Isn't there money in the budget for that?

Mr. ZUNI. No, sir. So we are asking an additional amount of $170,000 in fiscal year 1975 to complete the project.

Senator BIBLE. That will complete the project, the addition of that money?

Mr. ZUNI. Right.

Senator BIBLE. I think that project should be completed. I do not know about these others. We will go into it very carefully.

Does the Bureau have the capability to do these projects.

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator Bible, the Bureau has the capability to do these irrigation projects in Nevada. Further, they are all obviously needed because irrigated farming is the only industry available to the Indians on these reservations.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Stevens, any questions on any of the items or on the construction? I only have three or four more questions, why don't I ask these? They are on road construction.

Road Construction

On your road construction, the obligation program appears to be running below authorized contract levels. Is the Bureau lapsing any contract authority in 1974 or 1975? Can you give me an answer to that?

Mr. Sykes. Did we ask for any contract authority?

Senator Bible. No. Is the Bureau lapsing any contract authority in 1974 or 1975?

Mr. Fleak. The contract authority allowed to us by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 is $75 million. However, due to budget constraints the Bureau is requesting an obligational program of $60 million for fiscal year 1975.

Senator Bible. You are lapsing 15 then?

Mr. Fleak. Yes, for fiscal 1975.

Mr. Thompson. I am sorry, it is really not lapsed, we are just not going after it with full authority.

Senator Stevens. Well, that is lapsed.

Senator Bible. Is it no-year money? Does it continue into the next fiscal year?

Mr. Sykes. It continues.

Senator Bible. So that it would not actually be lapsed. Is that right?

Mr. Sykes. That is authority. The $75 million is authority, not money.

Senator Bible. I understand that. It is contract authority. But how much of that do you carry forward into the next fiscal year?

Mr. Sykes. It would be $15 million of what was available.

Senator Bible. Very well. That was what I was trying to get.

BIA assumption of NCIO activities

In your pending budget amendment BIA has a request for $300,000, apparently to assume the activities now under the National Council for Indian Opportunity. We have no justification yet on this request but I would like to go into it as much as possible at this time.

I trust you will see that the justification for this request is supplied for the record. Staff can question later on any details that need to be developed for the record.

Mr. Thompson. Yes, sir, Senator Bible, a copy of the justifications will be provided for the record.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999	1975	1975	1975
Program by activity:	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
5. General management and facilities operation:			
(c) General management and administration.....	9,106	300	9,406
All other activities.....	444,701	---	444,701
Total program costs, obligations....	453,807	300	454,107
Financing:			
Budget authority.....	453,807	300	454,107
Budget authority:			
Appropriation (proposed amendment appropriation).....	453,807	300	454,107
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligation incurred, net.....	453,807	300	454,107
Obligated balance, start of year	71,463	---	71,463
Obligated balance, end of year..	- 49,343	---	-49,343
Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental.....	475,557	300	475,857
Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental.....	370	---	370

JUSTIFICATION

5. General Management & facilities operation:

(c) General Management and Administration:

Request pending, fiscal year 1975	$9,106,000
Proposed amendment, fiscal year 1975	300,000
Revised request, fiscal year 1975	$9,406,000

The proposed amendment of $300,000 is needed to cover cost of the Domestic Council Committee on Indian Affairs to be established to replace the National Council on Indian opportunity.

Cost Factor Involved in Increase

To provide for per diem, travel, and renumeration of the Indian people selected to represent the views of the Federally Recognized Tribes in consultation with the members of the Domestic Council.

Cost Estimates Include:

a. National meeting per diem and travel	$107,100
b. Renumeration of Committee members	94,500
c. Area meeting per diem and travel	42,000
d. Incidental Expenses associated with committee meetings	56,400
	$300,000

Need for increase:

In order to provide coordination among Executive Branch Agencies a Domestic Council Committee on Indian Affairs will be established with the Secretaries of Interior and Health, Education and Welfare as Co-chairmen. Membership on this Committee would consist of the appropriate agencies including but not limited to Interior, HEW, OMB, HUD, Labor Justice and Agriculture.

This Domestic Council Committee, together with appropriate mechanisms to consult with Indian people, is planned to replace the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

The Council will consist of representative from each of the Bureaus of Indian Affairs Areas (12), President and Vice-President of the National Tribal Council Association and the National Congress of American Indian respectively, and five appointees by the President of the United States.

The funds requested in this amendment will provide for travel and per diem expenses, stipends and other expenses incurred by the member of the National Indian Leadership Council. Staff as needed will be provided through the Domestic Council as in the case of other Domestic Council Committees.

No permanent positions are involved in this estimate.

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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999	1975 actual	1975 estimate	1975 estimate
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	143,052	---	143,052
11.3 Positions other than permanent	13,600	---	13,600
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,668	95	4,763
11.8 Special personal services payments	920	---	920
Total personnel compensation	162,240	95	162,335
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	16,235	---	16,235
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	10,000	149	10,149
22.0 Transportation of things	5,000	---	5,000
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	14,769	56	14,825
24.0 Printing and reproduction	950	---	950
25.0 Other services	126,981	---	126,981
26.0 Supplies and materials	35,500	---	35,500
31.0 Equipment	5,000	---	5,000
32.0 Lands and structures	300	---	300
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	80,000	---	80,000
Subtotal	456,975	300	457,275
95.0 Quarters & subsistence charges	- 3,168	---	- 3,168
99.0 Total obligations	453,807	300	454,107

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999	19 75	19 75	19 75
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Total number of permanent positions...	13,002	---	13,002
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1,950	---	1,950
Average paid.....	13,173	---	13,173

Average Grade and Salary

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999	19 73 actual	1974 estimate	19 75 estimate
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	$12,042	$12,660	$12,787
Average salary of ungraded positions..	$9,535	$10,155	$10,815

PROVISIONS OF FUNDING

Senator BIBLE. Please summarize and explain the request. What will that funding provide? How many staff will you have?

PROPOSALS OF THE BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMPSON. It is currently planned—we have a new proposal, Senator, if I may spend a minute giving you some background. A new proposal going forward to the Indian community is to create under the Domestic Council a Committee on Indian Affairs chaired by Secretary Morton and Secretary Weinberger with approximately 21 federally appointed Indians of the urban-rural nonrecognized side; on the HEW side Secretary Weinberger has given some authority to appoint people.

It is currently planned that the staff support for this Council will come from funds out of the Domestic Council and if any is needed at our Bureau level it would be absorbed in our current programs.

Senator BIBLE. What would you do? Just move the present staff that is in the National Council of Indian Opportunity, bodily over to your shop?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is not contemplated. The National Council on Indian Opportunity is lapsing in November. The staff, as I understand it, is attempting to seek employment in other places.

There is no plan to transfer them from one area to another. The Bureau will only provide administrative assistance to the Domestic Council Committee on American Indian Affairs.

Senator BIBLE. It just so happens I have always had questions about the value of the National Council on Indian Opportunity. My good friend from Alaska thought it was quite a good instrument and supported it, but he and I differ very rarely on a few different problems.

We still do not have the budget amendment formally transmitted to Congress. Mr. Wiles, you are the expert on those things. When will we get it?

Mr. WILES. I believe the amendment has gone forward to the President for signature, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. It is out of OMB?

Mr. WILES. That is my understanding.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Stevens?

HARVARD AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAM

Senator STEVENS. I have a series of items. My first question concerns the American Indian program at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. What are your plans with regard to that program? I understand it is jointly funded by BIA, the Office of Education, and the Office of Native American Programs at HEW. I asked this question of them recently but they did not have an answer. What are your plans for the American Indian program at the Harvard Graduate School of Education?

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, it might be helpful to give you some brief information on that. The Bureau has funded that at about $111,000. It started primarily, I believe, with some OEO money. It is a joint effort with BIA and HEW.

It is our understanding that HEW does not plan to continue their funding support. So, it would make it increasingly difficult for the Bureau to carry the total program by itself. One of the things we have under consideration right now is maybe not to have a program as such at Harvard, but to fund students on an individual basis to attend that same facility. We are not foreclosing the right or the opportunity of students to attend Harvard. We just may not have a program as such.

Senator STEVENS. What about the people who are already in the program but have not been able to complete their degree work? Are they going to be funded until they have completed it? It appears the program is going to be eliminated and they will have to seek other funding in order to continue to achieve the goal that they started working toward under the program.

Mr. THOMPSON. We are going to attempt to work with the students to insure that we do not catch any student in midstream. I might add, we will move, as I indicated, from a program basis, to an individual need basis. It is our current plan to work with those students to insure they are funded adequately.

Senator STEVENS. Are the Alaskan students going to be informed as to how they may be able to continue and under what specific program they will be able to continue?

Mr. THOMPSON. We met with people from Harvard. I have had some meetings with the students. One of the students specifically, Senator, is a Miss Belardi from Juneau, who has been down to see us. We have given her a rundown of the exact situation where the funding problem lies. We have talked with several other students there.

We have attempted to work with the administrators at Harvard to let them know we are attempting to fund on an individual basis as opposed to a program basis. I am hopeful it will be a smooth transition.

Senator STEVENS. It would seem to me that the Government has an obligation to continue those students in the programs so the project is phased down rather than brought to an abrupt stop.

If you have any problems in that regard, I hope you will let this committee know.

Mr. THOMPSON. We are working with HEW and the Office of Native American programs in attempting to get them to increase their commitment to that program so something can be salvaged. I might, just as a plug for the program, Senator, say that it is my understanding they have 100-percent success ratio there, that no students have dropped out of the program. I think it is a very creditable thing.

BIA CONTRACTING MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY

Senator STEVENS. That is also my understanding.

I am sure you know I very much support the concept of your contracting out to Indian groups and tribal organizations, but it appears to me there is a shortage of contract officers to carry this out. Could you tell us under this budget request what will be the Bureau's capability to manage this contracting program?

I would also like to ask specifically what is going to happen to us in Alaska? Are we going to get increases in personnel to handle contracting in Alaska?

Mr. THOMPSON. Obviously when we move in a direction such as this we have to take a look at our capability from the personnel and the management point of view to live up to the new programs we are undertaking. We have taken a look at the Bureau's contracting capability and we are currently attempting to seek additional personnel to fill what we currently recognize is a lack of personnel in this particular area.

We have not gone forward with any recommendations to the Department on numbers, but we have worked with the Department. They have identified that we are weak in this particular area and it needs improvement.

Senator STEVENS. The budget request before us will not support the contracting program if it really blossoms out, will it? You do not have the in-house capability to handle that contracting out right now, do you?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have looked at our capability. We feel there are currently 59 additional positions we need to support our contracting efforts.

Senator STEVENS. They are not included in this budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. The personnel request is not included in this budget, no.

Senator STEVENS. Are the funds for that capability included in this budget?

Mr. THOMPSON. I do not believe so, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you verify that? You say you don't believe so. Verify it and make it a little more emphatic.

Mr. THOMPSON. We may have to do some internal readjusting within our internal funds. We still would have to get approval for the 59 positions before bringing them on board.

FUNDING FOR CONTRACTING OUT PROGRAM

Senator STEVENS. Will you supply for the record what you think would be necessary in terms of additional funding, if you need additional funds to meet the requirements of the contracting out program in this fiscal year that this budget covers?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, we will.

[The information follows:]

It has been determined that 56 new contracting positions will be needed in the field installation. An additional five new positions are requested in the 1975 Budget for the Central Contracting Office. These new contracting positions for the field offices will be netted from the target reduction of 1,245 shown in the 1975 budget, that is, the first 56 positions abolished will be used to offset these new contracting positions which will be needed on July 1, 1974. Since the 1975 budget does not reflect any reduction in funds because of the new delivery system, funds are available for these new contracting positions.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Senator STEVENS. Turning to school construction, I am told the Bureau still operates 53 day schools in Alaska. In terms of these day schools and their physical facilities, how many of them do you estimate to be substandard today?

Mr. CARMODY. We would have to furnish that for the record. There are a lot that need a lot of work done on them, but if they are substandard——

Senator STEVENS. I want to know the facilities that have accumulated work which has not been done.

Mr. CARMODY. Most of them have accumulated work that has to be done.

Senator STEVENS. How many day schools have you built in Alaska in the last 3 years?

Mr. CARMODY. I would have to furnish that for the record.

Senator STEVENS. I would also like to know the cost of that catch-up work in terms of those which are substandard as well as those which have not been properly maintained.

[The information follows:]

We have built one day school in the past three years, exclusive of Kindergartens.

COST OF UPGRADING ALASKA SCHOOLS

Location	Facilities	Estimated Cost
Juneau Area Alaska		
Alakanuk (Ph. II)	6 Classroom School & Facilities at New Village	$ 1,500,000
Shaktoolik	3 Classroom, M-P, K-D, Storage, Duplex	2,821,000
St. Michael	3 Classroom School, M-P, Storage, Duplex	2,470,000
Pilot Station	1 Classroom, Kitchen, 1 Quarter, M-P Room	1,124,000
Kotlik	2 Classroom, 1 Quarter	1,923,000
Mtn. Village	Kindergarten, 2 Classroom, M-P, 2 Quarters Special Education	2,049,000
Gambell	2 Classroom School, M-P, Kitchen, 1 Quarter	1,664,000
Barrow	400 Pupil H. S., 180-pupil Dorm, 12 Quarters	26,000,000
Galena	Assist in School Addition	1,000,000
Chevak	k-12 Replacement (Fire) 250	3,000,000
Kwigillingok	4 Classroom, M-P, Kitchen, 3 Quarters	2,000,000
Upper Kalskag	4 Classroom, M-P, Kitchen, 3 Quarters	2,000,000
Emonak	2 Classroom, Warehouse, M-P, 1 Quarter	2,387,000
Hooper Bay Elem.	100 pupil H.S.-Elem., Toilet Facilities 2 Classroom, 200 Enrollment	3,250,000
Unalakleet	150 pupil Elem. School, Gym, K-D, Duplex	5,707,000
Beaver	2 Classroom Sch. & Quarters, M-P	2,664,000
Eek	3 Classroom, M-P, Kitchen, 2 Quarters	2,400,000
Mekoryuk	Special Education Classroom, 1 Kindergarten 1 Quarter, Warehouse	600,000
Diomede	Multi-Purpose Room	1,500,000
Wainwright	2 Classroom, 1 Quarter, M-P Room	1,900,000
Goodnews Bay	1 Classroom, 1 Quarter, M-P Room	2,100,000
Lower Kalskag	3 Classroom, 2 Quarters, M-P	2,300,000
Toksook Bay	2 Classroom, Kitchen, 1 Quarter, M-P	2,300,000
Napakiak	1 Classroom	350,000
Chefornak	Kindergarten, M-P	1,600,000
Kiana	2 Classroom, M-P, Kitchen, 1 Quarter	1,456,000
Stebbins	2 Classroom, M-P, 1 Quarter	1,350,000
Elim	2 Classroom, M-P, 1 Quarter	1,350,000
Akiak	2 Classroom, M-P, 60 pupils, Quarters	1,000,000
Northway H.S.	Assist in School Addition	300,000
Quinhagak	1 Classroom, Kindergarten, M-P, 1 Quarter	1,200,000
Nunapitchuk	1 Kindergarten, M-P, 1 Quarter	1,200,000
Tunnak	Diet Kitchen, 2 Classroom, M-P, 1 Quarter	2,300,000
Kipnuk	Kindergarten, 2 Classroom, M-P, Kitchen, Quarter	2,000,000
Kwethluk	1 Classroom, M-P, Warehouse	2,000,000
Napaskiak	4 Classroom, 1 Kindergarten, M-P, 3 Quarters	4,000,000
Brevig Mission	1 Classroom, M-P, Quarters	1,800,000
Tuntutuliak	2 Classroom, M-P, Quarters	2,000,000
Klukwan	2 Classroom, M-P, Quarters	2,000,000
Newktok	Multi-Purpose Room	1,500,000
Highnute	Multi-Purpose Room	1,600,000
Sheldon Point	Multi-Purpose Room	1,500,000
Scammon Bay	Multi-Purpose Room	1,500,000
Golovin	1 Classroom, M-P, 1 Quarter	1,800,000
Grayling	Multi-Purpose Room	1,500,000
Nasigluk	Kindergarten, Quarters	150,000
Tetlin	1 Classroom, Multi-Purpose Room	1,700,000
Venetoe	Multi-Purpose Room	1,500,000
Tuluksak	Kindergarten, M-P, 1 Quarter	1,800,000
Kotzebue	H.S., 6 Classrooms, TV Station, 6 duplexes	2,470,000
Safety Items, Various Locations, (oil dikes, water and sewage, etc.)		13,000,000
	SUBTOTAL	$130,585,000

AKIAK DAY SCHOOL

Senator STEVENS. In 1972 you asked for planning funds for construction of a new day school at Akiak, but no funds have been allocated for that project since that time. Do you anticipate requesting design funds for that school at Akiak?

Mr. CARMODY. In a future fiscal year. We do not have a definite date right now.

Senator STEVENS. Can you tell me how much money will be required for this? I have asked the chairman to consider adding $180,000 to the budget for Akiak, which I am told would be the proper figure. Is that correct?

Mr. CARMODY. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. What does your schedule show for that? If we do not add it on, when would you be requesting it?

Mr. CARMODY. In a future fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. You do not have it built into your future plans at all, is that what you are saying?

Mr. CARMODY. Yes, we do not have it identified to a specific fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. What priority do you give that particular project?

Mr. CARMODY. Planning is completed. It would be the design. Design would be the next phase, depending on availability of funds in future fiscal years.

Senator BIBLE. As of now you have no priority fix on that?

Mr. CARMODY. It depends on other projects, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. How far ahead do you put these projects? You must have timetables for planning, design, and ultimately construction on practically all of the projects that come under your jurisdiction. I am just trying to clear the record a little to see when you have the Akiak school in Alaska.

Mr. CARMODY. I would say that for this project design funds could be requested within the next 3 fiscal years. We could furnish more information. I do not have that listing.

Senator STEVENS. That is why I am confused. It had a priority for request for planning money in 1972, but design funds were not requested in 1973, 1974, or 1975. How did it slip out of priority? What made it slip?

Mr. CARMODY. We had several other schools during that planning package in those fiscal years, too. In the meantime, there are other Bureau priorities.

Senator STEVENS. There were not other schools in Alaska, other schools entering the design phase in Alaska.

DIOMEDE DAY SCHOOL

Mr. CARMODY. Diomede, we have had to ask for design money and we are completing that this year.

Senator STEVENS. What will that $1 million do? Does that complete construction?

Mr. CARMODY. Diomede, yes. That is construction.

Senator STEVENS. If you get the $180,000 for the design, would that mean it would be in the inventory ready for construction?

Mr. CARMODY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. But, when? When do you finish the design, 1 year from now?

Mr. CARMODY. It would take a year to design it, yes.

Senator STEVENS. What is your backlog of schools that are through that process of planning, design, and awaiting construction funds?

Mr. CARMODY. We have $35 million worth of construction projects that have been designed.

Senator STEVENS. They have been designed and there are no funds available for construction?

Mr. CARMODY. Yes, Senator.

METLAKATLA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REQUEST

Senator STEVENS. This is skipping to resource management. I am told in 1971 that Metlakatla submitted proposal for a resources management program to the Juneau office. Earlier this year the area office forwarded the proposal to Washington with a recommendation for funding. The proposal requests between $60,000 and $70,000. Can you fund that program out of the budget that is presented to the committee here?

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, I am aware of the proposal. I am not in a position to answer whether we can fund it out of the 1975 budget. We would be pleased to supply that information for the record.

Senator STEVENS. I would be pleased to have it. I am sure the chairman will recall that Metlakatla did not benefit from the Land Claims Act.

There are statutory reservations in Alaska and it is my understanding this is a proposal for complete development, management, and utilization of the total potential of the lands they have on the reservations such as forests, minerals, wildlife, tourists. I would like to know what you think about that proposal, if it is possible.

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, I have not gone over in great length the proposal as submitted. I recently met here in Washington with the mayor. We have personnel from our Juneau Office working with them on some long range objectives.

As you know, we have a contract situation for the Southeast Agency that excludes somewhat Metlakatla and we wanted to discuss what future arrangements are going to be made with the Bureau. I will take a look at the proposal in greater length and depth and would be glad to respond.

BUDGET LIMITATIONS

Senator STEVENS. It seems like a modest amount, $60,000 to $70,000. I understand they have been waiting 3 years. I would hope they could work something out. I would appreciate it if you would answer it for the record.

Mr. THOMPSON. We will, Senator.

[The information follows:]

The Budget limitations in fiscal year 1974 preclude the Bureau from funding the Resources Management Proposal for the Metlakatla Indian Community as requested. However, the Juneau Area Office has been provided a limited amount of funds for village planning, and it is possible that a portion of those funds could be used to begin some of the work proposed. At the time the fiscal year 1975 budget was prepared, the Metlakatla requirements were not fully estab-

lished and a complete review had not been made of the proposal. However, efforts will be made to provide some assistance in FY 1975. The Bureau will give consideration to the proposal in future budgeting submissions.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Senator STEVENS. I want you to know that I think the Bureau has done a fine job concerning housing at Little Diomede. I wish I had time to take the chairman of the subcommittee and others out to Little Diomede and show how you overcame some difficult problems and real challenges in that Diomede construction. I have seen photographs of the completed project. I would like to be able to show those to the chairman.

I believe this is a significant breakthrough under your housing improvement program. We still have the problem of financial feasibility as far as housing and urban development is concerned within HUD's program. Knowing what you did at Diomede, I will give you a pat on the back there.

Why can't we get the same program working throughout the rest of Alaska?

Mr. THOMPSON. As you know, Senator, with your assistance and your push for meeting the unmet need of housing in rural Alaska there was a program instigated 7 years ago by Housing and Urban Development which was to deliver 1,200 units in housing in the first year to meet the backlog that currently exists up there, 1,200 out of the currently 30,000 units that are supposed to go to Indian communities. Today that program for many reasons is primarily resting with Housing and Urban Development, it is not going forward. Well, it is going forward in the southeast part of the State.

I am not privy to all of the discussions that have gone on between Housing and Urban Development and the Bureau as to why we are not on track and why there is not a housing program in Alaska to date. The only thing that really remains out of all of this effort is the unmet need of native housing. That seems to be still today the hard fact.

DATA ON ALASKAN HOUSING

Senator STEVENS. What is the average cost of your houses in Alaska?

Mr. THOMPSON. Our average HIP housing construction has been about $15,000 per unit.

Senator STEVENS. How many did you start in Alaska last year?

Mr. THOMPSON. Thirty-six.

Senator STEVENS. How much money do you have in the budget to start housing in Alaska this year?

Mr. THOMPSON. $1 million.

Senator STEVENS. How many houses will that start?

Mr. THOMPSON. Forty-four.

Senator STEVENS. What is the backlog for the need for Indian housing throughout the Nation and specifically in Alaska? It is my understanding that Alaska has a total of one-fifth of the total backlog.

Mr. GEARY. In Alaska, 590 repairs and 9,200 new construction.

Senator STEVENS. How does that compare with the national need?

Mr. GEARY. Nationally we have a need for 66,300 units. That would be 19,200 repairs and 47,100 new units.

Senator STEVENS. Alaska has about one-sixth of the total need. Is there any specific action this committee could take which would break the stalemate between the BIA and HUD on the housing program?

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, I do not know. I honestly do not know what can be done to meet the unmet housing need.

Senator STEVENS. As I understand it, the problem is that HUD has the public housing money. However, you have no access to that under the HIP program you are asking for, but if you had the HUD money you could continue the HIP program with HUD money. Is that the problem?

Mr. THOMPSON. Obviously if we had the HUD funds we could go further toward meeting that need. If we have 9,000 units needed and we are building 40 a year within the limited resources within the Bureau, we need additional funds to meet the backlog.

COMMITTEE DIRECTIVE TRANSFERRING HOUSING PERSONNEL TO ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. I understood last year we approved a transfer of four Bureau personnel officers to the Juneau area, and that was predicated on an agreement we thought would be worked out between HUD and BIA. I am informed the personnel were not transferred.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct, Senator.

Senator STEVENS. Why not?

Mr. THOMPSON. The program we were hoping to implement, we just felt we could not spare those personnel up there with the limited resources we had. In other words, the resources that we have in our current budget, we feel we have inadequate personnel to utilize properly those moneys. Failing the agreement between HUD and the Bureau, or failing to get approval, I should add, of that agreement, it was determined those people were not needed.

Senator STEVENS. It is my understanding that HUD is now laying the blame at the feet of the BIA. I understand they are saying in effect that in the Anchorage area the person who was receiving welfare or public assistance receives an allocation of funds from the Bureau which is sufficient to meet the cost of renting modern housing, and their average payments are something like $171 a month per person in Anchorage. Whereas when you go out to the village where, by tradition, there has not been modern housing, they are getting an average of something like $70 a month per person. And if the Bureau actually paid the people in the village areas the amount of money they give the people in the Fairbanks and Anchorage areas, they would have sufficient amounts to rent the housing units HUD is willing to construct but is not willing to construct under the circumstances operating under a deficit before the project even is started because the people do not have enough money in view of the Brooke amendment and other considerations to pay the amount necessary to maintain those houses. Have you ever looked into that problem?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have, Senator, but it was my understanding, and I would be more than willing to look at this question again, the Bureau in reading over materials was willing to pay that subsidized cost from a Bureau point of view.

Senator STEVENS. The difference is in southeast Alaska where they did have the moneys and where they could be assured there would be no deficit capital. HUD has gone ahead with a housing commitment and they are now building houses in the southeast, but in the northwest and central portion what they are relying on is assistance from the Bureau and getting an average of $72 per month with which they cannot make payments under the housing account that would provide stability for the HUD program. Therefore, as I understand it, HUD won't go along until they can be guaranteed there would be no deficit in the operating account, and as a result they will not proceed with their construction.

Again, I do not want to belabor the matter, but I wish you would take a look at that from the point of view of a guarantee of the operating account because in areas where the operating account was guaranteed the construction went ahead.

Mr. THOMPSON. We will definitely look into that.

CONSTRAINTS ON BIA–HUD JOINT PARTICIPATION

Senator STEVENS. We have tried to negotiate an agreement between HUD and the BIA to construct 500 units of Indian housing in Alaska due to the problems I mentioned earlier with regard to the HUD program in my State. While both Secretary Lynn and Secretary Morton have agreed to this approach, the program has not been implemented. From the standpoint of the Bureau, are there any constraints which would prevent you from working with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide subsidized public housing for Alaskan Natives?

Mr. THOMPSON. Nothing inherent in the Bureau's housing program would constrain us other than an administrative budget restriction against participation.

Senator STEVENS. If we followed through with the transfer of four housing officers to the Juneau area office which was approved last year, how many homes would the Bureau be capable of constructing in Alaska during the spring and summer of 1975?

Mr. THOMPSON. From 500 to 1,000 units.

Senator STEVENS. What would be the approximate cost of these units?

Mr. THOMPSON. Since the average cost would be about $25,000 the total cost would range from $12.5 million at the 500-unit level, to $25 million at the 1,000-unit level.

REASONS FOR EXCEEDING HIP AVERAGE COST

Senator STEVENS. Why does this unit cost exceed the $15,000 average HIP cost.

Mr. THOMPSON. These units would cost more because they would be done by paid labor rather than relying solely on donated or self-help labor. We are experiencing a phenomenal rise in material costs and the house contemplated is a bit larger and has some additional features.

Senator STEVENS. In Alaska the Bureau has followed a policy of not using HIP money in villages which have received program reservations from HUD. Could you please explain that?

Mr. THOMPSON. Normally, the HIP funds are not used where HUD programs are operational because: (1) Our program is a grant program and HUD's is not; (2) the availability of labor is an important factor with ongoing projects—normally, the HUD activity and the IHS activity utilize all available labor; and (3) the agreement also stemmed from the Native groups or Native leadership wanting to select the villages to receive new housing.

BUREAU PARTICIPATION

Senator STEVENS. As you know, HUD, the Alaska State Housing Authority and the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. have put a great deal of work and money into determining which villages in Alaska should receive HUD program reservations. Additionally, the people in these villages have now been waiting 3 or 4 years for promised homes. If we remain at our present impasse with HUD and if additional funds were provided to the Juneau area office for housing could the Bureau then go into the villages which have received HUD program reservations?

Mr. THOMPSON. If we were not under any administrative restrictions, we could. We should recognize that final decisions for selection are usually made at the local agency level in concert with native groups or leadership.

Senator STEVENS. And could the regular HIP appropriation for Alaska be used for homes in villages which are not on the HUD list?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, it could.

Senator STEVENS. Last year you will recall that Senate report contained language concerning possible downgrading of the Housing Division of the Bureau. I notice in the new reorganization that the program is called housing services. Does the change in name denote a change or downgrading of the functions of the Housing Division of the Bureau?

Mr. THOMPSON. No, it does not.

STATUS OF REPROGRAMING FOR ALASKA SCHOOLS

Senator STEVENS. Let me ask you one last question. What happened to the $9.6 million my predecessor, the late Senator Bartlett got appropriated in 1968 for school construction at Mount Edgecumbe? It has been programed and reprogramed and reprogramed. Has that been released by OMB, and is it committed?

Mr. THOMPSON. To answer your question, Senator, it has not been released, and it has not been committed.

Senator STEVENS. Previously I understood the chairman to ask the question as to whether there were any funds impounded. Am I to understand the moneys that were appropriated in 1968 for school construction in Alaska that have been reprogramed now at least three times to my knowledge—the reason they are not being spent this year is because they are impounded?

Mr. THOMPSON. I do not know if they are impounded. To answer your question, they have not been released. We have not got the reprograming authority for those moneys.

Senator BIBLE. I do not know that that leaves the record in very good shape. I think what Senator Stevens is trying to find out is where are those funds and what can be done to get them used as was originally designed for the State of Alaska by his predecessor, Senator Bob Bartlett. Where are the funds? Have they been reprogramed out of existence?

Mr. THOMPSON. The moneys have been appropriated. We have not received authority to reprogram those funds. The $9.2 million is somewhat still intact, but we have not received authority to reprogram.

Senator STEVENS. As I understand it, this is sort of hanging over our requirements. We cannot get any additional construction funds until they are spent because your account shows you have available over $9 million for school construction in Alaska.

Mr. THOMPSON. I do not believe that is correct, Senator.

Senator STEVENS. We have not gotten any new funds since I have been here because of those funds.

Mr. THOMPSON. I am not sure about the prohibition against the Bureau obtaining moneys because that $9.2 million is still unprogramed or uncommitted——

Senator STEVENS. Could you people tell me how much money is still theoretically available from the appropriation of 1968?

Mr. SYKES. $10,291,000.

Senator STEVENS. All right. We have $10.2 million. Now what if we just reappropriated that for specific projects? You tell me where you want to spend it and we will see if the committee won't tell you where to spend it. I think it is atrocious to have that money kicking around for 5 full fiscal years and it has not been spent.

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, it is my understanding we will follow the advice of the committee on this matter where they appropriate moneys for the Bureau to spend them if they appropriate them——

Senator BIBLE. They are already appropriated. Why do you have to reappropriate them?

Senator STEVENS. They originally appropriated them for Mount Edgecumbe and we gave it to them.

Senator BIBLE. What else do we have to do to get you to spend $10.2 million? What do we as a committee have to do to get you to spend the $10.2 million in that great and glorious State of Alaska?

Senator STEVENS. Abolish OMB, would that help? Can we direct the reprograming? Do you have a request somewhere that has not been approved?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Where is it?

Mr. SYKES. It is in OMB. We answered that when we were here on the supplemental.

Senator STEVENS. I remember that, but I was hoping that by the time we got back again OMB might have gotten the message.

Senator BIBLE. When do you think they will get the message? I am not trying to embarrass——

Mr. THOMPSON. We have requested over the last several years, we have identified areas within Alaska that need those funds.

Senator BIBLE. What do they give you as a reason for not permitting any reprograming? What do they tell you? They must give you some

explanation as to why they won't honor the request which has been hanging around these many years.

Mr. THOMPSON. Senator, I was on the other end coming up with priorities for spending that $10.2 million. Since my arrival I do not know that I could give you a definitive answer, but our budget officer may expand on that somewhat.

Senator BIBLE. I do not want to belabor this record. I suggest that both of you gentlemen, each of whom has knowledge and expertise and horsepower, get together with Senator Stevens and maybe the three of you can march en masse down to the OMB and make a show of strength and do something to get it jarred loose.

If we cannot do it that way, we will put it in a report, we will put it in the bill, we will put it wherever it is necessary, and I still do not know whether that will get your job done.

REQUESTED COPY OF LATEST ALASKA REPROGRAMING

Senator STEVENS. Will it be possible for you to provide us with a copy of the last reprograming request that was made to OMB?

Mr. SYKES. We would be pleased to.

Senator BIBLE. That will be Frank Wiles' chore. See if you can't work out something and supply it to Mr. Dyer and we will see if we can't help Senator Stevens.

[The information follows:]

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Dear Senator Bible:

Since the late 1950's, the State of Alaska and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have been planning a network of Regional Schools and Dormitories in the State for Alaskan rural youth. In that period of time, the Bureau has constructed dormitories at Nome, Kodiak, and Bethel for about 450 students. These dormitories will remain in operation for the foreseeable future. Additional funds have been appropriated or reprogrammed from other prior year projects to construct dormitories at Sitka, Fairbanks, Tok, Fort Yukon and Dillingham. Construction has not been started at any of the latter locations.

In 1970, high school students at Kivalina sued the State for not providing a secondary education at their place of residence. The State did not contest the suit and provided a secondary program at Kivalina. As a result of this action, other predominately Native communities have requested local secondary programs, and the State has acceded to these requests. A $16 million bond issue passed last fall. This will provide 6 - 10 additional rural high schools for Native students in their home communities. Currently, a class action suit (150 villages) is pending in the Superior Court of Alaska, Hootch vs. Alaska State Operated School System; civil action to secure Native students their right to a secondary education in their community of residence. These actions negate the plan of constructing schools and dormitories in the regional centers and sending the rural youth to these centers for their secondary education. In the future, the State is planning facilities for villages which can enroll 40 or more high school students. We concur with this approach and plan to follow it in providing school facilities for the villages in which there are Bureau-operated schools. High school students from smaller villages will continue to go to centers of population and attend school while living in the presently available dormitories or homes of individuals under the State-sponsored Boarding Home Plan.

Presently, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has available $10,291,400 from previous appropriations made for dormitory construction at various locations throughout the State. The Bureau proposes to reprogram these funds for the construction of new school facilities at Chevak, Hooper Bay, and Alakanuk and to share in the construction of schools at Galena and Northway. The breakdown of the total available funding is as follows:

Project Name	Amount now Available	Funding Source
Sitka Dormitory	$ 2,202,400	Reprogrammed from Mount Edgecumbe School.
Fairbanks Dormitory	1,939,000	Reprogrammed from Mount Edgecumbe School.
Fairbanks Dormitory	1,250,000	FY 1973 Appropriation.
Tok Dormitory	1,465,000	FY 1973 Appropriation.
Fort Yukon Dormitory	1,465,000	FY 1973 Appropriation.
Dillingham Dormitory	1,970,000	FY 1973 Appropriation.
Total	$10,291,400	

This amount will be used to construct a complete K-12 school at Chevak for 250 students, a 9-12 school at Hooper Bay for 100 students, to meet the Bureau's prior commitment to share in construction of a 9-12 school at Galena for 100 students and an addition to an elementary school at Northway. Additionally, Phase I of a school plant at Alakanuk for 150 elementary students will be accomplished.

The construction of a complete elementary and secondary school at Chevak is necessary because the Chevak Elementary School was destroyed by fire on May 11, 1972. Presently, temporary mobile classrooms, flown in after the disastrous fire, are being used for the educational program. This arrangement is less than a completely satisfactory answer since there is no space for student activities, physical education or after-hours meetings and games.

In addition, Chevak is one of the larger Eskimo villages and can support a 100-pupil high school rather than sending the children to other schools in the State or outside the State. It is estimated that by constructing a complete K-12 250-pupil school now, a savings will be realized which can be passed on to other school needs. The total cost of $3,718,340 for this school will include eight classrooms, instructional materials center, gymnasium, kitchen, principal's office, practical arts shop, and home economics room; four teachers quarters and guest room; and connections to utilities.

The village of Hooper Bay is large enough to support a full high school program. Hooper Bay will have an enrollment of 100 students and the new facilities estimated to cost $3,100,000 will consist of five classrooms, instructional materials center, gymnasium, kitchen, principal's office, practical arts shop, and home economics room. Also, four teachers quarters and guest room will be constructed and additions made to the utility building and warehouse as well as utility connections to the present system.

The State of Alaska and the Bureau agreed several years ago that the State would take over the operation of certain schools with the

Bureau upgrading the facilities to State standards. Both Galena and Northway are in this category.

The village of Galena has an enrollment potential of 100 students in grades 9-12. Presently, the high school students leave the local community as they do at the other villages and either attend one of the currently operated Regional Schools in Alaska, or they attend the Mount Edgecumbe High School at Sitka or Chemawa School in Salem, Oregon. With the stated desire on the part of many village people to have local day high schools, there are plans to construct a day high school at Galena. Both the Bureau and the State will be involved equally in this work which is estimated to cost a total of $2,000,000. The Bureau and the State have agreed to jointly construct a five classroom school with gymnasium, kitchen, principal's office and instructional materials center.

At Northway, the Bureau's commitment is for the construction of two classrooms and supporting facilities. To date, this commitment has not been funded and it is now proposed that the Bureau add these classrooms with toilets and quarters to the existing Northway School at an estimated cost of $300,000. The State will continue to operate the school.

At Alakanuk, the present school buildings are being endangered by the Alakanuk River. Each year ten to fifteen feet of river bank erodes, and a part of the school plant now is within ten feet of the river. There is a potential enrollment of 150 elementary students. A complete facility is required; however, the preliminary cost estimate is in excess of $3,300,000 for such a school, and it is therefore planned to accomplish the work in two phases. Phase I, which is proposed here at an estimated cost of $2,173,060, will consist of six classrooms and kindergarten, kitchen, and administrative offices; five employees quarters; utility and warehouse building; and utility work. In subsequent years, the needed additional facilities comprised of a multi-purpose room, instructional materials center, and additional classrooms, will be constructed. A future regular budget request will contain funds for the additional phase of construction needed to complete the plant.

The following are the cost breakdowns for each of the above-mentioned locations:

Location	B&U Constr.	Contingencies	Supervision	Total
Chevak	$3,318,340	$310,000	$ 90,000	$ 3,718,340
Northway	300,000	---	---	300,000
Hooper Bay	2,750,000	270,000	80,000	3,100,000
Galena	1,000,000	---	---	1,000,000
Alakanuk (I)	2,000,000	103,060	70,000	2,173,060
Total	$9,368,340	$683,060	$240,000	$10,291,400

In future regular budget requests, funds will be included for the purchase of equipment for Chevak, Hooper Bay and Alakanuk. Design work is now proceeding on Chevak with funds provided by the FY 1973 Appropriation. This design work is scheduled to be completed in the second quarter of FY 1974. Construction can start thereafter and will take about 24 months to complete.

Funds for the design work at Alakanuk are not available, and it will be necessary to delay this work pending receipt of your views on this reprogramming action. It is estimated that it will take four months to complete the design work and 18 months thereafter to complete the construction work for this location.

It is planned to use a standard plan developed by the State of Alaska for the high school at Hooper Bay. This work has been completed by the State. Construction at Hooper Bay will take about 18 months to complete.

This is being transmitted to you in accordance with the arrangement and understanding the Department has with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in regard to reprogramming construction funds. The Office of Management and Budget has no objection to this proposal.

We are sending a similar letter to the Honorable Julia Butler Hansen, Chairman, Subcommittee on Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Department of the Interior and
Related Agencies Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Senator BIBLE. I have several questions that have been submitted by Senators Montoya, McGee, Hatfield, Young, Abourezk, and Pearson. We will furnish those to you and ask you to supply the answers for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MONTOYA

Question. Under existing BIA Policy laws, the Real Property Officer is responsible for oversight of the trading posts. What are his other responsibilities? How much time does he spend on trading-post-related matters? Does he handle consumer grievances?

Answer. The policy of the Navajo Area Director has been to utilize the area real property officer to oversee those aspects of trading post operations which fall into his specialized technical area. Other area officials, such as the heads of financial management, law and order and social services also are utilized if a question involves their specialties.

The principal function of the area real property officer is to supervise leases, permits, and other activities involving the management of Indian trust land as required by law and statute. It would be impossible to designate the precise amount of time the real property officer spends in trading-post-related activities. His main function is to oversee the issuance of trading post leases and permits to review them periodically. The real property officer rarely is involved in the resolution of consumer grievances.

Question. When was the last time the BIA took any action regarding consumer complaints? What kind of action did they take? Does the BIA provide any office or agency to handle these complaints?

Answer. Consumer complaints, at least as a recognizable category of complaints, are of fairly recent origin. These generally come to the attention of one of the five Navajo agency superintendents. If the complaints involve on-reservation trading posts (complaints of off-reservation merchants also are brought to the attention of agency superintendents), they are investigated by one of the superintendent's staff most familiar with the trading post and whose regular work takes him to that area of the agency jurisdiction.

Upon receiving a report on a trading post complaint, the superintendent either takes action or refers the matter to the Navajo Commerce Department which is charged by the tribal council with overseeing reservation business activities, the Indian Health Service, which is charged with overseeing health and sanitation, or the area realty staff in the event that the provisions of a lease are in violation.

BIA has no distinct office to handle trading post complaints and, consistent with the policy of self determination, encourages the Navajo Tribe to assume authority and control over trading post activities.

Question. Truth and lending practices on the reservation do not coincide with truth and lending laws outside the reservation, particularly in terms of pawning transactions and credit interests rates, why? Why should the Navajo pay more for lending than those off the reservation?

Answer. The Navajo Area Director first called the Commissioner's attention to inequalities of trading post credit practices in 1970. A major revision of the regulations, involving credit and pawn transactions, have been written and are under review by the Navajo Tribe and its legal staff. The revised regulations will be published in the Federal Register upon their receipt from those presently reviewing them.

Question. Since many of the Navajos doing business on the reservation trading posts are illiterate and cannot be expected to understand trading practices, has the BIA given any consideration to suggestions such as placing someone at each trading post who speaks both Navajo and English to assist and oversee the consumer?

Answer. BIA opposes this suggestion for several reasons. First, most trading posts already have at least one bilingual Navajo on its staff. In the event that none exists, then local chapter officials can and do function in this area. Second, BIA feels that its limited staff are better placed in higher priority activities. Third, for BIA to involve itself in this area would be a backward

step in terms of the policy of self-determination because the Navajo Tribe, in cooperation with existing BIA staff, is investigating consumer activities on an increasing scale.

Question. The majority of problems outlined in the FTC report appear to stem from poor enforcement of BIA laws. To correct this situation does the BIA think that ultimate jurisdiction should be in the hands of the Tribe?

Answer. The Department of the Interior has sponsored legislation which is presently before Congress, to turn licensing and overseeing trading posts over to the Navajo Tribe. In the meantime, existing regulations are being revised to bring them up to date and to facilitate the increased protection of the Navajo consumer.

Question. Under existing BIA laws the Tribe has some jurisdiction over the traders by way of their leasehold, but this option can be overruled by the Commissioner. Has the option been used by the Tribe? How often has the Commissioner ruled in favor of the trader?

Answer. We know of no instance where the Navajo Area Director has overruled a tribal decision involving the writing or renewal of a trading post lease in favor of the trader.

Question. In my letter of March 7, 1974 to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I requested information regarding the official functions of Education Specialists on the Navajo Reservation. When will I receive a reply to that letter?

Answer. The letter on Education Specalists was sent to Senator Montoya's office on April 3, 1974.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

Question. Is there any money in the budget for the on-farm sprinkler equipment necessary to put the water directly onto the first block of land under the Navajo Irrigation Project?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. It is my understanding that the use of a sprinkler system rather than a gravity system will be cheaper in the long run, and will also be more beneficial from an agricultural point of view. Do you agree, and can you elaborate on your answer?

Answer. For Block 1, the sprinkler system is cheaper for the overall cost, which includes on-farm development and drainage costs besides the construction costs. However, for the total project, this overall cost for a full-sprinkler system would be about $11,000,000 more than for a gravity system.

Using a full-sprinkler system, the on-farm development cost would decrease by $22,000,000 but the authorized project construction cost would increase by $33,000,000. This would require reauthorization of the cost ceiling. The benefits of the project would be increased by the full-sprinkler system and the annual farm income would be increased about $1,700,000.

Question. I believe that there is ample precedent for including the cost of building the final leg of a distribution system (in this case a sprinkler system; in other cases a gravity system) and the cost of leveling and clearing the land to which the water from a project is to be applied in the total cost of a project. Is this correct? Will the Bureau furnish for the record an answer to this question based on its current, ongoing review of previous programs.

Answer. Although the cost of on-farm development, such as leveling, clearing, and farm irrigation system has, in certain justifiable instances such as subsistence projects, been funded by BIA, it is not general policy to include the cost of such items in the project cost. Such funding has usually been from other sources.

In the cost of the Navajo Irrigation Project, development funds are not included in the authorized estimate of project cost, and to include such costs in the project cost would require legislation. On most projects, farm development has been accomplished by improvement leasing, whereby the Indians have paid for the development work done by the lessee, by accepting reduced rates during the development period. Since the Navajo Project is to be an all-Indian project, the improvement lease method of development cannot be used, and for the Tribe to finance this development would over tax their budget. Therefore, other means of funding must be found.

Question. Is there a similar precedent for including the cost of tractors, fencing, seeds or planting costs within the project costs?

Answer. These items are part of the development cost and are similar in precedent to leveling, clearing, and farm ditches. Such work was done on early

irrigation projects before project authorization was required, and while appropriation legislation allowed considerable discretion in the use of funds. In more recent times, this type work has been funded from project construction funds only on subsistence-type projects, and only when there was no other reasonable means of accomplishment.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION FUNDS

Question. For what purpose can funds in Account 1830 be used?

Answer. The soil and moisture conservation funds are used to provide technical assistance in the basic soil conservation principles that relate to efficient use, management, and development of the Indian soil resource. This activity conducts surveys and investigations to be used in planning, initiation and development of proper land-use practices that promote greater and more effective utilization of the soil and water resource that aid in preserving the resource by control and prevention of soil erosion with the application of soil stabilization and improvement measures.

Question. Could Account 1830 funds provide assistance for tractors, fencing, seeds or planting costs?

Answer. No doubt seed and planting costs are a justifiable expenditure when used for the control and prevention of soil erosion. However, to provide this assistance from the FY 75 funds would hamper and in some instances eliminate the on-going programs of other Tribes since the funds were apportioned on the basis of the priorities established by each Tribe at the time of their budget submission.

Question. What is the FY 75 budget request for Account 1830 funds?

Answer. It is $9,373,000 and is based on the priorities established by the tribes when preparing their fiscal year 1975 requirements.

INDIAN CONTRACT SCHOOLS

Question. Has the Bureau of Indian Affairs reached any agreement, either internally or in conjunction with another agency, either formally or informally, concerning studies to be performed on the educational effectiveness of any phase of Indian contract schools?

Answer. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has not sought either formally or informally to establish an agreement with another agency relative to a determination of the effectiveness of Indian contract schools.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

Question. Is BIA contemplating or negotiating an agreement with the Office of Indian Education by which the BIA would be named a "state agency" for the purpose of receiving and disbursing funds for bilingual education programs?

Answer. The BIA has attempted from the very beginning of the Bilingual Education Act to be included on a basis equal to a State Education Agency. Recently, however, the work on this goal has been more informal than formal. To this point, all the BIA administrative work relative to the Bilingual Act, ESEA Title VII, has been paid for out of Interior appropriations and funds for such programs in Federal operation have been channeled from USOE directly to the school level. It is the position of the BIA that the growing participation of Indian communities has been made possible primarily through Language Specialists on the Central Office Staff of the BIA. Without this vital assistance and coordination, it is contended that participation of Indian communiti s would have been less inasmuch as the administrative structure of Title VII made no allowance for administering the Program on a widely scattered rural basis that typifies BIA school operations.

We are at a crossroads in Bilingual Education and have reached a plateau regarding the ability of the BIA to continue assistance to Title VII administration. Without considering the BIA a state, it is anticipated that the growth of the program among Indian communities will begin to slow down. This condition should be considered within a context which understands that most of the American Indian children who still speak the tribal language when entering school are the responsibility of the BIA. Hence, the program would be strengthened for Indian children if BIA was considered a state.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MCGEE

Question. Resolution number 3387, which I am attaching to my list of questions, was passed by the Joint Business Council of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation on February 26 of this year. The resolution raises a very legitimate problem confronted by the Indian population in my state. The entire state of Wyoming stands on the verge of unprecedented mineral development and the Wind River Reservation is no exception to this situation. Thus, I am very concerned that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes are given the necessary resources in order that their interests are adequately protected on the Reservation. It is apparent that the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not share this concern, or I would not have to be addressing myself to this problem in this hearing.

FUNDS FOR WIND RIVER AGENCY LAND OFFICE

My immediate concern is why the Bureau has not responded to this need and provided the manpower and resources necessary for an efficient and effective operation of the Wind River Agency Land office? In addition, what manpower and resources will be allocated the Wind River Agency to deal with this problem? In light of the critical nature of this problem, I would find any excuse for failing to provide the manpower and resources to the Wind River Agency totally unacceptable and unsatisfactory.

Answer. This is, as you are so well aware, a very important function of this Bureau. However, funding has not kept pace with the increased work load. We are asking in this budget for an increase of $2,117,000 to fund the Real Estate Services Programs to bring into balance the resources and workload so as to avoid undue delays and perform our trust obligations on all reservations. Until we are certain of the FY 1975 budget, we cannot determine what manpower and resources will be allocated to any particular location.

WYOMING INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL

Question. In light of the increasing student population at the school, why is the Bureau only programming $359,091 for operation of Wyoming Indian High School for fiscal year 1975, rather than the $450,000 as outlined in their proposal?

Answer. The tentative planning figure of $359,091 for fiscal year 1975 for operation of the Wyoming Indian High School represents an increase of approximately 10% over the fiscal year 1974 funds. As you know, the tribes are very actively involved in setting priorities and in determining funding levels of those programs for their respective reservations. The tribes did not include funding for the operation of Wyoming Indian High School during the 1975 planning. For fiscal year 1976, although the Wyoming Indian Education Association did not meet with the tribe in the recent program planning, an increase of approximately 10% over fiscal year 1975 was provided for by the tribes.

Question. Last year, the Bureau assessed the construction needs at the high school to be $1.8 million in immediate needs. Yet, I can find no request whatsoever in the Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget for any construction funds for the Wyoming Indian High School. My question is why? I am particularly sensitive to what I perceive to be a scandalous failure on the part of the Bureau in the area of Indian education. I would appreciate your response to my evaluation of the Bureau's performance in Indian education, or lack of it.

Answer. The Wyoming Indian High School is operated on the Wind River reservation by a local Indian school board. The school board is seeking assistance in constructing a privately-owned facility. The Bureau of Indian Affairs can only request Congress for funds for the construction of Federally-owned facilities. Since the Wyoming Indian High School is a private facility BIA cannot request funds for its construction.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

Question. The unemployment rate on the Wind River Indian Reservation is in the 40 to 60 percent range. What consultation is there with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribal leaders in devising economic development programs which would drastically reduce this unemployment rate?

Answer. The local employment report compiled by the Agency staff annually and known as the "March Labor Report" indicates the current rate of unemployment to be about 50 percent. Consultations between the Joint Business Council

of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes on the one hand and the Agency Superintendent and his staff on the other, are held frequently in an effort to find ways to reduce this rate. In fact such meetings are taking place at least once a week and although all areas of interest are considered the issue of increasing local employment opportunities is usually the major topic of discussion.

It has been reported that in order to increase the number of Shoshone and Arapahoe people that would accept and hold employment, jobs must be generated closer to home communities. Emphasis is therefore placed on development of employment opportunities either to the establishment of industrial enterprises or certain agricultural pursuits within the reservation. To this end at least two promising developments are currently being considered. A newly formed industrial firm in Riverton is negotiating with the Joint Business Council to locate a plant in the Wind River Industrial Park and a large farming operation is pending and being studied for implementation by the Council, Agency Staff and Tribal Attorneys.

Question. What concern has the Bureau for this unemployment problem and what efforts are being made to overcome this problem? Or is the Wind River Reservation the victim of benign neglect?

Answer. The Bureau is very much concerned about the unemployment problem on this as well as any other reservation. As has been indicated before an important part of the joint consultations between the Tribal leaders and Agency staff are spent in an effort to relieve this persisting unemployment dilemma. According to the latest Bureau financial analysis report as of March 31, 1974, over $2 million was programmed in Fiscal Year 1974 for economic development type activities, and this amount will be even larger in Fiscal Year 1975. Among some of the activities referred to are construction and maintenance of roads and irrigation systems, housing development and improvement, forestry, range development, soil and moisture conservation, employment assistance and others.

Question. What evaluation, if any, has been made of the economic status of the Wind River Reservation?

Answer. The economic status of the Wind River Reservation for all intents and purposes is being evaluated on an annual basis. This is because the Bureau policy is committed to the development of its budget built up from local needs. Thus, the Wind River Reservation, as other Indian reservations, must now actively participate in the annual program planning and budgeting processes. This requires the Tribes to collect and provide reservation oriented annual program information that includes demographic data, welfare, income, employment, etc., all of which are used in measuring and evaluating the reservation's economic status.

Question. It has come to my attention that an irrigation project is being planned for the Worland area. This project would require that water be drawn from the Boysen Reservoir. It would also require a resolution of the question of Indian water rights. Has the Department of Interior and/or the BIA arrived at a conclusion regarding this question which was referred to Interior by the Wyoming State Engineer's Office on March 18 of this year?

Answer. There are on-going water inventories being conducted on the Wind River Reservation to determine the amount of water available and the amount needed for development of the resources of the reservation. Until these studies are completed and the water requirements known for the reservation, it is not possible to resolve the Indian water rights of the reservation.

Questions Submitted by Senator Hatfield

Chemawa Indian School

Question. When do you anticipate completion of the plans for a new Chemawa Indian School at Salem, Oregon?

Answer. Completion of design for Chemawa will be in February 1975.

Question. When do you expect to request funds for construction of the school?

Answer. An exact time can not be given until completion of the designs.

Question. What is the anticipated cost of construction?

Answer. It is anticipated that the cost of the Chemawa will be $13,839,000.

Questions Submitted by Senator Young

THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES LAW ENFORCEMENT

Question. When in North Dakota recently I met with members of the Tribal Council of the Three Affiliated Tribes. They had two very pressing requests. One of them, an expanded budget for police services and tribal court, would require $128,000. This request is similar to the request made of me last year by the Standing Rock Tribal Council. The problems confronting the Three Affiliated Tribes with respect to law enforcement are almost identical to those of the Standing Rock Reservation. Court decisions have expanded the role of the tribal courts necessitating expanded court personnel, as well as law enforcement personnel. I understand, too, that the tribal police have not had an increase in pay for several years. Has this request been transmitted to you? Could this request be taken care of out of the funds requested in your fiscal year 1975 budget?

Answer. That request was received by the Aberdeen Area Office. Although we have received requests from Fort Berthold and other agencies for additional funding, these requests cannot be honored within the funding proposed in the Bureau's FY 1975 Law Enforcement Budget since it is essentially a level budget with provision only for built-in cost increases.

In fiscal year 1972 funds amounting to $40,000 were made available to the Fort Berthold Agency for the purpose of increasing the tribal contract to cover additional costs necessitated by expanded jurisdiction.

GAME WARDEN AND LIVESTOCK OFFICER

Question. At the same meeting, the Tribal Council of the Three Affiliated Tribes discussed with me their proposal for a game warden and livestock officer. As you know, much of the Fort Berthold Reservation consists of grazing land, some of it operated by Indians and the balance under lease to non-Indian cattlemen in the area. The Tribal Council feels strongly that a combination game warden and livestock officer is badly needed to supervise this range land and make sure that it is properly administered in terms of policing grazing permit violations, truck and livestock movements at night, grand inspection and for many other purposes. They also propose that this livestock officer double as a game warden. They do have a very critical problem of poaching on the Reservation. The proposal they have developed would cost $50,000. Has this proposal been discussed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs?

Answer. Yes, we have received a copy of the proposed program. It would provide for one Conservation Officer for each of the segments of the reservation and their supervisor.

Question. I am sure you recognize the far greater contribution such a program could make to the conservation of the grazing resources of this Reservation, as well as of wildlife. It would seem to me that such a program would be essential on a Reservation where livestock plays such an important role in the economy of the people. Do you have sufficient funds in your fiscal 1975 budget to fund such a proposal?

Answer. The proposal was received subsequent to the budget submission and was not included by the Tribe when they submitted their priorities for the FY 75 budget. We do not have sufficient funds for this proposal without severely hampering the program priorities of other Tribes.

Questions Submitted by Senator Pearson

HASKELL JUNIOR COLLEGE

Question. Is it correct that BIA, whose budget request for FY '75 includes $2.85 million for construction at Haskell, intends to use these funds solely for the construction of dormitory facilities for approximately 240 of the 1200 Haskell students?

Answer. Yes.

Question. What plans does BIA have with regard to the $1.9 million? This was reprogrammed last year, and is needed to complete the Student Union—Learning Resources Center funded in 1973. For example, does BIA plan to request the $1.9 million at a future date, or will this amount be permanently lost to Haskell?

Answer. The $2.850,000 in the FY 1975 budget does include the $1,900,000. It was the school and Area Office that requested the dormitories be Haskell's next priority.

The Bureau has funds at the present time in the amount of $3,800,000 to construct the Kitchen-Dining Room and Learning Resource Center. Funds have not been appropriated for construction of the Student Union which will require $1,400,000.

Question. On what grounds does BIA claim that the FY'75 budget request of $2.8 million includes the $1.9 million intended for the completion of the Student Union complex?

Answer. As indicated previously, the $2.8 million requested in FY 1975 includes the $1.9 million deferred in FY 1974 and is all for dormitories. The funds approved in FY 1973 and requested in FY 1975 did not include an addition to the Student Union complex.

Questions Submitted by Senator Abourezk

STATUS OF BIA STAFFING

Question. At the time of your confirmation hearings the Civil Service staff informed the Indian Affairs Subcommittee that almost all of the BIA's Washington, D.C. staff was serving illegally because they had been detailed out of their regular positions for more than the time allowed. Has that situation been corrected?

Answer. We reviewed the entire Central Office work situation thoroughly and identified all employees who were actually on detail as defined in the Federal Personnel Manual. The mere change of organizational setting as an interim arrangement did not result in a large number of employees doing work materially different from their official assignments. We did identify 29 employees who were, in fact, detailed to materially different jobs. Some of these were returned to their official duties. Approval of extensions of details were requested of the Civil Service Commission for the remainder. Several have been approved and the requests for approval of a few are still pending.

BIA REORGANIZATION

Question. What is your timetable for completing your reorganization?

Answer. At the present time, June 30, 1974.

Question. Many Indian leaders complained that the BIA's reorganization plan put the Area offices in charge and those Area offices did not respond to the tribes. Are you still thinking of the same reorganization as Mr. Franklin proposed?

Answer. The Bureau organization now being developed by Commissioner Thompson, which will be discussed with congressional leaders prior to final adoption, is not the same as the Franklin proposal. Significant differences include the elimination of the Committee on Field and Internal Operations; the elimination of the Office of Public Affairs and the establishment of a Congressional and Legislative Affairs Staff and a Public Information Staff both reporting directly to the Commissioner. In addition an Intergovernmental Relations Staff and Policy Planning Staff are established in the Commissioner's Office. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs establishes policy and directs total operations. In accordance with policy guidelines from the Commissioner, day-to-day operations are carried on by the Bureau's Area and other field installations.

Question. Does the arrangement of requested funding under your proposed budget fit within your new reorganization?

Answer. Every effort has been made to align the budget structure with the organization.

STATUS OF JOHNSON-O'MALLEY REGULATIONS

Question. We understand you have published Johnson-O'Malley regulations and that a number of Indian organizations have offered alternatives to these regulations. What is the current status of the regulations and when do you anticipate putting them into operation?

Answer. The proposed regulations were published. There was a 60-day waiting period for comments. Comments were received from more than 50 individuals and organizations. All comments are being considered and a re-draft proposal will be submitted to the Solicitor's Office during the month of April. Comments ranged from total approval of the proposal to total rejection. The re-draft will represent a compromise between these two extremes.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS

Question. A number of Indian school boards have been in contact with various Senators regarding the delay in completing contracts with those schools. Are all these contracts now signed? What about Rock Point?

Answer. The thirteen Bureau contract schools have been in operation since the beginning of this fiscal and school year. All educational services contracts for such operations have been executed, with the exception of the Rock Point School. The negotiation process, in this case, was prolonged due to the lack of agreement on several key issues. The Navajo Area Office has indicated that these issues have been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both parties; the contract was mailed to Rock Point for signature on March 29, 1974; and, the Rock Point attorney has advised the School Board to sign the contract. However, the Area Office has not yet received the contract document from the school. Hopefully, it will be forthcoming soon.

Question. Some Indians have alleged that your Area Education people delay contracting to cause uncertainty since those BIA employees fear that if contracting is successful, it will put BIA operated schools out of business. Have you considered a central contracting unit that would have the sole responsibility of negotiating and monitoring contracts?

Answer. Initially, it should be pointed out that the allegation seems inaccurate on several counts. The contractual process is often delayed many times in spite of the close and cooperative relationships between the Area Office and the respective tribes. The truth of the matter is that our Area Office Contract staffs have been inundated in the development, negotiation and administration of contracts during the course of the past four years. The workload has increased significantly with no parallel increase in supportive staff to implement the policy of more Indian control of local Bureau activities. In fact, the Interior Department Task Force on Contracting Needs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs stated in their report of March 30, 1973 that a reorganization and increased staff were required to effectively and efficiently carry out Federal responsibilities in the contract field. To date, lack of funds and positions have inhibited carrying out these recommendations. In F.Y. 1975, however, it may be possible to move ahead on this problem area.

Secondly, it is the President's policy, the policy of Secretary Morton, and the policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to support, promote, and implement the real thrusts of Indian self-determination in all areas of Indian development including education. This is not an abstraction but a fundamental reshaping of our attitudes and relationships toward Indian people. To put it bluntly, BIA-operated schools will "go out of business" if and when Indian people want them to do so. This freedom-of-choice is vital to the self-determination concept. Considering that a total of thirteen schools (ten were former Bureau schools) have been contracted by Indian groups since 1970, the Bureau must be doing something right and doing a number of things that Indian tribes, school boards, education committees, parents, and students consider to be right.

In summary, Senator, we would venture an opinion and it is this: the contractual approach to Indian self-determination was unrealistically touted at the outset as a panacea to all the Indian problems. Ergo, with that assumption in mind, it was anticipated that whole hosts of Indian tribes would select this option. In non-education fields, many of them did. In education, however, the Indian people have been deliberate, cautious, and tentative in exercising their freedom-of-choice. They are to be commended for that. The Bureau will act in this sphere when the tribes and parents want us to act.

Now, to the substance of your question, and we apologize for belaboring the point above. Program and operational responsibilities for Bureau school systems belong at the local level, i.e., the Area and Agency offices. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has had for many years a decentralized school system. If local programs are going to work, then there must be a continuing relationship at the local level. The Central Office staff, in this administration, will not be in the business of operating programs, particularly in education. The staff here will be a supportive one to provide national leadership; plan, develop, and recommend policies, regulations and guidelines; enhance cooperation with other agencies; and, perform related supportive activities.

From a sheer number approach, we could not assume these field duties now being handled by twelve Area Offices.

CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

Question. In order to insure equity for these contract schools, what would be your recommendation as to a special set-aside of perhaps an increased amount to assure these new schools get a good start?

Answer. We would recommend against a special increased set-aside for contract schools at the start of their first year or so of operations. Contract schools are funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the basis of a negotiated sole-source contract. As such, each specific program and budget provision must be negotiated with no guarantee of speedy or mutual concurrence. Everything that the prospective contractor requests is not automatically provided. It must be discussed, justified, explained and considered. Counter-proposals follow proposals, there is give-and-take by both parties: this is the corpus of a contract negotiation. To do less would not do justice to the Federal Procurement Regulations and related statutes.

With these concepts in mind, the Bureau enters a contract negotiation session for a former Federal school with an amount of money for operations identical to that if the Bureau were to directly operate the school. During negotiations, "savings" are often effected when we move to contract employees in contrast to Federal employees (this is a big difference). Of these "savings", the contractor and Bureau then have funds available to consider for use in such line-items as: legal counsel, school board training, school board expenses, end-of-year audit, bookkeeping and accounting personnel; staff development; and, administrative staff. Hence, the cost in these areas above are offset by "savings" in other areas. To our knowledege, all contract schools in full operation this year do not have less than an adequate operating budget. To be sure, more is desired by one of the contractors or any one of the Federal schools. But, here it becomes a matter of providing for over 200 schools for which we are responsible.

Our experience over the past four years with contract schools indicates that school programs are not built overnight. They require time, patience, effort, professional and parental skills, and money. The Bureau does not envisage funding contract schools and their pupils at a level any higher or lower than pupils in Federal schools. For this reason, we are refining our per-pupil unit cost allow es to a finer degree to insure equal parity on the basis of the learning needs the student.

Question. Have you selected a director of Education? If not, why not?

Answer. I have selected an individual to be Director of Indian Education Programs. Final appointment action will be taken as soon as the necessary approvals of the Department and the Civil Service Commission are given. Announcement may not be made until the final approvals are secured.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Question. The Bureau's budget for law and order indicates the level of funding for 1975 is decreased by over $3,000,000—yet the Indian Affairs Subcommittee found the principal cause of the Wounded Knee confrontation was poorly trained and poorly paid law enforcement personnel. How can you solve this problem with a reduction in funds?

Answer. In fiscal year 1974 Congress appropriated funds in the amount of $3,528,000 specifically to reimburse the Justice Department for expenses incurred as a result of the Wounded Knee occupation. The reduction in funds indicated in the fiscal year 1975 budget request are those funds utilized to reimburse the Justice Department and not part of the Bureau Law Enforcement program as such.

Question. Pay levels of BIA police at Pine Ridge as well as in other places are GS–3's. How can you keep well-qualified personnel at payment levels that are so inadequate?

Answer. The GS–3 level is the entrance level for a policeman with no prior experience or training as dictated in U.S. Civil Service Qualification Standards. Lack of funding necessary to upgrade personnel as they qualify for advancement has caused individuals to seek employment outside the BIA thus making it very difficult to keep trained and qualified personnel on board.

TRUST RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

Question. In your highlight statement you state that the new appropriation structure "more clearly and adequately describes the activities and functions of the Bureau and its organization structure." Why are forestry, range, soil conservation and minerals lumped in a non-trust grouping that includes such things as industrial development and credit and finance?

a. What is to be the new role of the above listed natural resource programs?

b. Shouldn't a prudent trustee performing with "care, diligence and skill" be concerned with sustaining and improving the basic assets? How are you going to do it?

c. Why do you consider environment actions to be a trust function and forestry not?

Answer. The basic responsibility of these items is that of a trusteeship. However, the management and exploration of these resources for improved tribal and individual Indian employment and income is a resource development responsibility. Funds to carry out the trusteeship are requested under Trust Responsibilities and Services as Indian Natural Resources Rights Protection ($3,331,000) and Real Estate and Financial Trust Services ($14,554,000).

The Bureau is aware of this important responsibility and is concerned with improving the Indian resources and assets. It is felt that great improvement can be achieved through the new proposed organization and budget structures. The responsibilities of the Bureau and the role of the natural resources programs have in no way been altered by their alignment in the budget structure.

Environment controls are concerned with improving and/or protecting the basic assets and not development of these assets to improved employment and income for the Indians.

Question. What are you doing or going to do to assure more advocate work?

Answer. The policy of the BIA is to advocate and protect the rights of the Indian people in their natural resources. The Office of Trust Responsibilities, under which the budget title of Natural Resources Rights Protection is located, was established to focus action and decisions on protection of Indian natural resource rights and to fulfill the trust responsibility to these tribes.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

Question. Shouldn't an inventory be just one part of a total action plan developed by the Tribe to prevent the inventory report from being just another report in a bookcase gathering dust?

Answer. The inventory provides necessary information to enable the tribes to complete a total action plan in that the inventory provides information as to the amount of water available for present uses and the amount needed for projected uses in the development of the resources of the reservation. The total action plan developed by the tribe would need, as a part, the water inventory.

Question. Shouldn't such a formalized plan of action be a prerequisite to inventory funding?

Answer. I believe the water inventory is a prerequisite to an action plan of the reservation because a complete plan for the reservation needs to include all available resources to accomplish the plan and water is necessary for almost any type of development or improvement in reservation resources.

BOUNDARY DETERMINATIONS AND SURVEYS

Question. Tribes tell us that resolution of boundary controversies continues to be a high priority. The past two years, Congress provided special funding of $900,000 each year for boundary determinations and surveys. You make no mention of that program this year under your real estate services category. Why?

Answer. The program has been initiated and is progressing. Specific mention of this important special project was inadvertently omitted. There is no specific reason for the omission. We will continue this program at the same level in FY 1975.

Question. Is it your intention to lose the identity of that funding so that it can be used for other purposes?

Answer. It is not the intent to lose the identity of the special funding. It is essential that resolution of the boundary survey and resurvey program proceed as an integral part of our program to resolve boundary and ownership controversies. The special funding provided by Congress is the vehicle by which legal surveys can proceed.

Question. Is the program to be continued? If so, what is to be done and at what level do you propose funding?

Answer. The program will continue as long as special funding is provided by the Congress. The initial estimate was predicated upon a five-year effort. It is intended to reevaluate the estimates after the fourth year. Currently, program plans call for continued utilization of the Bureau of Land Management survey crews at the maximum of their availability. The 1974 fiscal year BLM program was approximately $700,000, with the remaining $200,000 being used for land ownership investigations and surveys that are not covered by 25 U.S.C. 176. This level was based upon priorities established by the Agency and Area Offices following consultation with their respective tribal groups and the absorption of work by BLM's trained and available crews. We expect to continue at this approximate level in FY 1975.

ROLE OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Question. In FY 1974, why did you commit nearly all of the funds to BLM? With their conflicting interests shouldn't BIA resolve the controversies thus limiting BLM to driving the stakes along accepted boundary lines?

Answer. BLM is the official agency to survey Indian reservations or any Indian lands pursuant to the Act of April 8, 1864 (13 Stat. 41; 25 U.S.C. 176). The priority and project designations were made by BIA at the Agency and Area Office levels. The surveys are being completed based on the list of priorities.

ARKANSAS RIVERBED OWNERSHIP DETERMINATIONS

Question. Special funding in the amount of $440,000 each year was also provided for Arkansas Riverbed Ownership Determinations the past two years. As in the other boundary category why don't we see mention of it this year? What has been accomplished to date? Is that Oklahoma work to be continued and if so, for what and at what level?

Answer. There is no specific reason for the omission. This item was justified two years ago as a five-year program. The ownership studies of the Arkansas Riverbed are proceeding on schedule. Certain studies have been completed, such as a study of the coal resources, a study of the oil and gas resources, and a river movement study from Three Forks to the Arkansas State boundary. Other studies are in progress and will continue at the present level of funding.

NATURAL RESOURCE RIGHTS PROTECTION

Question. We hear that Phoenix Area jurisdiction received a disproportionate share of dollars and manpower in F.Y. 1974 for Natural Resource Rights protection. The rest of Indian country charges that the unequitable distribution was due to the power and influence wielded on BIA operations by those from the location during the period of Central Office disarray and interim organization. (NOTE: Only Cheyenne River (in all of Aberdeen area) had any boundary survey money and the area director was forced to take from that to beef up Omaha and Winnebago funding.)

(*a*) What was the Area by Area distribution of funds and positions for that program category in F.Y. 1974?

(*b*) What are you going to do to correct the maldistribution?

Answer. Funds for Rights Protection, formerly Office of Indian Water Rights, were distributed, except for necessary litigation, among the Areas in accordance with the Band Analysis, which expresses Tribal Priorities. Cadastral surveys and real estate operations are not a part of Rights Protection at this time.

(*a*) The F.Y. 1974 distribution of funds (in thousands) and positions for Rights Protection were as follows:

Area	Distribution of funds	Positions
Aberdeen	75.0	
Albuquerque	263.9	
Billings	185.0	1
Minneapolis	26.0	
Navajo	200.0	
Phoenix	170.0	
Portland	291.0	
Sacramento	210.0	
Central office		4
Denver		2

(*b*) With the requested increase, we hope to enlarge the number of water inventories in all Areas according to tribal priorities, and to support necessary litigations.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL PROGRAM

Question. With today's costs it seems essential for BIA to streamline the real estate appraisal program. Computer technology should afford opportunities to greatly lessen costs of manpower since many transactions are similar. Costs for this program seem always to go up and your so-called backlog still continues to increase all the time. Are you going to improve the cost-effectiveness? How? And when?

Answer. The requested increase for the Real Estate Appraisal Program represents the first increase, except for pay costs, in many years. The present cost-effectiveness is probably better than any other appraisal organization, private or governmental. For example, budget for FY 1973 and FY 1974 was $2,065,000 each year; and in FY 1973 10,986 appraisals were made, for an average cost of $188, which is far below the national average cost for appraisal work of this nature. The existing backlog continues to increase because of the increased demand for real estate transactions on Indian lands. As to computer applications to appraisal work, we have been using and will continue to use such computer programs as multiple and linear regression analysis models, equity capitalization, cash flow analysis and residual capitalization programs, which hopefully will further improve the cost-effectiveness.

Question. Last October 3rd Brown County, Wisconsin condemned some valuable property near the Green Bay Airport that the Oneida Tribe wanted for development. This was allotted Indian land. On that same day the Realty Officer at Ashland was told his budget had been spent and he could not make any phone calls or travel. As trustee the BIA had the responsibility to notify these allottees and also the Tribe, but somehow mismanagement prevented this protection. How can you explain this?

Answer. On November 30, 1972, the Realty Officer from the Great Lakes Agency initiated an FHA application to Mr. James Smith, Washington, D.C. Carbon copies went to the tribe and to the local FHA office at Stevens Point, Wisconsin. The letter of transmittal and the application were signed by the tribal chairman. On January 23, 1973, the Realty Officer met with the heirs at Oneida, Wisconsin. On February 8, 1973, the Superintendent, Realty Officer, Tribal Operations Officer, and FHA representatives met with the tribe. On August 14, 1973, the Realty Officer and the tribe met with the FHA Director, a Mr. Capp, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin. On August 17, 1973, there was a letter signed by Mr. Marvin Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, authorizing $75,000 of interest earnings on judgment funds for purchase of a parcel of that land from the heirs. On September 16, 1973, the Realty Officer met with the tribe. On September 23, 1973, the Realty Office met with the heirs and officials of Brown County. On October 1, 1973, the Realty Officer met with the tribe, heirs, Division of Aeronautics, and officials of Brown County. On October 3, 1973, a jurisdictional offer was served by Brown County. On October 3, 1973, there was a memorandum from the Superintendent of the Agency to all tribal chairmen advising of a shortage of realty funds and the probability that we would have to curtail some of our activity. On October 15, 1973, there was a letter to all heirs by certified mail regarding the jurisdictional offer. Before and after October 3, the Superintendent and Agency staff accompanied representatives of the tribe in an effort to obtain a loan to purchase the remaining tract of land.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BIBLE. We will stand in recess until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

[Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., Thursday, April 4, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, April 5.]

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m. in room 1114, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Stevens.

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

STATEMENT OF BURTON W. SILCOCK, FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN

ACCOMPANIED BY:
JOSEPH P. JOSEPHSON, STATE COCHAIRMAN, DESIGNEE
THEODORE G. BINGHAM, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CARSON W. CULP, JR., CHIEF, BRANCH OF BUDGET, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURES

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

We are first going to turn to the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska and then get to the arts and humanities thereafter. I think we can finish both either this morning or early this afternoon, so you can guide yourselves accordingly. We will try to complete our hearing this morning but, if not, the humanities will go into this afternoon. We will break it up that way and will wait and see how it is going along.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

First, is the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska requesting $694,400 for fiscal year 1975. This is the same amount that has been appropriated for the current year. The justification has been included in part I of the hearing record.

Mr. Silcock, it is good to see you again. Please introduce those with you at the witness table and go to your statement.

Mr. SILCOCK. Thank you, Senator. First, I would like to introduce the State cochairman, Joseph Josephson, on the right; our executive director, Mr. Theodore Bingham, on the left; and Pete Culp from the Bureau of Land Management who assists us in the budgeting process.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Your full statement is incorporated in the record.

[The statement follows:]

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STATEMENT OF BURTON W. SILCOCK, FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN, JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

Section 17 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) and companion legislation by the State of Alaska (AS 41.40.010) established the Commission and sets forth our basic guidance and responsibilities.

Last year before this subcommittee the Commission's program was presented in six broad categories. I would like to again summarize our activities by these categories and leave with you copies of our annual report which expresses our activities in more detail.

1. Make recommendations concerning areas of Alaska which should be retained in Federal ownership as parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and for other public uses.

While this necessarily relates to overall land use planning, the time frames set by subsection 17(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act require somewhat separate actions.

The Commission undertook a study of land uses on the so-called 80 million acres of national interest lands in Alaska. Resulting from extensive hearings (17 hearings in remote rural and urban locations in Alaska and San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Seattle, and Denver) and technical review the Commission recommended land uses or controls for these lands.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to Congress his legislative proposal for these lands. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has requested our further involvement and advice on this legislation. A similar, but informal, request has been received from the House Committee. Action and recommendations will be developed through our ongoing planning process.

In conjunction with this study are two others. One referred to the Federal Mining Laws, and the other related to subsistence use of fish, game and other resources. Seminars involving experts in these fields have been concluded on both issues and we are now preparing legislative proposals or policy papers for submission to both the National and State legislative and administrative branches to effect changes we believe are necessary.

2. Make recommendations to insure that economic growth and development are orderly and planned, are designed to insure the economic and social well-being of the Native people and other citizens of Alaska, and are cognizant of environmental quality.

This planning methodology is proceeding on a four-phase approach: Inventory, planning policy, planning application, and management analysis.

Inventory

The Commission has completed its inventory of resources in Alaska and through cooperation with the State of Alaska is proceeding to have this information made available to interested parties. In this respect, the State has agreed to publish our inventory together with other relevant data in six "Regional Profiles" or summaries.

The detailed information is available in our office as well as on file with the Alaska Resource Library, maintained by the Department of the Interior.

Planning Policy

By the end of calendar year 1974, the Commission will have developed planning policy guidelines covering matters of concern such as environmental quality; kind, level, and location of economic activity; population change and location; utilization of renewable and nonrenewable resources; and transportation.

Planning Application

The Commission intends using the above policies within regions or complexes in Alaska to provide detailed recommendations to the Federal, State, and Native interests on land use.

Management Analysis

To continue planning and to implement planning decisions requires management agencies. This ongoing study is reviewing Federal and State agencies planning methodology and their implementation of planning decisions. Resulting from Commission recommendations will be an integrated planning structure and appropriate management groups.

3. Make recommendations concerning lands available for selection by the State and Natives under the Statehood and Settlement Acts.

The planning function is expected to unravel the apparent conflict between State and Federal interests.

In connection with Native selections we have completed our analysis of each Native region's "selectable" lands. This week we are meeting with the Department of the Interior to attempt to resolve the last region with problems in this area.

Direct assistance to Native villages and regions is being provided by resource information; socio, economic, and technical rationale for possible land selections; and alternative discussions. These approaches are being undertaken by meetings with regional people and regional village discussions. While these activities are going on with all regions concurrently, we are presently engaged in detail with three regions covering one-half of Alaska and approximately one-third of the Native population.

4. Make recommendations concerning possible changes in the laws, policies, budgets, and programs affecting Federal and State agencies managing lands in Alaska.

With the exception of the above-mentioned activities relative to mining and subsistence use our activities are generally geared toward review and comment on changes proposed by Federal and State agencies. Among such items covered have been (1) implementing Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act regulations, (2) off-road vehicle use, (3) processing of Native allotments, (4) environmental regulations, (5) processing administrative appeals, and (6) recordation of land transactions in Alaska.

5. Recommended the reservation of interests in lands granted to Natives which are necessary to guarantee international treaty obligations and to insure the right of public use and access of docks, transportation, and utility purposes, and other public uses.

Later this month we are conducting public hearings in Alaska concerning additional needs to the State's existing backbone transportation system. Needless to say, this raises controversial feelings as high as those that existed over the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Additionally we are progressing with easement recommendations on lands currently being selected by various Native entities. The acceptance of our process to date can probably be best illustrated with the Kenai Native Association's selection of lands, under section 14(h) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. While not a requirement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act the Kenai Native Association has agreed to accept the property with a road easement that will facilitate public use and private development of both the Native property and adjacent lands. The deed to this property was issued to the association last week.

6. Be available to advise and assist in the development of land-use plans for lands selected by the Natives and the State of Alaska.

Selections by Native entities are just now beginning to occur. Much assistance is occurring through phases discussed above and will occur through development of our planning methodology. The importance of this phase to the Native people is increasing as they review and understand the many complexities in the selection process.

In cooperation with the Alaska Federation of Natives, Regional Corporations, and State and Federal agencies we are now completing a handbook dealing with land use planning in the immediate village area with emphasis on the "reconveyances" required by subsection 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

For fiscal year 1975, we are requesting an appropriation of $694,400 for the Federal share of the anticipated cost of the Commission. Under the terms of our enabling legislation, neither the United States nor the State of Alaska is responsible for paying more than 50 percent of the expenses of the Commission.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee and will be pleased to answer your questions.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL AREAS

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. SILCOCK. During the past year, the Commission has been working on the D–2 land study which is the acres for national areas.

Senator BIBLE. How many, 80 million?

Mr. SILCOCK. Up to 80 million, which is what the law provided for. We made our recommendations to the Secretary last August, and the Secretary now has made his recommendations to the Congress as required in December. We will be working with the various committees of the House and the Senate on the legislative process as these various proposals move through the Congress.

In addition, we have conducted a seminar on mining, developing a lease and permit system. Last December, we had a group of experts assembled in Anchorage and, from that, we have come up with some preliminary recommendations which we are further refining. We will have those available as the legislative process proceeds.

We have also conducted seminars on subsistence as it relates to hunting and fishing with the Native people in order that that can be better understood.

LAND USE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The next phase of our work which we feel is the most important is that of the planning process which we are just moving into. We have completed and assembled our inventory of resources. We are developing a set of State profiles involving six regions in cooperation with the Governor's office. These are being printed now in a form which covers the resources of those regions. We are moving toward a planning policy, through this Commission, which involves developing planning perimeters to be used in guiding us as we go about our planning process in the various regions.

We will be applying this planning process during the remainder of this year. Hopefully, we will be on schedule with the consideration by the Congress of the various proposals that are now before you.

We are looking to having our first study area in the south central region of Alaska involving the Mount McKinley area completed by January 1975. We are also, right along with this process, reviewing the present management concepts that are being used by the Federal agencies and State agencies managing public lands in Alaska. We are looking at those concepts and policies with the thought that maybe some new concept could be involved as it relates to Alaska lands.

ASSISTANCE TO NATIVES

Another important feature of our work is one of assisting the villages and the regional corporations in their land selection process.

The Native Claims Act provided that they were allowed to select up to 40 million or 40-million-plus acres. We are assisting the village people by furnishing them resource data. Also, we have set up a village subcommittee which is going right out into the villages and working with the Native people, assisting them in their selection process.

We have commented on various agencies regulation changes, including proposed rule changes as they relate to mining, off-the-road vehicles, processing of Native allotments, the Settlement Act itself, and the administrative appeals procedure in connection with those allotments.

ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

Another important phase of our work has been that of considering easements that are necessary for public use in connection with the Secretary's issuance of interim patents on the village lands. We are moving through this as the villages select the lands they desire and file their applications. Then we look at those applications and consider them with the village people, as well as with other Federal and State agencies as to the need for reservations and for public access in those patents before they are issued.

Our emphasis, then, to sum up for the current year, will be on carrying out the land-use planning process on a regional basis, assisting the Natives in their land selection process, and being available to the Congress to advise them and the various committees as the legislation moves through Congress.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, Mr. Silcock. We think you have a great mission there. I wish you well as you proceed on it.

DECISIONS BY CONGRESS ON NATIONAL AREAS

We are hoping to have a field inspection of the McKinley area and some of the other areas in Alaska this year. Looking forward to the ultimate decision by the Congress in some of the areas, it is very obvious that that cannot all be completed within this congressional year.

What is the period of time? Is it a 3 year—when must the Congress act?

Mr. SILCOCK. The Congress has 5 years to act.

Senator BIBLE. There is a 5-year time frame. Well, we hope to get a good start on that later on this year, during the summer months.

CONTRIBUTION BY THE STATE OF ALASKA

Now, what is the contribution of the Alaska Legislature in order to match or partly match the fiscal year 1975 request? What will the Alaska Legislature do toward that?

Mr. SILCOCK. The Alaska Legislature will be contributing some in-kind services, as well as cash. I believe $194,000 will be provided through assignment of State personnel from the State of Alaska and then $500,000 in cash. In other words, that is the proposed amount. Perhaps Mr. Josephson might want to add something to that.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Josephson, would you like to make a comment?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Only that the session of the legislature is still in progress.

Senator BIBLE. So they have not finalized it.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. We have not had it finalized.

Senator BIBLE. What was their contribution in fiscal year 1974?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. The same amount, $694,400.

ADEQUACY OF THE COMMISSION BUDGET

Senator BIBLE. Do you have sufficient resources to respond concerning selections? Are you able to meet those requests?

Mr. BINGHAM. The funding situation we have tied to this regional approach, looks relatively decent for being able to respond properly to the Congress on the Federal legislation. This is one of the questions that is very hard to decide.

Senator BIBLE. I realize that. I cannot expect you to look completely through that crystal ball but, I think, if you do run into problems in that area—we are very anxious to keep this moving along, obviously, because so many things are contingent upon the work you are doing.

I think you can let your Senators in Alaska, one of them a colleague of mine on this committee, know what the situation is. I think you have things going.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would say that with our present personnel, plus anticipated changes that we are in the process of making in some of the specialists, and with the addition of the one position that we have asked for and we hope will be granted for next year, we will be properly responsive to the committees on their activity with the 80 million.

Senator BIBLE. I did note your one position. What would that one position do?

Mr. SILCOCK. We are adding one position which will be a regional planner. We are adding that expertise to our staff to assist us in this planning process.

MISSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Now, with the six categories or missions listed in your statement, Mr. Silcock, which are mandatory under the Native Claims Settlement Act and which are optional? There are certain things which you are mandated to do and other things which you are not.

Mr. BINGHAM. Very basically, all six are mandates. It is the degree of emphasis that would vary between mandates and options. The act, for instance, requires us to undertake a planning process.

Senator BIBLE. There are mandates to that.

Mr. BINGHAM. Right. The act provides that we shall be available to assist the State's Natives; we are mandated to be available. How much assistance we give, actually could be termed optional. Section 17(b)(1) of the act directs the Commission to identify public easements that are needed to be reserved across Native lands. This is another mandate, so these six umbrella items in the statement are actually mandated pieces of work.

ACCESS PROBLEMS

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Now, my memory of the legislation which we enacted in this area—if my memory is good on it, it would seem to me that one of your most troublesome problems was your right-of-way problem. Where are you going on that?

Mr. SILCOCK. We are working on that right now. That is what I was referring to as far as the easements are concerned. At the present time, the villages are just submitting their land selections so we are just now

getting into identifying access requirements. We have completed one area in the Wildwood project near Kenai. We are working on another. We have the North Slope land, the Arctic Slope Native Association application which we are working on, identifying the easements there, so we are now just beginning to get into that easement process.

Senator BIBLE. Did you complete everything you wanted to say about your right-of-way problem?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I was just going to say that we are involved in the access question on several levels because of assisting the Secretary in the question of patent identifications, and we have to approach access requirements comprehensively as part of the land use problem because they interrelate with land use, obviously.

Mr. SILCOCK. Also, Senator, we are proposing and we have issued a press release—I have a copy here for the record if you would care for it—holding some six hearings throughout Alaska starting the latter part of April so we can hear what the public is wanting to say about transportation corridors, access, and so on.

Senator BIBLE. Rather obviously, that is going to be one of your big problems; is it not?

Mr. SILCOCK. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have enough money to tackle that problem?

Mr. SILCOCK. I think we have at the present time; yes. In our process, we could get to the point where we are short of funds for the printing of reports and so on. We may need some more help.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Senator Stevens?

COST SHARING REQUIREMENTS

Senator STEVENS. You are tied into the 50–50 contribution for basic expenditures but are you tied down to 50–50 as far as contracts for consultants, for instance?

Mr. BINGHAM. The interpretation that our counsel has given us on the act is that any cost attributed to the Commission must be shared 50–50. We have followed this requirement, and also in this inventory phase, the State of Alaska is publishing for us what we call regional profiles.

Now, the State of Alaska which, I believe, is using some 701 planning moneys to publish these regional profiles. They are, therefore, putting in a form readily consumable by the public, resource inventory that we have completed. In this aspect, we can get certain things published or available to the public without it costing us anything but a little bit of time.

Senator STEVENS. Is that the matching fund?

Mr. BINGHAM. No. This is entirely separate money.

LACK OF MINERALS INVENTORY DATA

Senator STEVENS. I am worried about that figure. The Bureau of Mines and the USGS made a study concerning the lack of knowledge of the mineral potential of these lands that are involved in withdrawals, but their estimate is that they need $22 million in the next 4 years to inventory those minerals in the lands.

One might gather, from the comments that you have made, if you have that application, that you have the knowledge needed to make the survey.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I think what we were saying, Senator, is that the approach taken by our resource planning team was to inventory the available information from existing literature and not to conduct primary research to cure the problem in Alaska relating to the gaps in man's knowledge of the resources.

We are inventorying and collecting and collating and publishing from the available literature and there are great limitations in that, obviously. This does not cover the primary work in the field that should be performed.

Senator STEVENS. If the report they gave us is correct, that is that we do not know enough about it even to inventory it, why should we be going through that now? Why should you be inventorying data that the USGS and the Bureau of Mines say are so deficient they cannot answer questions about them?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I think one of the purposes is that the inventory helps point out where the gaps exist. I might add that, in the publications that are being made they are using a supplement form, a loose-leaf form such as you are familiar with as an attorney, so that, as additional knowledge becomes available, it can be added. It is a job that will be updated by ongoing agencies of the State of Alaska.

Mr. BINGHAM. I might also add here that our approach to it is from the planning process standpoint where, at any point in time, based on the information you have, you may be required to make a decision. Part of the output from our inventory is what we call a data gap analysis and we have made certain recommendations to both the Federal Geologic Survey and the State geologic survey as to where they should plan their fieldwork. That is the areas where we see the most need for this detailed information.

I think, if you review the Commission's use recommendations on the 80 million acres last August, that we recognized the lack of this detailed minerals information and many of the Commission's recommendations were not to close areas to minerals until certain further knowledge was gained. The Commission recommended a methodology, whereby at the decision point, as this detailed information is derived, a more precise decision could be made as to whether the values warrant the possible mineral production or whether the values warrant a park status or wilderness status or whatever the case may be.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINERALS INVENTORY

Senator STEVENS. Where are we going to get the $22 million? Who is going to ask for it? The problem is that no one has asked for $22 million yet. Would it be possible to add this amount to your budget?

Mr. SILCOCK. It would have to come from the Bureau of Mines or the USGS or BLM; those people with that responsibility to get that knowledge, to inventory.

Senator STEVENS. But, apart from that, the act you are operating on has a limitation. It does not make much sense because you are the ones who are inventorying and can identify very readily the gaps in

the information that would be necessary to make a balanced presentation to Congress. Assuming the information is available, I would like to find some way to let you hire the consultants to fill in the gaps but I gather from your answers that that is not possible.

Mr. BINGHAM. The only way possible would be an amendment to section 17(a) of the Claims Act relative to the funding process. On an offhand review of the situation, either GS or the Bureau of Mines are the most likely to have the capability of fairly quickly doing some of this, outside of a private industry of some sort. Private industry is getting pretty well strapped.

As I see it, at the present time, with the construction going on relative to the oil and gas transmission lines and a few other odds and ends of this nature, one problem we constantly run into is that experts are not readily available and, to do an extensive mineral survey, a detailed mineral survey, at the present time, the Geological Survey is probably the only one with in-house capabilities. Contracting with outside firms or attempting to increase a staff with experts in the field will probably involve a time frame which is extremely long. Often, you do not get the results within a timely manner or as anticipated.

ABILITY TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS WITHOUT MINERALS INFORMATION

Senator STEVENS. If you do not have that information, do you believe that you can make the recommendations that are required of you under the Land Claims Act, if you do not have the information as to the resources in those lands?

Mr. SILCOCK. If that information were available, Senator, we could make better recommendations, but we will have to make recommendations to the Congress based on our best knowledge and the data that we do have.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. The absence of information, I think, is a consideration for Congress as a policymaker, and we will certainly point out where we think the gaps exist.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. All right, gentlemen. I am satisfied with your presentation this morning. That concludes our hearing on the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission from Alaska.

Mr. SILCOCK. Thank you, Senator.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL STRAIGHT, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN CLARK, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
ANNE HARTZELL, STAFF ASSISTANT TO THE OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
CLARK MITZE, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM
ANA STEELE, DIRECTOR, BUDGET AND RESEARCH
WALTER ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, MUSIC PROGRAM
CHLOE AARON, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC MEDIA PROGRAM
STEPHEN SELL, DIRECTOR, SPECIAL PROJECTS
VANTILE WHITFIELD, DIRECTOR, EXPANSION ARTS PROGRAM

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Bible. We will next turn to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities and we will take up the arts first.

The total for both arts and humanities is $175 million for fiscal 1975. That is an increase of $56 million over the 1974 appropriations. You are up one-third above what you had a year ago. Is that correct, Mr. Straight?

Mr. Straight. Yes.

Senator Bible. The justification has been included in part 1 of the hearing record.

I am sorry to learn that Nancy Hanks is still hospitalized. How is she coming along, Mr. Straight?

Mr. Straight. The doctors told us today that they hope to release her in 2 weeks' time.

Senator Bible. She has had kind of a long siege of it, has she not? When was she first hospitalized?

Mr. Straight. Two weeks ago.

Senator Bible. I am happy to learn that she is coming along and will be getting out in the very near future.

Please introduce those with you at the witness table.

Mr. Straight. Mr. Clark Mitze, who is director of our Federal-State partnership program; John Clark, executive assistant to the chairman's office; Ana Steele, director of budget and research; and Anne Hartzell, who is staff assistant to the Chairman's office.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF NANCY HANKS

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

We will put Miss Hanks' statement, in full, in the record. Why don't you just highlight it?

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss with you the FY 1975 budget of the National Endowment for the Arts.

The budget document you have before you describes all of our programs designed to advance the three basic goals of the Endowment and the National Council on the Arts:

1) Availability of the Arts: to promote broad dissemination of cultural resources of the highest quality across the country;

2) Cultural Resources Development: to assist our major cultural institutions to improve artistic and administrative standards and to provide greater public service;

3) Advancement of our Cultural Legacy: to support creativity among our most gifted artists, encourage the preservation of our cultural heritage, and advance the quality of life in our nation.

It also explains the specific purposes for which we have requested an increase of $21,225,000 in FY 1975 funding.

I will be happy to discuss further any of that material or any questions you may have about it. However, in my prepared remarks, I would like to state some of my own feelings, and the views of the National Council, about where we are and where we are going in the arts.

Problems and Progress

The National Endowment for the Arts -- and the arts themselves -- are caught up today in a paradox. How we handle it -- we, the Endowment, the arts community, and the country at large -- will greatly affect the creative life of our children and their children. The paradox is that the arts are at the same time threatened and flourishing in America.

We must be concerned that so many of our people lack opportunity for enriching experience in the arts; that so many talented artists must choose between using their talents and supporting their families; that so many of our great orchestras, dance, opera and theatre companies and museums live on the edge of financial insolvency from year to year; that, for a variety of basically economic reasons, the humanizing effects of the arts do not reach far enough into areas of our national life where they are needed and wanted.

The other side of the paradox is that in so many ways, the arts are advancing brilliantly in this country today. American creativity in dance, music, theatre, painting, sculpture, photography, film, crafts, literature, and architecture is recognized around the world. And, despite continuing obstacles, the arts are being more broadly shared by more Americans every year. Individual creativity is high on our national scale of values, and the arts are being seen not as a frill but as an essential element in the truly good life.

The most heartening thing is to see people really doing something about it, in their own lives and in the life of their communities. The fact that something important is happening was clearly indicated when Newsweek magazine recently devoted an entire issue to the arts in America. It is no longer a subject to be savored in splendid isolation by a cultural or economic elite. It belongs to everybody, and people are going after their share of the action.

Perhaps the Committee might wish to join the Endowment in a little collective immodesty. The cultural ferment recognized by Newsweek and by many other commentators can be attributed in no small measure to some very wise actions by the Federal Government. The Congress, the President, the 26 distinguished members of the National Council on the Arts, the more than 200 eminent professionals who contribute their expertise in advisory panels in every field of art, and the very small but dedicated professional staff of the Endowment, have made important contributions to the encouraging signs we see all around us.

The glad fact is that you and all the others I have just mentioned are succeeding in the delicate task of providing essential government help that stimulates rather than stifles the reservoir of private resources which must remain at the base of the arts in America.

There is a long way to go, but I believe we have it in our power to resolve the paradox of the arts in America: we can keep them free and creative, truly reflecting and serving the wide diversity of our people; we can make them viable parts of our economy as well as our culture, thereby assuring that they will continue benefiting generations to come; and we can do all this in ways that keep the Federal Government in a junior-partner role, encouraging but not replacing private and local efforts.

This in effect is why I am here today asking for only $82 million for FY 1975, since we all know that many more total dollars are urgently needed. It's not that I'm shy about asking, as I'm sure you know. It's that nobody -- not the artists, not the public, not the National Council on the Arts, the President or the Congress -- believes that the Federal Government should be the primary patron of the arts in this country. Actually, the increased budget proposed will not even increase the Federal Government's small relative share of support because every dollar generates more dollars from other sources. We all believe that the deeply rooted national tradition of pluralism of support is essential.

I am here today to ask your continued support in the prudent development of the essential government role in this strengthening of cultural foundations. I make this request with confidence born of deep respect for the leadership and support offered by the Congress since the National Endowment was formed in 1965. At the start, we were blessed with an outstanding, sensitive piece of legislation which started the Endowment in a valid direction.

Prudent Growth

Beyond a magnificently-drawn legislative charter, the Congress in recent years has provided the growth of resources needed to do the job, and has assured a program of the highest quality by offering us a marvelous combination of constructive comment and support. We have not asked, and the Congress has not offered, to solve the problems of the arts by drowning them in Federal money. We have asked, and the Congress has provided, the critical margin of resources needed to provide essential leadership in generating broader national response to important opportunities and problems.

Endowment assistance does not go to Federally-dictated projects. It responds to the expressed needs and plans of artists, institutions, and community groups, as well as state and local government units which are also working to respond to local needs.

While the Endowment is basically responsive to grass-roots planning, we have avoided a random, scatter-shot response. From the beginning, the National Council has carefully defined and limited the focus of Endowment activity for each year, including only those specific programs for which our resources appeared adequate for significant impact in selected areas of great need and opportunity. As our resources of money, staff, and experience have grown, the Council has recommended that the Endowment begin addressing some of the high-priority needs which could not be addressed at earlier levels of funding.

In the year-by-year testing of needs and priorities, the perceptive questioning and invaluable counsel of the Chairman and this Committee have been essential elements in our measured growth. They have insured exacting standards of highest quality in Endowment programming. Because the Endowment welcomes the challenge to think critically and searchingly about its programs, I always look forward to my appearance before this Committee.

As we face a change in leadership of the Committee, it is a source of great satisfaction to recall the vigorous growth of quality programming over the past four years, which owes so much to the leadership and guidance of this Committee and especially its Chairman.

It is hard to believe, but:

-- in 1970 there was no assistance program for the nation's orchestras, museums, or opera companies. There were no Public Media or Expansion Arts programs and activity in the field of architecture was practically nonexistent;

-- in 1970 there were only 10 dance companies touring in 22 states; and today there are 60 companies touring 249 weeks in 51 states and jurisdictions;

-- in the school year 1969-70, the Endowment was testing out a pilot program of six artists in schools. Today there are approximately 1,750 painters and sculptors, dancers, craftsmen, writers and poets working in an estimated 5,000 schools in all 50 states and in the five special jurisdictions;

-- in 1970 there was no significant program in Jazz/Folk/Ethnic Music, which began this year. And there was no program in the crafts;

-- today there are vital fellowship programs in almost all the arts; in 1970, there were only a few;

-- in 1970 our support for the state arts agencies was modest indeed; some $2 million. Also, it was only in 1974 that the Endowment was able to initiate a major effort to assist Program Development in the state agencies which the Council believes will have far-reaching effect.

The programmatic development at the Federal level has helped strengthen the growing trend toward both public and private support for the arts all across the country.

There is no question that private support is increasing. As one evidence, we note that the Endowment received 360 private donations for the Treasury Fund in Fiscal 1970. As of March 1, 1974, 1,276 private donations have been received for the Treasury Fund for Fiscal 1974, a significant increase which highlights the success of the Endowment's efforts to engage the private sector in support of the arts.

Another heartening trend has been the growth -- in some cases dramatic -- of state appropriations for the arts. In FY 1974, a number of states -- including Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin -- significantly increased their arts appropriations. For Fiscal 1975, at least six states -- Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia -- have greatly expanded their budget requests in funding for the arts. These increases represent some of the most dramatic of the many cases of states which have budgeted greater arts appropriations for Fiscal 1974 or are projecting them for Fiscal 1975.

New York is a particularly outstanding example of increased state funding. The Governor has asked for $30.5 million for the arts in Fiscal 1975, a tremendous $14 million increase over last year's appropriation. Significantly, the increased monies will be utilized for general operating support of the primary institutions.

I am convinced that there will be more increases -- and more dramatic increases -- in state funding each year as Federal money, strategically granted, serves to generate rising support for the arts at the state level.

There are also exciting developments at the municipal level, which offer real hope for another breakthrough in support for the arts.

A recent example is the action of the City Council of Seattle, Washington -- a city which has seen tremendous cultural growth in the past few years -- to provide financial assistance to the performing arts organizations of that

city. The Seattle experience is particularly exciting because it represents a combination of enlightened government action and citizen involvement.

What It Produces

I wish to emphasize that far more important than what we do at the Endowment is what artists, private cultural institutions, community groups, and arts-involved citizens in every walk of life have done, are doing, and want to do with the small help we can give them. In their accomplishments and their plans you can feel the vitality, the desire to excel, the commitment to hard, creative work that this program is all about.

We bring you columns of figures labeled "FY 1975." The figures are important both to you and to me. But knowing this Committee's deep concern with the substance and meaning of programs, I want to make as clear as I can what is really at stake in this budget request. Borrowing the artist's technique of visualizing his creation in advance, I would ask you to see in your mind's eye some of the things that will be happening in cities and towns and neighborhoods across this country if we are able to carry out our FY 1975 program as planned.

First, you would see the arts in motion as never before, reaching into communities that have lacked access in the past.

-- Outstanding professional dance companies performing and holding workshops and master classes in every state of the Union, and mostly in the smaller communities.

-- Professional theatre productions appearing in small towns that have lacked the opportunity for such exposure.

-- Professional orchestras and opera companies playing for young and old who have never heard them before, in parks, schools, community centers, and other new settings in their own cities, and in the surrounding smaller cities and towns.

-- Museums taking specially-designed exhibitions out into the community -- where the people are -- and into other towns that have no museums.

-- The ARTRAIN pulling into remote communities in other areas of the country, as well as its home state of Michigan, bringing the combined excitement of a first-time museum visit and a local arts festival.

-- Other mobile projects using virtually every form of transportation bringing high quality arts experience to small communities in every region.

-- Community-based arts groups sharing their achievements with each other -- and with the broader community -- through "tour events" and films.

Second, you would see the great orchestras, opera, dance and theatre companies, and museums of this country working behind the scenes day and night on Endowment-supported projects to raise artistic standards and expand their capacity to serve the public.

-- Adding to inadequate rehearsal time;

-- Extending their hours and seasons;

-- Training and exchanging experts in fields, such as museum conservation, where professional talent is in short supply;

-- Strengthening management to make limited resources go farther;

-- Raising the local funds needed to match Endowment grants and to meet other local programming needs.

Third, you would see our young people absorbing excitement and cultural values from all forms of art.

-- Talented young professionals performing for young audiences in informal settings conducive to real communication, learning and enjoyment.

-- Youngsters filling community centers, workshops, streets, schools, churches and every imaginable space with the sights and sounds of their growing ability to create, to communicate and to appreciate works of artistic quality.

-- Almost 2,000 professional painters, sculptors, poets, dancers, musicians, actors, craftsmen, filmmakers, and folk artists, actively at work with their arts in schools all across the country, communicating through close daily contact with students what art and artists are all about, and helping youngsters experience the excitement and rewards of disciplined creative effort.

Fourth, you would see the cultural diversity of our people being expressed and appreciated more broadly and deeply than ever.

-- Through community-based arts studios, theatres, musical groups, crafts centers, street festivals -- all building interests and skills for self-expression in young and old.

-- Through individual fellowships that help outstanding artists of every ethnic and cultural background develop their careers and produce new works reflecting a wide variety of traditions and experience.

-- Through expanding work by folk artists and craftsmen that preserves and enriches a unique part of our cultural heritage.

Fifth, you would see the growing network of people and organizations throughout the country engaged in providing essential support for the arts.

-- State and regional arts agencies strengthening their efforts to make the arts more widely available.

-- Community arts councils helping local arts groups build their programs and attract wider local support.

-- Private national service organizations expanding their services to orchestras, museums, theaters, writers, and other professionals and nonprofessionals in every field of art.

What I have described is only a glimpse of the much broader range of activity that would not happen without the encouragement and assistance of the Congress through the National Endowment. Other events on a more complete list would certainly include:

-- the development of quality arts programming to be received by millions of Americans through television and radio in their own homes;

-- the welcome appearance of works by living American artists in public squares and parks, city halls, libraries, airports -- in all the public places where they bring pleasure and pride to a community;

-- local communities working with design professionals to adapt old buildings to modern uses, thus preserving our architectural heritage and bringing new life and beauty to areas that were falling into ugliness and decay;

-- our major effort to raise the quality of federal design which affects the environment of many communities across the country;

-- new attention to making cultural facilities accessible to the handicapped.

One central quality runs throughout the Endowment's assistance to these wide-ranging activities. While our funding is critical to each of these efforts, it does not totally underwrite any of them. Far from it. Everytime the Endowment moves into a new program area, it pulls in far greater private, state and local resources with our relatively small funding. This is no accident. The Congress wisely required dollar-for-dollar matching in the bulk of our program. Beyond that, the National Council and Endowment believe that our most fundamental purpose is to draw national attention to major problems and opportunities in the arts, and then use our limited funds to mobilize non-Federal resources to deal with them.

The funds we request today are essential to carry out this basic leadership function. They will generate -- not replace -- private and other non-Federal funding.

New Directions

As we have applied this resource-mobilizing principle to an expanding range of programs over the past nine years, the National Council and Endowment have repeatedly developed new approaches to old problems. But the Council has increasingly felt the need for more sustained concentration on important new problems and opportunities which may cut across our current program interests.

Right now, two converging forces make a special emphasis on new directions inevitable -- and challenging. First, the rapidly rising public demand for opportunities to participate in the arts. Second, the challenge posed by inflation, augmented by energy shortages which require adaptation and experimentation with new formats, locations and techniques for bringing people and the arts together.

Each of these factors presents a real challenge to public and private ingenuity. Coming together, they add up to an opportunity for expanding cultural horizons in this country. The National Council and Endowment recognize the seriousness of the problems, but are tremendously excited about the potentials. Therefore, we are taking several important steps.

First and most basic, we are creating a new Special Projects program in the Endowment, with a separate advisory panel to deal solely with creative projects that do not fall within established program areas. The newly-appointed panel held its first meeting just last week, and I am confident that it will vastly improve our capacity for effective response to creative ideas. The new program is designed also to strengthen the efforts of all our other programs in developing new approaches to making the arts more widely available.

Special attention will be given to generating wider distribution through assistance to local sponsors of mobile projects, as an alternative to the more usual approach of direct assistance to the art-producing organization. Increasing the number of effective sponsoring organizations will expand the base of community-level support for the arts throughout the country. A group which is successful in sponsoring appearances by a visiting dance company, for example, could also become a resource capable of sponsoring theatre, opera, and orchestra visits as well as museum exhibitions and other programs tailored to the specific local demand for new cultural opportunities. Through its ability to attract high-quality arts programming, such an organization could also serve as an effective force in mobilizing the local resources and support needed to make such visits feasible.

Energy problems add to the importance of another new direction to be pursued by Special Projects and our other program offices. We need to develop practical means by which performing arts groups -- often of small size -- can appear far more broadly in factories, parks, hospitals, shopping malls,

churches, community centers -- any place where people are already congregated during daytime as well as evening hours. Besides making multiple use of energy already being used for lighting and heating, a breakthrough of this kind could bring new dimensions to the everyday life of millions of people, and open whole new vistas for employment of artists. A similar approach to mobile exhibitions could provide new opportunities for painters, sculptors, and craftsmen, and additional variety of experience for the public.

We will also be turning increased attention to the need for multi-purpose community arts centers and other aids to the growing trend toward cooperative programming between the various art forms and cultural institutions.

The Arts and the Bicentennial

Inevitably, the arts must play a central role in the rapidly-approaching bicentennial celebration. In fact, the main thrusts of Endowment efforts for almost nine years have paralleled what are now identified as bicentennial themes:

a) recognizing and preserving our cultural heritage;

b) celebrating creativity in American life today;

c) expanding cultural horizons for future generations.

Beyond this general link between Endowment programs and bicentennial aims, we are now seeing a rapid expansion of planning within the arts community for specific bicentennial projects. If the Endowment is able to respond to the growing volume of requests for assistance to such projects, every region of the country will be involved in some very exciting events whose value will last far beyond the bicentennial era.

However, to insure the vital role expected of the arts in the bicentennial, it is imperative that funding resources be available now. Our FY 1975 budget includes important bicentennial projects which we were forced to postpone because of the reduction in our FY 1974 request. Clearly, if they cannot be initiated in FY 1975, their contribution to the bicentennial will be lost.

We are receiving excellent proposals from museums throughout the country for special bicentennial exhibitions. Some are planning to present historical surveys of American painting and sculpture. Some will feature outstanding regional artists. Others plan American crafts and folk arts exhibits. A number of proposals would highlight the diverse cultural influences in the work of artists who were immigrants from other nations. Still others plan exhibits that take an aesthetic or historical look at their own cities.

The Flint, Michigan Institute of Fine Arts has proposed an exhibit entitled "The American Indian and the American Flag." The Detroit Historical Society is planning to show "Symbols of a New Nation," while the University of Wyoming Art Museum is developing an exhibit depicting the role of the artist in the westward migration, and the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth, Texas is preparing a show on "The Images of American Caricature and Cartoon." The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is preparing exhibits on "Frontier America" and "The Revolutionary World of Paul Revere."

Bicentennial planning appears to be accelerating a trend toward cooperation among museums. In some cases, a special exhibit will tour a number of different cities. Another new approach is planned in Baltimore, where five museums will exhibit five diverse aspects of Maryland's heritage, with special bus service connecting the five shows.

Besides special exhibitions, museums are proposing a wide range of other projects as part of the bicentennial observance, including the purchase of new works by living American artists, renovation and conservation projects to preserve that part of the American heritage they have in their custody and cataloguing collections of American art. The Philadelphia Museum of Art, for

example, has proposed to survey and catalogue the Collection of Pennsylvania German art, and publish a handbook.

There is no doubt that music must play an important role in the bicentennial observance.

One major thrust will be the commissioning and performance of new works by American composers. For example, Endowment funding will make it possible for 31 of the country's finest symphony orchestras to commission 15 new American compositions which will be given at least 320 performances throughout the country between March 1975 and December 1976. This activity will take place under three different grants: one involving the orchestras of Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia; another assisting the Cincinnati, Detroit, Minnesota, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco and National Symphony orchestras; while the third will involve 18 metropolitan orchestras in the Southeastern region of the country.

Projects funded under our new program of Fellowships to Composers, Librettists, and Translators will further encourage the development of new works to be performed during the bicentennial period. Grants recently announced will assist the creation of such new works as an operatic trilogy based on the life of Abraham Lincoln, and a group of orchestral works based on the paintings of the great American artist, Andrew Wyeth.

Jazz, folk, and ethnic music are important parts of our national heritage, which can add to the significance and excitement of the bicentennial. The possibilities for preserving and advancing these unique art forms through the bicentennial celebration are suggested in some of the grants already made in FY 1974: to Jefferson Community College in Louisville, Kentucky, for performances by the "Andy Goodrich History of Black Music Presentation;" to the Library of Congress for a recorded anthology of American folk music; to the North Carolina Department of Public Education, for a state-wide tour by folk musicians presenting workshops and performances in the public schools.

Our major plan to bring people together through song during the bicentennial has been endorsed warmly by representatives of religious and lay groups as well as by artistic managements.

Endowment grants will both commemorate and enhance the American heritage in architecture and design. For example, we have already provided assistance to the American Design Bicentennial for preparation of exhibits, films, and publications highlighting 200 years of American design.

Our "City Options" program was established on recommendation of the National Council on the Arts specifically as a bicentennial program. Grants will encourage creative planning to enhance the environment and quality of life in cities throughout the country, including plans to preserve old structures and adapt them to modern uses that help revive deteriorating urban areas.

Projects now being developed will also give wide exposure and recognition to American achievements in dance and theatre, through special tours by outstanding professional companies, featuring works by American playwrights and choreographers.

Expansion Arts films and tour events will focus attention on the cultural vitality present today in the nation's inner cities and rural areas.

The Endowment can also help to bring this rich variety of local and regional arts activity into national focus through creative television programming. In that way, all Americans would be able to share in the excitement and pride generated by outstanding professional, community, and folk arts activity taking place anywhere in the country.

Seeing and hearing the full sweep of creative activity across the entire country, sensing the tremendous regional and cultural diversity of vision, the wealth of professional and non-professional talent, and the commitment to high standards of quality that has developed this talent, would give Americans more justifiable pride and sheer joy than anything I can imagine. It would be good for the bicentennial, good for the future development of the arts, good for television itself as a developing art form -- and good for the spirit of our people.

Such an effort may become particularly important if shortages or high costs of fuel restrict the travel by which people would otherwise take part in major events in different parts of the country. It would also provide an exciting record of these events for future generations.

Such a major undertaking would require a variety of special Endowment efforts that will cost money -- though again we would be the catalyst and not the primary source of funds. As with all the other bicentennial projects, Endowment funding must be available in FY 1975, or the opportunity will be lost.

To sharpen our focus and accelerate action on this and other aspects of the Endowment's role in the bicentennial, we have established a special policy-level Bicentennial Committee under the auspices of the National Council on the Arts. The Committee, which consists of current and former Council members, plus members of our program advisory panels, state arts agency representatives and private citizens, held its second meeting last week, and will continue to meet periodically through the period of the bicentennial.

To assure the essential focus on quality and long-term value in bicentennial programming, we have established the policy that bicentennial project applications will be handled in the same professional manner as all other applications. They will be reviewed by the appropriate program staff, by an advisory panel of outside experts in the relevant program field, and by the National Council on the Arts.

Fiscal 1975 is a critical year for the arts. Unless there are Federal funds available to encourage other monies, the celebration of our nation's bicentennial will lack lustre and beauty. We are fortunate as a nation to be able to call upon the greatest talent in the world from hamlet to metropolis. The paradox is that at this time of need and greatness, we also have major problems of finance and availability. The funds required are not massive; they are, however, critical.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST

Mr. STRAIGHT. Thank you, sir. Rather than do that, I would like just to make a few brief remarks, as Mr. Dyer suggested I might, because I think it would be presumptuous of me to try to summarize what Miss Hanks took great pains to write.

Senator, the request, as you said, is for $82 million in Federal funds which is a significant increase from last year. You noted, when we were here a year ago, that there were not enough dollars to go around. This is very much on our minds. In light of your comment, I would like to summarize the reasons why I think this request is fully justified. Last year, as you remember, Miss Hanks came before this committee and asked for $72.5 million in Federal funds. She felt that the arts could fully and properly use that sum. That sum is only a little less than the amount being asked for now, due to inflation.

The Senate last year, as you know, discussed the reauthorization of our agency. The ceiling set for this year was $140 million. In approving that ceiling, the Senate voted down as being too low, by a 61 to 30 vote, a ceiling proposed by Senator Proxmire which is, in fact, very close to the sum we are asking for this year.

The request, in our opinion, is a realistic one, developed in response to the needs and potentials all over the country. This can be shown partly in terms of the ratio of justifiable applications to the grants we are able to make, and I would like to insert a summary into the record of that ratio of applications to grants.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the summary will be included in the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

RATIO OF GRANT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED TO GRANTS GIVEN

	Number of applications received	Funds requested	Grants obligated	Funds obligated
Fiscal year—				
1970	1,383	$25,764,908	711	$12,903,023
1971	2,076	54,957,219	699	17,334,660
1972	4,216	82,432,317	1,543	32,220,757
1973	5,913	102,348,810	2,089	41,105,311
1974 (estimated)	12,379	155,000,000	3,300	66,453,985

Note: Because of certain program deadlines, some grant applications received in 1 fiscal year do not appear as grants obligated until the following fiscal year.

50/50 MATCHING BASIS

Mr. STRAIGHT. Thank you, sir. Briefly, I think we could demonstrate that we have at least $150 million in requests which our panels feel are worthy of public support.

Senator BIBLE. Is that on a 50/50 matching basis?

Mr. STRAIGHT. With the exception of about 12 percent; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. With the exception of 12 percent of your program, the balance is on a 50/50 matching basis?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir. At least 50/50. And, I think we could demonstrate, as a survey which was published yesterday has pointed out, that there is widespread public support for increased activity in the arts. Again, without taking your time, we would like to summarize that survey for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order.

[The information follows:]

HIGHLIGHTS FROM A SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION

Research conducted by the
National Research Center of the Arts, Inc.,
an affiliate of Louis Harris Associates, Inc.,
for Associated Councils of the Arts

INTRODUCTION

There has been a lot of talk in recent years about the quality of life in America. Most of us would agree that too little has been done about it. Interestingly enough, if not too surprisingly, the arts have been doing something about it. Moreover, a vast majority of adult Americans know it. As this study of American opinion about the arts proves, 89 percent of the nation's adult population -- only slightly less than 130 million people -- feel that the arts are important to the quality of life in their communities. Not only that, but 64 percent of the adult public -- 93.1 million Americans -- would be willing to pay an additional $5.00 a year in taxes if the money were directed toward support of the arts and cultural facilities.

In the competitive arena where national priorities are set and symbolically graded with dollars, the arts account for two ten-thousandths of one percent of the national budget.

Regardless of the measurement of dollars, there is overwhelming evidence of public recognition that qualities which elude the gross national product are qualities the arts possess.

The solution to the world's ills may no more lie with greater activity in the arts than it does with an ever increasing gross national product. But the American public is aware that at least some of the elusive, less tangible qualities of making life worth living can be found in the arts.

This study suggests that as our country moves toward its third century, away from a century of extraordinary material growth and scientific development, perhaps we can look to the arts and public attitudes toward them to assure us of a national life that has more joy, more human fulfillment, and more ordered grace.

John B. Hightower, President
Associated Councils of the Arts

THE SURVEY

A total of 3,005 interviews, averaging one hour and thirty-four minutes in length, were conducted in January 1973 among a representative cross section of Americans 16 years

and older. The sample was scientifically drawn to ensure that all regions of the United States and major demographic groups would be accurately represented and that the data would be projectable to the nation's population as a whole. A sample of 3,000 is considered a statistically sound base for nationwide surveys and is projectable to the entire U.S. population at a 95 percent confidence level and a sampling error of ±2 percent.

INTEREST IN THE ARTS

Clearly, the public has a high level of interest in a wide range of artistic and cultural activities.

- 49 percent of the public (16 years and older) -- or 71.3 million people -- said they "go to see things like art shows, museums, historical houses, or antique, craft, or furniture shows." In fact, more people attend such visual arts activities, museums, and historical sites than attend spectator sports (47 percent said that they attend spectator sports "a great deal" or "some").

- 48 percent -- 69.8 million Americans -- attend the theatre, movies, ballet, or modern dance performances, opera, the circus, or other pageants.

- 43 percent -- 62.6 million Americans -- reported that they engage in creative activities such as photography, painting or sketching, woodworking, and weaving.

- 37 percent -- 53.8 million Americans -- attend musical performances such as rock, jazz, folk, symphony, or chamber music concerts.

All signs point to greater involvement in arts and culture on the part of the entire population:

- 45 percent felt that they are more interested in the arts and culture than their parents were.

- 6 percent said they were less interested.

Arts and Cultural Facilities as Assets to the Community

The American public sees cultural activities and facilities as important assets to the quality of life and to the business and economy of the community.

- 89 percent of the population felt that it was important "to the quality of life in the community to have facilities like museums, theatres and concert halls in the community."

- 80 percent felt that such facilities were important "to the business and economy of the community."

Receptivity to arts and culture is not limited to a well-educated, affluent, sophisticated elite. Majorities of the entire population -- all income groups, all education groups, and both sexes -- felt that arts and culture are important to the quality of life.

- 87 percent of the public agreed that "communities should make more of an effort to preserve buildings and landmarks from the past. It would make our cities more interesting and pleasant to live in."

- 87 percent of the public agreed that "when businesses put up factories or office buildings, they should be given incentives to spend a certain part of the cost on landscaping, attractive interiors, fountains, art works, sculpture, and things like that."

Museums

The public's attitudes toward museums are positive indeed. Far from being seen as dark and dreary mausoleums of the past, museums are considered to offer much of interest.

Any notions that the public sees museums as highbrow, elitist institutions were also dispelled by the survey. Most people see museums as of interest to everyone, no matter how much education or arts training one has.

Music

"The electronic age" has not, as we have seen, diminished the public's interest in live theatre; neither has it diminished interest in live music. "No matter how good stereo gets," 64 percent of the people agreed, "a live performance is almost always better." An even higher percentage of the young (73 percent of the 16 to 20 year olds) agreed that live music is better than stereo.

When asked about classical music and concertgoing:

- 75 percent of the public disagreed with the statement: "symphony concerts are just for highbrows."

- 61 percent disagreed with the statement: "unless you understand a great deal about music, there's no point in going to hear a symphony orchestra play."

Literature

According to the survey, Americans read an average of 12 books a year.

People were asked to select from a list the types of books they like best:

- 62 percent of the public chose novels or short stories.
- 33 percent chose nonfiction.
- 7 percent chose poetry.
- 11 percent said none.

Availability and Accessibility of Cultural Facilities

A substantial 50 percent of the public -- or 72.7 million Americans -- felt that there are not enough "places for cultural events -- places such as theatres, concert halls and museums in the community where they live." Larger percentages of people in towns and rural areas (57 percent), in the Mid-Atlantic States (57 percent), the South (55 percent), the West (53 percent), and 16 to 20 year olds (59 percent), the 21 to 34 year olds (54 percent), and nonwhites (63 percent), said there were not enough opportunities for cultural events.

61 percent said that "if concerts were performed in my community, I'd probably go to see them." Even among the non-attenders, 40 percent said they would probably go to concerts if they were performed locally.

Approximately one out of four people surveyed felt that the nearest live theatre was "not easy at all" to get to or "not available."

Again, one out of four people felt that the nearest museum was "not easy at all" to get to or was "not available."

Opportunities for Informal Cultural Events in Local Communities

Forty-two percent of the public felt that opportunities for less formal creative events "in your community -- things like local art and photography shows, street festivals, local music and drama groups, or craft groups -- that you can actively participate in" were inadequate.

- 94 percent of the public -- or 136.8 million Americans (adults) -- felt it was important for children and young people to have more opportunities for creative events.

Attitudes Toward Cultural Opportunities for Young People

Most of the public thought that the schools should be offering even more courses in the arts.

(In fact, a large proportion felt that these courses should be offered "for credit as a regular part of the school curriculum, just like math or science or English.")

There is general agreement that, apart from exposure in school, young people should attend cultural events. Majorities of the public said that it is important ("very important" or "somewhat important") for young people to attend the following kinds of facilities or events:

Science/natural history museums	92%
Historic sites	92%
Art museums	89%
Concerts	81%
Plays	81%
Ballet or modern dance performances	62%
Opera	60%

The public felt that by and large young people are not getting the kind of exposure to cultural events that they ought to have.

Awareness of Financial Crisis in the Arts

Apparently the arts world has ineffectively communicated its financial situation to the public: Only minorities of all age groups realize that cultural organizations (museums, symphony orchestras, and dance companies) suffer financial difficulties, and a substantial majority of the public sees most professional theatres as making profits.

The public's perception of the earnings of artistic professionals reflects a general lack of awareness of the economic facts of most artists' lives: for example, 71 percent thought that professional actors earn more than most salaried people; 49 percent thought that musicians earn more than salaried people; and 33 percent of the public thought that painters and sculptors earn more than most salaried people.

Museums and performing arts organizations may hurt themselves seriously by failing to communicate to the public their real financial situation. With few exceptions, non-profit cultural institutions are not self-supporting and in many cases do receive substantial funds from federal, state, or local government.

SUPPORT OF THE ARTS

Finally, the study measured public willingness to pay additional taxes "if the money were used to maintain and operate cultural facilities such as theatre, music and art exhibitions."

- 64 percent of the (adult) public -- 93.1 million Americans -- would be willing to pay an additional $5 a year. Even among those with incomes under $5,000, a full 50 percent say they would accept a tax rise of $5 if they knew that the additional revenues would be directed to support of the arts and cultural facilities.

- 47 percent would be willing to pay an additional $25 a year in taxes.

- 36 percent would pay an additional $50 a year in taxes if the money went to maintain and operate cultural facilities.

Moreover, large numbers favored general corporate support of cultural activities in their community:

- 65 percent of the public agreed that "businesses have a responsibility to help support cultural activities in their community."

- 59 percent of the public agreed that "business corporations have a responsibility to contribute to building cultural facilities in their community."

- 55 percent agreed that "business organizations should make their own facilities, such as conference rooms and auditoriums, available for concerts or dramatic groups during nonbusiness hours even if it increases their own costs."

CORPORATE SUPPORT FOR THE ARTS

Mr. STRAIGHT. We are not attempting to increase the relative role of the Federal Government. Industry, as David Rockefeller noted 2 nights ago, has increased its contribution from $23 million in 1965 to $140 million in 1972.

Senator BIBLE. In what area?

Mr. STRAIGHT. In support of the arts by corporations and corporate foundations.

Senator BIBLE. That is limited to the arts?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

INCREASED STATE SUPPORT

Mr. STRAIGHT. Individuals, as measured by our contributions to our Treasury Fund, are contributing increased sums to us in support of the arts. The State legislatures, I think, are a very good test of local support for what we are doing and have increased their support this year by 14 percent.

Senator BIBLE. That is rather meaningless unless you translate that into dollars. It could be 14 percent of a very small amount of contribution.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The dollars are quite substantial. Mr. Mitze can give you the amount.

Senator BIBLE. It can be furnished for the record. I know that my State of Nevada has problems with the State legislature. I know that other needs are more pressing than they are in the arts and humanities and they act accordingly. But what has my State contributed now?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think it is $15,000.

Mr. MITZE. However, I think the committees are now meeting for a sizable increase.

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean?

Mr. MITZE. The State legislature.

Senator BIBLE. Our legislature is not even in session.

Mr. MITZE. The discussion, as I understand it from the office of the new director, Helen Sidler—she told me that the State government was going to make a dramatic jump into the $50,000 range next year.

Senator BIBLE. That is up from what?

Mr. MITZE. $15,000.

Senator BIBLE. What was it the year before that?

Mr. MITZE. Zero.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I thought. That is why I was questioning the increase in percentage. When you start from zero, any increase would be very dramatic, percentagewise. I would hope that you would furnish for the record, Mike, the dollars that were involved to show the point you are making.

The point you are making is that this program is worthwhile and part of the reason you say it is worthwhile is because of the great participation and increased participation by State legislatures. So

dramatize that by telling us how much the State legislatures furnished over the last—well, since you have been in existence. How long have you been in existence, now?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Since 1965, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you furnish that for the record?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We will be glad to.

[The information follows:]

STATE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARTS, 1966-1974

	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973 1/	FY 1974 1/
Alabama	$ -00-	$ -00-	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 125,000
Alaska	-00-	18,835	47,500	47,500	47,600	100,000	102,200	143,000	149,600
American Samoa	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	15,000	30,000	60,000
Arizona	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	23,561	24,593	27,805	51,469	68,700
Arkansas	-00-	20,694	35,714	35,963	-00-	-00-	-00-	165,648	166,727
California	152,000	161,920	145,698	168,000	170,997	168,000	168,000	209,818	1,033,763
Colorado	-00-	15,000	25,000	25,750	26,489	26,929	71,560	41,873	116,757
Connecticut	21,500	21,500	58,268	76,732	114,800	127,634	115,935	130,125	801,000 2/
Delaware	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	45,454	50,000	35,000	37,721	41,000
District of Columbia	-00-	70,100	70,100	20,000	25,661	20,800	30,000	5,000	52,000
Florida	10,000	9,112	18,233	-00-	5,000	76,402	53,822	60,422	285,000
Georgia	27,500	30,400	60,000	48,516	88,060	102,960	99,279	70,000	90,000
Guam	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	6,000	10,218	36,800
Hawaii	2,500	90,000	123,500	118,945	163,579	174,558	153,765	131,876	106,307
Idaho	-00-	-00-	-00-	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,464	10,000	10,000
Illinois	25,000	25,000	100,000	100,000	250,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	795,300
Indiana	12,500	12,500	-00-	-00-	25,000	25,000	44,005	48,890	157,527
Iowa	-00-	-00-	25,000	25,000	30,730	32,644	38,188	38,465	50,400
Kansas	3,000	7,600	65,000	67,949	66,023	61,445	35,000	39,000	65,000
Kentucky	7,500	100,000	100,000	118,515	134,980	147,860	149,660	151,170	153,930
Louisiana	-00-	25,000	25,000	34,980	27,860	42,883	28,190	36,000	44,000
Maine	1,000	10,000	60,000	60,000	79,500	90,526	92,057	91,618	161,000
Maryland	-00-	50,053	50,000	260,000	275,505	347,763	319,958	422,486	417,411 3/
Massachusetts	-00-	25,000	55,000	100,000	100,000	160,000	200,000	280,000	600,000
Michigan	5,000	100,000	100,000	109,000	140,000	219,952	237,710	251,349	485,800
Minnesota	5,000	5,000	85,000	85,000	112,500	115,150	160,000	200,000	300,000
Mississippi	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	75,000	75,000	75,000	98,000
Missouri	170,000	199,975	221,917	258,000	192,915	201,082	215,936	607,693	654,920
Montana	-00-	-00-	12,500	12,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	27,550
Nebraska	-00-	20,500	12,500	12,500	12,492	13,673	24,626	25,620	35,464
Nevada	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	15,000
New Hampshire	-00-	-00-	7,500	7,500	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	45,679
New Jersey	7,500	75,000	75,000	64,929	71,658	228,059	268,059	521,577 4/	428,461 4/
New Mexico	15,000	36,500	15,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	20,800	20,800	35,200
New York	765,895	1,504,477	1,897,585	2,491,861	2,256,474	20,133,193	14,423,000	16,325,000	16,445,000
North Carolina	-00-	-00-	70,106	71,299	90,007	115,674	166,431	196,929	221,029
North Dakota	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
Ohio	-00-	12,053	39,356	39,598	223,407	198,184	172,342	317,413	846,623
Oklahoma	10,000	11,500	35,000	35,000	65,739	86,399	86,399	88,011	95,100
Oregon	-00-	-00-	-00-	23,859	24,924	24,924	27,849	26,994	51,167
Pennsylvania	-00-	40,000	137,473	198,205	204,000	205,000	235,000	239,000	758,000

	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974
Puerto Rico	$ 915,300	$ 1,048,700	$ 1,263,900	$ 1,352,200	$ 1,491,263	$ 1,681,900	$ 4,013,628	$ 5,889,539	$ 5,369,316
Rhode Island	-00-	20,000	62,000	99,000	105,799	111,839	116,253	119,000	124,274
South Carolina	-00-	-00-	65,000	99,354	131,788	126,076	198,805	196,698	360,896
South Dakota	-00-	-00-	-00-	18,000	18,720	19,864	29,426	29,751	61,902
Tennessee	-00-	1,500	50,000	50,000	68,700	67,752	161,730	226,700	360,896
Texas	-00-	-00-	80,693	82,000	105,724	106,072	149,460	152,776	157,745
Utah	20,000	29,000	51,795	52,823	83,000	83,000	75,900	100,000	119,200
Vermont	500	500	26,500	27,300	28,800	35,459	40,061	41,700	52,000
Virgin Islands	-00-	10,000	50,000	140,000	160,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Virginia	478,445 5/	1,002,060 5/	1,166,333 5/	10,000	10,000	140,000	140,000	174,130	207,705
Washington	7,500	7,500	35,920	37,735	80,998	91,473	59,814	63,337	108,915
West Virginia	2,000	33,900	59,000	80,100	117,205	124,960	179,652	184,746	304,420
Wisconsin	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	45,200
Wyoming	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	-00-	9,624	9,624	12,755
TOTALS	$ 2,664,640	$ 4,850,879	$ 6,734,091	$ 6,845,613	$ 7,661,912	$26,905,782	$24,011,493	$29,218,286	$33,580,539

1/ Figures current as of May 15, 1974. State appropriations figures are fluid and changing.

2/ Consists of a $351,000 appropriation and the proceeds of the newly established Connecticut Foundation for the Arts investment on a $10 million state loan.

3/ Maryland will get additional money in June 1974.

4/ Contains earmarked funds for which SAA served as conduit.

5/ The Virginia State Museum was then the official arts council of Virginia.

INCREASED PARTICIPATION BY STATE LEGISLATURES

Senator BIBLE. How many of the State legislatures increased their participation over the last 5 years?

Mr. STRAIGHT. In fiscal 1973, it was $29 million and the total sum for fiscal 1974 was $33.6 million.

Senator BIBLE. $29 to $33.6 million. All right. You may proceed.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The last point in summary, sir; is simply that we are not here just to ask support for artists, as such. We are here to represent the desire on the part of the American people to have a greater share in the arts as a means of enriching their lives. We are here to plead the cause of public support to enable artists to serve the American people.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Does that complete your statement?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Senator BIBLE. All right. Your increase is 35 percent or in that range. I wish you would just rationalize, for the record—we are repeatedly confronted with massive increases for energy, environmental protection, national security, and other pressing demands. But we are also asked to control spending; we are asked to put limits on the budget. How do you justify such a major program increase, 35 percent, when you consider all these other conflicting budget priorities? You have been in this business a long time. You ought to be able to rationalize that and make a good justification.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think a part of the response, sir, is that this is a relatively new program. I think the American people have demonstrated that, in the future, the arts will play a larger part in their lives, as they have greater educational opportunities, more leisure time, more concern about the quality of their lives. I think the artists themselves desire to play a larger role. So I would see this question in terms of the working capital required to enable our artists and arts institutions, to play a larger role in the life of this country than they have done in the past when their services were enjoyed by a small minority of Americans.

SUMMARY OF ACA SURVEY

Senator BIBLE. Have you ever tried a referendum of any kind to see where you would rate in priorities? They rate the standing of our poor, embattled President, of our Congress and our Senate and everybody else. Did you ever try any ratings as to where you stand in the public mind as far as support vis-a-vis education or health or mental disease or internal security or any of the other gamut of Federal demands?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The survey, which was undertaken by the Associated Councils of the Arts, touches somewhat on that point. We will be glad to put it in the record.

ACA/LOUIS HARRIS POLL ON ARTS

Senator BIBLE. What does it say?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We do have the summary here.

Senator BIBLE. The summary has already been incorporated in full in the record. Now, just tell me what the end conclusion is. It is put out by the arts, themselves? You do not have a Gallup Poll on it or a Harris Poll?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes. This was conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, sir.

Senator BIBLE. He is a recognized pollster. What does he say?

Mr. STRAIGHT. He notes that 9 out of 10 Americans, adults 16 years of age and older, feel the arts are important to the quality of life in their communities; that they feel that cultural needs can be satisfied only by substantially increased sums and services at the local level; that the high level of public interest is growing, year by year. Nearly half of those polled stated that they were more interested in the arts and culture than their parents were.

Senator BIBLE. Just make a comparison as to how they would stand up against the need for accelerating the fight against cancer, the achievement of more and more progress in heart disease, more and more on the diseases of the eye and mental illnesses. Is there any comparison there?

That is kind of like being for motherhood. I vote for that 100 percent and I am for you. You know that.

"AMERICANS AND THE ARTS"

Mr. STRAIGHT. I just might quote the report, sir, which is called "Americans and the Arts." It is the result of research conducted by the National Research Center of the Arts which is an affiliate of Louis Harris and Associates. It has been carried out under grants from the endowment and from Philip Morris.

It ends:

> Sixty-four percent of the adult public would be willing to pay an additional $5 a year in taxes for increased public support of the arts. Even among those with incomes under $5,000, a full 50 percent would accept a tax rise of $5 if they knew that the additional revenues would be directed to the support of the arts and cultural facilities.

I think there was not a direct comparison in this survey between those funds and funds for cancer research and the other enterprises that you mentioned.

Senator BIBLE. How much money would that bring you in? If you charged $5? How many people would you put that on, does that poll say?

Mr. STRAIGHT. If 64 percent of the population agreed to pay an additional $5, that would be approximately 93 million people, sir. Our current estimate is that our total expenditures are about 29 cents per head so that $5 would give us quite a sum—$465 million would be the sum.

Senator BIBLE. I just wonder, when it came to raising the money and putting it up, whether they would do it. It is easy to say they would put it up on a poll.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think that points to the role of political leadership in a democracy as against the role of poll taking. I think you are absolutely right.

Senator BIBLE. I think we have to recognize the distinction there. At whose expense was this poll made?

Mr. STRAIGHT. This was financed, in part, by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and, in part, by a grant from Philip Morris, and conducted for the Associated Councils of the Arts.

Senator BIBLE. How much did the National Endowment for the Arts contribute to the poll?

Ms. STEELE. $81,000.

Senator BIBLE. Did the National Council for the Humanities pay any money into this, Dr. Berman?

Dr. BERMAN. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You did not participate in this poll?

Dr. BERMAN. No, sir. We did not.

Senator BIBLE. Do you plan on having a poll taken to see how popular you are?

Dr. BERMAN. We do not, Senator, but I hope we can find other evidence.

Senator BIBLE. You will have your day in court.

PRUDENT GROWTH

Miss Hanks' statement uses the term "prudent growth" to characterize the arts endowment expansion. Under this request the arts and humanities programs more than double the 1973 appropriation, which I would characterize as explosive growth. What do you mean by "prudent growth?"

Mr. STRAIGHT. Of course, the increase you are referring to occurs over 2 years. The increase actually appropriated for the arts endowment for fiscal year 1974 was about 45 percent. Our fiscal year 1975 request is for a smaller percentage increase—about 35 percent.

By prudent growth we mean the carefully phased expansion of activity reflecting sound judgments about (a) relative priorities among many urgent needs for support of the arts; (b) the most important opportunities for responding effectively to selected needs; (c) the feasibility of possible actions to meet needs and opportunities with the resources available; and (d) a reasonable level of Federal investment in the arts, in relation to other national needs and priorities.

These tests have been applied throughout the development of the endowment's programs. From the beginning, the national council has carefully defined and limited the focus of activity for each year, including only those specific programs for which our resources appeared adequate for significant impact in selected areas of great need and opportunity. As our resources of money, staff, and experience have grown, the council has recommended that the endowment begin addressing some of the high-priority needs which could not be addressed at earlier levels of funding.

Our assessment of opportunities for effective response to previously unmet needs has always considered not only our own resources and capabilities as a small Federal agency, but also the likelihood that new effort on our part would call forth the greater private, State, and local resources required to meet the need in a substantial way.

With careful targeting of our efforts, with limited, realistic goals for each year, and with heavy emphasis on our role as a catalyst, we have been able to generate major increases in support for arts activity throughout the country, with a level of Federal funding and

staff that remains tiny compared to the much more massive Federal investment in other areas of national concern.

This we believe is prudent growth.

DETERMINATION OF NEEDS

Senator BIBLE. Your justification states the 1975 program is almost entirely an extension of existing programs. How then did you fix the level of your appropriation request? What measurement of need did you use?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The entire process of assessing needs and projecting responses is guided today as it has been in the past by the determination to build carefully and responsibly, and to take on new efforts only as our capacity and resources make it possible to proceed effectively with significant impact on the particular need in question.

In some existing programs such as support for professional orchestras, operas, and theaters, we believe our current effort is making a significant contribution to most if not all of the eligible institutions, and our rate of growth in these areas has slowed substantially for fiscal 1975. More rapid growth is projected for programs in which we have farther to go in reaching a significant part of the potential universe, or in which we have been operating essentially at a pilot level. In my response to the previous question about growth, I mentioned some of the factors which enter into our planning for new or expanded programs. Need is certainly a crucial factor, but so are feasibility, the potential for developing additional non-Federal effort and support, and other factors that bear on the structure of our activities.

The status of all these factors, and the overall picture they create of needs and opportunities in all the different program areas is a central concern of the National Council on the Arts as well as our professional advisory panels, and the endowment's professional staff. In the council and panels, we have about 250 eminent professionals, each of whom is in close touch with current and developing conditions in particular fields of art. Through ongoing discussion of needs, concerns, activities underway, and emerging opportunities, these groups provide highly informed recommendations on the most important targets for endowment assistance in a particular time period. The broad-based panel thinking serves as a basis for intensive discussion by the national council, whose members bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to the weighing of needs and opportunities.

Throughout this year-round process, and the supporting efforts of the endowment's professional staff, a wide variety of current information is brought to bear. For example, council, panels and staff are all in constant touch with people and organizations that have information and viewpoints which contribute to sound judgments about the nature and extent of needs in the field.

The very operation of endowment programs also generates information which helps in gaging needs; the volume of inquiries and applications; both formal and informal reports on activities in progress; special meetings to explore conditions in fields which appear in particular need of new or expanded effort. An example of the latter was the extremely helpful meeting with folk-arts experts from around the

country last December. We have been increasingly active in certain aspects of folk art, such as jazz, which we are now expanding into a broader program for jazz-folk-ethnic music. But our panels, the council, and the field generally have felt the need for a more comprehensive approach to assistance in the important folk area. So we are building on the experience we have already gained, we have consulted with leaders in the field, and we have just hired a highly-qualified expert to guide the development of our efforts in this field.

We are also increasing our formal research effort, to further strengthen the basis for weighing future priorities. For example, a major study of the museum field has been completed, which will give us and the museum profession a great deal of help in isolating conditions and trends that should affect future programing.

TREASURY FUND DONATIONS

Senator BIBLE. Now, for the current year, the so-called Treasury Fund appropriation was raised by $6.5 million. What is the total of private matching contributions received thus far?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Approximately $3.7 million, sir, and we have every expectation of meeting our goal by the end of the year.

Senator BIBLE. What did you estimate it to be when you made your fiscal year 1974 presentation? You always project that.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I believe that was at the $6.5 million level.

Senator BIBLE. You say you are going to meet that projection?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Now, what do you project it to be in fiscal year 1975?

Mr. STRAIGHT. $10 million.

Senator BIBLE. And you did set that goal at $6.5 million for 1974 and you have reached it. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We are going to reach it by the end of the fiscal year.

Senator BIBLE. You only have 3 months to go. You have April, May, and June. And you are how far along the way? $3.7 million?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir. We have donations coming in every day. This morning we learned of a substantial contribution which will be coming in.

Senator BIBLE. Then you are very confident that you can meet that goal of $6.5 million?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think so, sir; yes.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I wish you well. Likewise, I assume you are very optimistic about reaching the $10 million matching money from private donations in the next fiscal year.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE FOR THE ARTS

Mr. STRAIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I went, 2 nights ago, to the annual dinner of the Business Committee for the Arts in New York and it was noted, at that dinner, that there is a growing interest among some of the very large corporations which are currently contributing to the arts from their corporate foundations. Xerox is carrying on a program comparable to ours in support of young artists and community based programs. The Morgan Guaranty Bank is increasing its support this year by 34 percent from a significant figure to an even larger figure. Corning Glass is putting $1 million into local projects and

museums. Standard Oil of California sent the San Francisco Symphony throughout Europe and financed all of its 11 broadcast performances. Sears, Roebuck is financing 26 affiliate artists under a program which we also support.

Senator BIBLE. Are those deductible from corporate taxes; like Standard Oil can deduct that from the corporate taxes? That is an allowable contribution?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you furnish, for the record, the list. I think that is a rather important point. The largest corporations in the country—was Exxon a good contributor? They seem to be under fire.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes; they were.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe you can increase their contribution.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Exxon is touring an exhibition of Alaskan art and of black art to be planned throughout the country.

Senator BIBLE. Are they going to Alaska, as well?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes; they are.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to hear that. They probably have all of that tied up.

Senator STEVENS. Bringing some of our art back home for us to see.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Very good. Furnish that for the record.

[The information follows:]

SOME EXAMPLES OF SUPPORT FOR THE ARTS BY U.S. CORPORATIONS

ALCOA

-Has made major grants to many orchestras, including the Pittsburgh Symphony; the Richmond, Indiana Symphony; the Chicago Symphony; and the National Symphony (Washington, D.C.).

-Provided support for a program of acquisitions for the Giacometti Exhibition at the Guggenheim. Has also provided support for exhibitions at the High Museum, Atlanta; the Wilderstein Gallery, Metropolitan Museum, Whitney Museum and Museum of Modern Art in New York; the Potsdam, New York Museum; and the Smithsonian Institution.

-Sponsored the public television broadcast of the inaugural concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

-Funded live broadcasts of all eleven of San Francisco Opera's fall-season performances. Provided a major portion of funding for Western Opera Theatre and for the San Francisco Opera's city street performances of "The Three Penny Opera."

-Funded San Francisco Conservatory Theatre's production of the Royal Shakespeare Company's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA AND BANK OF AMERICA

-Co-Funded the San Francisco Symphony tour of Europe and Russia.

DAYTON-HUDSON FOUNDATION

-Helped initiate a broad-based, corporate support program for the Phoenix Symphony by providing a three-year challenge grant.

-Provided major funds for construction of a new hall for the Minnesota Orchestra. Made a three-year pledge to Detroit School of Arts and Crafts to construct a center for creative studies.

JOS. SCHLITZ

-Sponsored park concerts by the New York Philharmonic and the National Symphony. In 1974 will sponsor the Milwaukee Symphony concerts at the Kennedy Center and in Chicago.

-Supported a talent hunt in 15 cities for the San Francisco Opera Company.

-Sponsored the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival, the Milwaukee Lakefront Festival of the Arts, the Newport Jazz Festival, and the Los Angeles Watts Summer Festival.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY FUND

-Provided support for symphony orchestras in 28 cities.

-Underwrote the production of a 550 page catalog and an educational program for school children in connection with the spring showing of "The Twilight of the Medici" at the Detroit Art Institute. Also gave $40,000 in grants to the Institute for other programming.

-Supports united arts funds in 12 cities.

AMERICAN AIRLINES

-Has devoted six major articles to the arts in its monthly passenger magazine, "The American Way."

CORNING

-Has given over $1,000,000 to the arts from the Corning Glass Foundation.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

-Sponsored 26 Affiliate Artists throughout the United States.

-The Sears, Roebuck film, "Art Is," has been seen almost 1,500 times on television and has received 45,000 other showings to audiences totaling over 34 million people.

EXXON CORPORATION

-Sponsored six Affiliate Artists who were appointed conductors-in-residence with major orchestras in Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, St. Paul, San Diego, and Washington, D.C.

MOBIL OIL FOUNDATION

-Provides continuing support for "Summergarden" at the New York Museum of Modern Art and "Operation Sound Search" in New York City and Los Angeles.

-Continues support for the Masterpiece Theatre at an annual cost of approximately $1,500,000.

CURTISS-WRIGHT

-Supports the Garden State Arts Center, the Guggenheim Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum.

EXXON CORPORATION

-Made possible "Theatre in America," a series of 18 dramatic works by regional theatre companies, through a grant of $1 million. Underwrote "Vibrations Encore," an abbreviated version for public television of the 1972 "Vibrations" series devoted to music and dance. Also provided teachers' guides for both series to facilitate classroom use.

-Sponsored two exhibitions: "Women Choose Women," the first major museum show surveying art created by women, shown at the New York Cultural Center; and "Puerto Rican Prints," collected for Exxon by the Pratt Graphics Center and exhibited in the Exxon Building, the Newark Museum, and currently on tour.

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.

-Currently has travelling exhibits of Indian art from New Mexico and award-winning works by Alaskan artists. Will soon travel a photographic exhibit entitled "The Street Art of Black America."

BURLINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

-Provided major support for the Weatherspoon Gallery of the University of North Carolina.

IBM

-Gave a substantial grant to the American Bicentennial Wing campaign of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Underwrote and sponsored cultural television programs including: "Much Ado About Nothing" on both commercial and public television; a film version of "Don Quixote"; a public television special on Dance Theatre of Harlem; "A Man for All Seasons"; "The Mystery of Nefertiti"; and the jazz tribute fo Louis Armstrong on PBS.

-Co-sponsored, with New York State Council on the Arts, an exhibit of Puerto Rican photographers shown in New York, Washington, and Puerto Rico.

CONSOLIDATED EDISON

-Sponsored 15 performing arts programs for 3,500 senior citizens in homes for the aged.

-Sponsored the first major exhibit of Puerto Rican art from the Pre-Columbian period to the present at the Metropolitan Museum and El Museo del Barrio. Also helped with educational materials related to the exhibit.

LEVER BROTHERS

-Opened its Park Avenue lobby for 13 art exhibits in 1973 and has scheduled 12 art exhibits for 1974.

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY

-Provided initial support funds for a new arts council to serve five counties and an executive to serve as acting director until a permanent director was recruited.

R. J. REYNOLDS

-Has given $47,000 to arts councils.

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD

-Provided a major grant to the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts for an exhibit of the Degas bronzes.

RUDER & FINN FINE ARTS

-Sponsored "From Within," a major museum exhibition composed of paintings by prisoners in maximum security correctional institutions.

PHILIP MORRIS

-Sponsoring an exhibition entitled "The Flowering of American Folk Art" which will be shown at the Whitney Museum and also in Richmond and San Francisco.

-Sponsoring an exhibition in conjunction with the National Endowment for the Arts, of "The Indian Art of the Americas" which opened in Indianapolis and will travel to San Antonio, Honolulu, San Diego, Phoenix, Detroit, and Pittsburgh.

TEXACO

-Has sponsored radio broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera for 34 years. Has made major contributions in support of the Metropolitan Opera.

ANONYMOUS DONATIONS

Senator BIBLE. We note, in your listing of contributions for fiscal year 1973, more than $530,000 and 40 anonymous donations were received. Were these cash contributions?

Mr. STRAIGHT. They are all cash, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What was the largest anonymous gift?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We will submit that for the record, sir. There are two or three gifts here.

Senator BIBLE. All right. You can break that out and supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

The three largest contributions to the Treasury Fund in Fiscal Year 1973 were in the amounts of $100,000, $75,000, and $25,000.

METROPOLITAN OPERA APPEAL

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would like to note here, if I could, that the chairman of the national endowment, Miss Hanks, went on the radio a month ago, to appeal for contributions for the Metropolitan Opera. Up to that time, the largest response which had been received by the opera was under $100,000 from its national radio audience.

Miss Hanks challenged the radio audience to send contributions to bring in a treasury fund grant of $1 million. The Metropolitan has already got that $1 million in sight; $525,000 has been received already from radio listeners and others in response to Miss Hanks' challenge.

Senator BIBLE. I am telling you, she is one of the best challengers I have ever seen. I have been around for a long time. She deserves a lot of credit. I hope you will carry that message to her.

If I were running for political office again, I would have no problem in figuring out who I would want to be my finance chairman. But since I am retiring, I will not have to avail myself of that. I cannot pay her too much credit. She could sell anything, anytime. She could be selling iceboxes up in Alaska. She would do a good job of it. She is a terrific woman. I hope she just does not let her health deteriorate. I hope she gets well and is back again.

You are very forceful, too, but—I was going to say she is better looking than you are, but maybe I better not say that.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I will stop while I am ahead, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think you are ahead. I think you better leave it at that.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

Now, you mentioned State appropriations in support of the arts. The one thing that you did not tell me, I do not believe, was what do they total from all of the States?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The total is $33.6 million.

Senator BIBLE. That is on a 50–50 matching basis?

Mr. STRAIGHT. No, sir. We provided a basic State arts agency grant this year of $150,000 to each agency. In fiscal 1975, the basic grant will be $200,000 and the State agencies are supposed to match this in appropriations, local public moneys, private funds, or in services.

Senator BIBLE. They match it in kind?
Mr. STRAIGHT. Some do; yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. I understand that.

GRANTS IN THE STATES

Senator STEVENS. May I ask a question at this point?
Senator BIBLE. Senator Stevens.
Senator STEVENS. What if you give more than $200,000, do they have to match that? If you give New York $6.6 million, do they have to give $6.6 million?
Mr. STRAIGHT. No. We provide to each State arts agency a basic grant which must be matched; additional support is provided to State agencies for regional services or for special projects and, of course, we administer some programs through the State agencies. In addition to these grants to State arts agencies, however, it is important to note that the figure you mentioned includes also direct endowment grants to artists and arts groups all over that State.
Senator STEVENS. I am just taking that for the chairman's State, for instance. You had $206,412 in 1973 in Nevada. Am I led to believe that they matched $150,000 of that?
Mr. MITZE. What you are referring to are National Endowment grants that were given to artists and organizations within that State, as well as to the State arts agency. Except for grants to individual artists which require no match, all of the other grants, including the one to the State arts agency, generally do require matching.
Senator STEVENS. I want to understand this plan.
Senator BIBLE. I do not think the record is too clear anyway on that question you are asking.
Senator STEVENS. I want to know the percentage when you get to the small States and you get $200,000 to $250,000. How much are they matching and how much do these large States match which have $6.6 million and $3.5 million and $1.6 million and $1.2 million? How much are they putting up?

GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN A STATE

Mr. MITZE. The basic grant is the same to each State arts agency: $150,000 this year. They are required to match that. The additional amounts go primarily to the organizations within that State that apply to the Endowment and get grants—also matching.
The grants that you see going into the State of New York are not necessarily—as matter of fact very few of them go to the State council. They go to individuals and organizations within the State. They are matched, though, sir. As Mr. Straight said, almost all of our grants are matched.
Senator STEVENS. Matched by whom?
Mr. MITZE. By the organization that applies to the Endowment.
Senator STEVENS. All right. I will yield there.
Senator BIBLE. Why don't you illustrate the Metropolitan Opera. As I understand it, they have had many financial difficulties over the last several years. How has that worked out in practice?

Mr. MITZE. The State council, of course, does assist them, but it is completely separate from ours.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

Mr. MITZE. They make an application to us and we can respond to that application. It is an application to the Endowment from the Metropolitan Opera which the New York State Council is not involved in.

Senator BIBLE. Now, the New York Opera asks you for $1 million dollars.

Mr. MITZE. They would have to match that, no matter at what level the National Council might recommend funding.

Senator BIBLE. You will deal directly, in that case, with the Metropolitan Opera and the State of New York?

Mr. MITZE. No, sir; in that case just directly with the opera company.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

RECIPIENTS OF ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Please summarize for the committee your methods of delivering assistance to the Arts; that is, how much of your funding is distributed in individual grants; how much in program assistance to groups and organizations; and what portion is an outright grant and what portion in matching grants is split between public and private institutions. Will you detail that for the record?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

SUMMARY OF OBLIGATIONS BY RECIPIENT

Fiscal Year 1973

Type of Recipient	Number	Amount
Individuals	575	$ 2,164,554.50
Colleges and Universities	243	2,316,510.74
Institutions	879	23,368,413.86
Professional Associations	78	1,754,446.50
Schools	26	928,820.26
State, Municipal and Community Agencies	238	3,722,157.68
State Programs Sec. 5(g)	55	6,871,250.00
Program Development and Evaluation	___	897,720.30
TOTALS	2,094	$42,023,873.84

Fiscal Year 1974 (Incomplete)

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1974, the National Endowment for the Arts began recording data on the types of recipients of Endowment funds in a different manner from the previous year. The following table shows grants made so far in Fiscal Year 1974 (not a complete year) according to the new categories of recipients.

Type of Recipient	Number	Amount
Individuals	209	$ 2,027,652.00
Organizations	616	20,144,518.40
Private Educational Institutions	85	1,040,779.00
Public Educationsl Institutions	82	937,820.00
State Arts Agencies	244	11,455,009.00
State Arts Agencies' Foundations	9	311,082.00
Other Governmental Units	28	596,115.00
TOTALS	1,273	$36,512,975.40

Senator BIBLE. How much is included in your budget, specifically, for the new special projects program and its separate advisory panel?

Mr. STRAIGHT. This is a program, sir, which was administered under Mr. Mitze's office. This year, the budget of the program is $1.026 million. Next year, it is budgeted at $2 million, in program funds and we hope to use additional Treasury fund moneys in this area.

This is a program which is interdisciplinary in the sense that it cuts across all of the arts. It is a program which will probably consider a variety of bicentennial projects. It is a program which will attract substantial Treasury fund contributions and it is a program which is undertaken to emphasize touring throughout the country, by making grants to local sponsors.

Under other programs, grants are given to the touring institution itself, except for dance touring in which funds go to State arts agencies for local sponsors. In this case an approach somewhat similar to dance touring would be used and the grants would be made to a local sponsor and organizations to bring professional art groups into areas where they have not been performing.

Senator BIBLE. What are the creative programs to which you refer that do not fall within the established program areas that would be the target of special projects programs? Can you give us some examples?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Just one example might be service groups, such as voluntary arts groups to enable prisoners, hospital audiences, and the like to share——

Senator BIBLE. Back up: prisoners—now illustrate that.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We have some programs in Federal and State prisons where artists go to work with prisoners to help them paint, to write, to put on plays.

Senator BIBLE. Now, the Nevada State Penitentiary which is in Carson City, Nev.—if they had some artists among them, they have plenty of time to work, I guess—to whom would they make a request to have somebody come in and teach them how to paint, to teach them how to do whatever your special projects are? To whom would they make that request?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Mr. Sell is here, sir. He is the director of that program. He might answer your question, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is the question clear?

Mr. SELL. Yes, it is.

Mr. STRAIGHT. This is Mr. Stephen Sell who is the director of our special projects program.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us how your special projects program works.

Mr. SELL. Essentially, the special projects program would provide assistance to local sponsors such as community arts councils, State arts councils, and regional arts organizations, to assist them in bringing to their region the professional arts resources they feel are relevant and interesting and necessary to their regions.

This is sort of a complementary approach, as Mr. Straight mentioned, to providing money directly to the producing institution. This assists the community to purchase artistic services that they feel are important to them.

PRISON ARTS PROJECTS

Senator BIBLE. Well, now, again; illustrate and use the example that I gave. Suppose the warden at the Nevada State Penitentiary thought it would be a good thing to have people come in and teach some of the prisoners how to paint. To whom would he go? Would he go to the Nevada State Council on the Arts to make that request?

Mr. SELL. Yes, he could.

Senator BIBLE. Then how does it carry on from there?

Mr. SELL. Well, he approaches the Nevada State Council and requests that the Nevada State Council make application to the Endowment on behalf of his program. If the Nevada prison system would qualify for Federal grants, they could also apply directly. Either way, we encourage a relationship with the State Council.

Senator BIBLE. I would think it would be much easier, in dealing with the State, to go to a central agency, which is what you are saying.

Mr. SELL. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Then they would make that application to the Nevada State Council which, in turn, would make an application for a special project to teach prisoners in the Nevada State Penitentiary how to paint. Do you set the limits of the participation in that? Do you say that is a $50,000 project, $100,000, $200,000; do you match 50/50? How does it work?

Mr. SELL. We would review each of them on its own merits. When grants are submitted, we review the entire collection of grants at any one panel meeting. We review them for quality and appropriateness, and also against the amount of money that is available.

Senator BIBLE. Are these 100 percent Federal grants?

Mr. SELL. No. The grants are always matching.

Senator BIBLE. They have to be matched by the Nevada Council or by some sponsor in Nevada?

Mr. SELL. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. If they want $100,000 to put on a painting project, then they have to—for the Nevada State Penitentiary, they would have to match it either through a private sponsor or through the State Council on a 50/50 matching basis?

Mr. SELL. That is correct.

AUBURN ART WORKSHOP

Mr. STRAIGHT. I should mention, sir, in this category, that the Auburn Art Workshop, sponsored by the Everson Museum of Art in Syracuse, produced a traveling exhibition of paintings done by prisoners from four New York State prisons which was so extraordinarily good that, after coming here and being shown to large audiences at the National Collection of Fine Arts, it was toured nationally. I will be glad to put the details of that program in the record.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you would put that in the record. I think this is a worthwhile project. I can understand that. I think one of the most difficult things in prisoner rehabilitation is to find something the prisoners can do.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. If this furnishes them a tool, an escape mechanism to work—to convert their energies elsewhere other than prison-breaking or whatever, I think it is well that they do that, so I would be happy to have you furnish that for the record.

[The information follows:]

EVERSON MUSEUM OF ART/AUBURN ART WORKSHOP

The National Endowment for the Arts gave a grant of $10,000 in Fiscal Year 1974 to the Everson Museum of Art in Syracuse, New York for the Auburn Art Workshop. The Auburn Art Workshop is designed to help prisoners and former legal offenders by providing a means of social reorientation, self-expression, and creative development. The project is conducted at the Everson Museum and its two Neighborhood Art Centers and offers workshops in painting, dramatic art, dance, poetry, music, and video techniques. The program serves 75–100 youthful and adult offenders from Attica, Clinton, Greenhaven, and Auburn prisons. The workshop has also received funding from private sources such as Ruder & Finn. A major art exhibition resulting from this workshop, entitled "From Within," has just completed a national tour.

EXPANSION ARTS PROGRAMS IN PRISONS

Mr. STRAIGHT. If you would be interested, Mr. Vantile Whitfield who is the director of our expansion arts program can give you other examples of work we are currently doing in the prisons.

Senator BIBLE. You might do that. I think it is rather interesting. Tell me the type of things you are doing.

Mr. WHITFIELD. In the expansion arts program, we fund approximately 14 programs that will go into the prisons. These are programs created by artists or groups who request funds from their own State Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts and other funding sources.

In the State of Massachusetts, we have a group called the Technical Development Corporation. They provide a visual arts program in the prisons in that State. In New York, we have Theater for the Forgotten and the Ossining Street Theater. The Ossining Street Theater works with the Sing Sing facility. The Theater for the Forgotten and the Cell Block Theater work with other projects in the New York City area.

In Oklahoma, the Governor of Oklahoma sponsored a prison art exhibit that was funded through the State Arts Council and through the expansion arts program of the National Endowment for the Arts. In South Carolina, the State Arts Council has started a prison art program that is functioning in that State.

One of the best situations that we have is in Minnesota with the Department of Correction providing quite a bit of funds. That program is also funded through the National Endowment for the Arts, but it is a program that works in conjunction with school districts in Minnesota, as well as the Department of Correction. The breakthrough is to get the Department of Correction to put up matching funds in situations like that.

Senator BIBLE. How expensive do these projects become? You say Minnesota has a forward looking project in the corrections area. How much do they have to put up? How much do you put up?

Mr. WHITFIELD. We have funded grants for as much as $25,000. At this point, they have matched the $25,000.

Senator BIBLE. You put up $25,000; they put up $25,000.

Mr. WHITFIELD. That is right.

Mr. STRAIGHT. There is one more point we do, sir, which is to work on the design of craft products produced by prisoners and that, I think, will substantially increase the market for products of men in prison when they produce crafts.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Thank you very much.

BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

Now, in what way does you bicentennial program differ from your regular, ongoing program?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Mr. Chairman, we are under written instructions from our authorizing committees in the House and Senate that the standards of the National Endowment should, in no sense, be undermined in support of bicentennial projects which last only for this limited period.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Welfare under Senator Pell was very insistent that our basic purpose is to support art and art services of a lasting kind and the House subcommittee under Congressman Brademas made the same point.

Miss Hanks, in response to his request, has noted that no grants from the Endowment will be made for purposes in the category of setting off firecrackers for a momentary celebration.

But, at the same time, there is ample evidence now that art institutions and artists wish to take part in the bicentennial and have leading roles to play in it. Museums come to us for matching funds to put on exhibitions related to the western migration as it is seen by artists, the contribution of black painters to American history, or the leaders of the age of enlightenment.

In the same way as communities get organized for the bicentennial, they will be coming to us for special funds for the commemoration which will be, of course, from March 1975 through December 1976. Roughly, we have estimated that a little over $16 million this year will assist projects and programs related to the bicentennial. We expect that to rise significantly as the bicentennial approaches but, in all cases, these are projects of lasting value.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

DISTRIBUTION OF TREASURY FUND GRANTS

Please supply, for the record, the distribution, by program and by State, of the Treasury fund contributions and Federal matching funds for fiscal year 1973.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Treasury fund grants, fiscal year 1973, by State:

California	$1,285,804.80	Minnesota	483,476.00
Colorado	20,000.00	Missouri	300,000.00
Connecticut	3,900.00	Nebraska	130,000.00
Delaware	125,000.00	New Mexico	128,238.98
District of Columbia	825,877.45	New York	2,316,911.04
Florida	25,000.00	Ohio	332,400.00
Georgia	68,025.48	Pennsylvania	235,000.00
Illinois	275,000.00	Rhode Island	68,000.00
Louisiana	15,800.00	Texas	150,000.00
Maryland	234,361.26	Washington	100,000.00
Massachusetts	432,019.74		
Michigan	200,000.00	Total	7,754,814.75

Treasury fund grants, fiscal year 1973, by program area:

Architecture and environmental arts	$188,639.83
Dance	108,392.61
Expansion arts	60,321.80
Museums	909,779.82
Music	6,032,655.69
Special projects	20,000.00
Theater	235,025.00
Visual arts	200,000.00
Total	7,754,814.75

AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE

Senator BIBLE. Now, on the regional and national obligations, it appears that the American Film Institute has been getting far and away the largest grant of any single organization: $1 million or more a year. Please background the reasons for this practice.

We examined Miss Hanks last year on this subject, I think, rather in depth and, because it seemed to us that the film industry itself could certainly manage that; but, there is a large contribution by the National Endowment for the Arts. Give us that background, will you?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir. When the bill establishing the Arts and Humanities Foundation was signed in 1965 by President Johnson, he indicated that the Arts Endowment would create a national institute for the films, a kind of institute which had been operating successfully in Great Britain, in Sweden and other European countries.

The Arts Council, under Mr. Roger Stevens, had discussed such an institute and responded by commissioning a study by the staff of the Stanford Research Institute. This study recommended the creation of the American Film Institute which, it hoped, would be financed at the level of $8 million or more in each year. It anticipated that the Federal Government would put up about 12 to 15 percent of the total. It did not indicate very clearly where the rest was to come from.

In some other countries, of course, the institutes are financed directly by a tax upon box office receipts. In this country, contributions equal to the Endowment's contribution were made in the early years by the film industry itself through the Motion Picture Association of America, and by the Ford Foundation. But, the Ford grant was made specifically for the creation of a conservatory for film-makers at Beverly Hills. That grant terminated last year. The industry con-

tributions diminished because the industry went through a period of depression.

The industry is now coming back and is earning substantial net profits. The hope of the institute is that some of those net profits will find their way back to the institute which it believes it is operating in the interests of film and of the film industry in training future filmmakers.

ENDOWMENT SUPPORT FOR AFI

Our problem has always been an unwillingness to be the primary support source, with Federal funds, of a private institution.

Senator BIBLE. You are talking about the American Film Institute?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes. Its board of trustees is a private board created, nominated, and elected by itself. It has no public representation on it, in terms of Government representation.

The endowment's contribution in this fiscal year, which amounts to $1,100,000 in general funds and another $650,000 in contract funds, is a little over 65 percent of the total budget of the film institute, which is approximately $3,100,000. This is a situation which has given us continuing concern because, while it represents a very large investment on the part of the endowment in film, we are not directly responsible, save in the contract work, for the performance of the institute.

Its single largest component is the Beverly Hills Conservatory. This conservatory is training about 24 young citizens in a 2-year course to become directors, producers, writers, and critics in film and in television.

I think the consensus of professionals in the field is that, under Franz Daniel, the conservatory does important work beyond the graduate and post-graduate work which is done by centers such as University of Southern California and New York University. But, there is a continuing question as to whether the Government should put up 65 percent of the budget or more.

Senator BIBLE. Is that what you are putting up now, 65 percent?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What would you put up in the ongoing budget?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We have said, in the ongoing budget, that we would repeat this year's contribution of $1,100,000, in general funds and additional funds in contracts. The institute, in turn, has said that it will budget no more than it can be sure it will raise, making a total budget next year of $2,900,000. The endowment's contribution in fiscal 1975 would be closer to 60 percent of the institute's total budget.

DRAFT BILL FOR AFI

At the same time, the institute, because of the general concern that it really should be operating at a larger budget than we are prepared to put up, has submitted a draft bill to Senator Pell and his subcommittee and Congressman Brademas and his subcommittee. I do not know if hearings will be held on this bill, but the proposal was to create an independent agency so they could test the congressional response to a request for a larger Federal contribution. We are frankly concerned about a single grant of $1,100,000.

ENDOWMENT SUPPORT FOR AFI STABILIZED

Senator BIBLE. Is that your largest grant? I assume it is.
Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. Was that, roughly, the amount of the grant in 1973?
Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir; the same amount.
Senator BIBLE. In 1974?
Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes. We have stabilized at that figure.
Senator BIBLE. And for 1975, as well?
Mr. STRAIGHT. We have stabilized at that figure, saying that is as far as we are prepared to go in the absence of larger contributions from the industry itself.
Senator BIBLE. It still ends up being about 75 percent of the total amount raised.
Mr. STRAIGHT. A little less than that, sir. About 60 percent for fiscal year 1975.
Senator BIBLE. Very well.

NATIONAL OPERA INSTITUTE

Now, tell me about the National Opera Institute. Is that matched equally by the National Opera Institute?
Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir. That represents a grant to an independent institute in the early days of the Endowment before Miss Hanks became chairman. It attracted matching funds under the Treasury Fund from private contributors. It operates closely with our own music program. We make grants in opera, as the institute does. We divide our services so that we do not overlap.
Mr. Stevens, in the earlier days of the endowment, had the conviction that, in order to bring in outside funding and in order to insulate the endowment against direct pressures, it would be sound to create a number of satellite institutions.
Our thinking has been, on the contrary, that we are responsible for the public funds that we receive and, therefore, we wish to directly control how they are spent. The tendency has been to bring back into the endowment the funds which, in the earlier administration, were given to private organizations to spend.
Senator BIBLE. Well, is that $700,000 grant—is that matched equally by——
Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.
Senator BIBLE. How about the 1974 grant? That was the 1973. Is 1974 at the same level?
Mr. STRAIGHT. Mr. Walter Anderson is the director of our music program. I would like him to answer that question.
Senator BIBLE. Do you understand the question?
Mr. ANDERSON. I think I do, sir.
Senator BIBLE. You may come forward.
Mr. ANDERSON. Thank you. The amount is the same. There was an initial agreement that, for a 5-year period, the Endowment would support the institute in the same amount each year.
Senator BIBLE. Your agreement with the National Opera Institute was to put up $700,000 each year over a 5-year period of time. Do I correctly state that?
Mr. ANDERSON. Right.

Senator BIBLE. That is to be matched equally on a 50/50 basis and $700,000 is the total amount?

Mr. ANDERSON. Right.

Senator BIBLE. Half of which comes from private contributions?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes.

BROAD SUPPORT FOR MUSIC

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I have no further questions on that point. Now, why so much emphasis on music? Is that the most popular one? How much of your endowment support is for music?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Dr. Anderson, himself, is a composer and musician, sir, so he may advise us on that.

Senator BIBLE. It appears this budget is weighted very heavily in favor of music. I like music. I think it is great. Is there any rationale behind it?

Mr. ANDERSON. I suspect the rationale, in part, is that music through its performing institutions, particularly the orchestra, provides a catchet for the other performing arts beyond its function in its own sphere.

The use of professional music is necessary for the proper performance of dance, both ballet and modern, and in many cases for professional theater. Music serves, in various ways in communities, not only where the professional field is concerned, but it has many functions educationally in connection with all of our civic institutions.

So, I think it is because of the breadth of the functions and services that it provides that music happens to have first place.

Senator BIBLE. What percentage of the total budget would go to the music fields?

Mr. ANDERSON. Slightly over 25 percent, sir, if one includes the private donations for Treasury fund grants.

GRANTS TO ORCHESTRAS

Mr. STRAIGHT. That corresponds roughly to the budget allocation, let us say, in Great Britain. Orchestra by orchestra, it is a smaller contribution than the contributions made to the dance companies or to theaters. For example, the roughly 100 orchestras which are supported by $5.6 million in Federal funds, have budgets of close to $100 million so, overall, it is only about 5.5 percent of their budgets.

Senator BIBLE. If the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera—does the Philharmonic Orchestra receive money from the endowment?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much does it receive?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The Philharmonic receives the maximum amount of $140,000 a year.

Senator BIBLE. If it did not receive that amount, would it be in difficulty?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think so.

Senator BIBLE. I think it has been testified to, in earlier years, that, without Federal support, without State support, without some outside support, the symphony orchestras and great operas of the country would simply go to the wall. Is that a fair assumption?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think so. One of them has just dissolved.

THE DALLAS SYMPHONY

Senator BIBLE. I did not know that. Was that the Dallas Symphony Orchestra?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Had that previously had support from the endowment? How much support was there in dollars?

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not recall for the current year.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied for the record.

Mr. ANDERSON. It can be put in the record. Dallas has one of the major symphonies with a budget over a million dollars, and would qualify for a grant of $140,000.

[The information follows:]

Federal funds provided to the Dallas Symphony were as follows: $140,000 in Fiscal 1974; $100,000 in Fiscal 1973; and $100,000 in Fiscal 1972. No Federal funds were provided in Fiscal 1971 or in previous years.

GRANTS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND BOSTON SYMPHONIES

Senator BIBLE. How about the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra?

Mr. STRAIGHT. $140,000, sir.

Mr. ANDERSON. Right. That is the same amount that went to the Boston Symphony which has the largest budget in the country. The endowment grant is approximately 2.09 percent of the budget so, while it is not a large percent to these orchestras, the grant does provide an important leverage to get the earnings and contributed income they need to continue their operations and to extend their services to their communities.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I think I have some dance questions here. I guess that does not involve——

Mr. STRAIGHT. No, sir. We have a separate dance program.

MUSEUM PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. I want to ask about the museums first.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have an estimated $6.2 million in fiscal year 1974. How much do you have in this budget for museums?

Ms. STEELE. $7,800,000 in program funds; we hope to provide additional moneys through the Treasury fund.

Senator BIBLE. $7,800,000. I think Miss Hanks testified that, without Federal support, many museums would be in great difficulty.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir. She did.

Senator BIBLE. Would you supply for the record the museums which you helped? Do you give them a flat amount?

Mr. STRAIGHT. No, sir. They are supported on a project basis under several different aspects of our museum program.

Senator BIBLE. Well, supply, Mr. Straight, the museums that you helped in 1973 and 1974.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Following is a list of Museum Program Grants for Fiscal 1973 and Fiscal 1974 to date. The list does not include grants to individuals. The abbreviations that appear after the grant amount indicate the category for which the grant was given.

MPP	Museum Purchase Plan
EX	Aid to Special Exhibitions
UT	Utilization of Museum Collections
CAT	Catalogue
RENO	Renovation (Climate Control, Security, Storage)
CONS	Conservation
MT	Museum Training
VS	Visiting Specialists
WAM	Wider Availability of Museums
SF	Services to the Field
GP	General Programs

MUSEUM PROGRAM - GRANTS FY73 & FY74

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
1.	The Academy of Natural Sciences Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-	2,850 GP
2.	Adirondack Museum Blue Mountain Lake, N.Y.	$5,000 EX	-
3.	Akron Art Institute Akron, Ohio	-	10,000
4.	Alabama Department of Archives and History Montgomery, Alabama	-	10,000 CONS
5.	Alaska State Arts Council Anchorage, Alaska	-	-
6.	Albrecht Gallery Museum of Art St. Joseph, Missouri	-	-
7.	Allentown Art Museum Allentown, Pennsylvania	$1,850 RENO	85,335 RENO
8.	American Association of Museums Washington, D.C.	$21,233 CONS 12,600 SF 9,800 SF $43,633 TOTAL	$6,000 SF 11,625 SF 4,937 SF 25,000 CONS 47,562 TOTAL
9.	American Association for State and Local History Nashville, Tennessee	$9,940 SF	$10,000 VS
10.	American Federation of Arts New York, New York	$3,170 SF	$16,750 EX 11,000 EX 36,785 EX $64,535 TOTAL

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
11.	American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Monuments Baltimore, Maryland	-	1,000 CONS
12.	American Museum of Natural History New York, New York	$25,000 UT 16,230 CONS 16,000 RENO $57,230 TOTAL	$27,000 EX 9,685 VS 50,000 RENO 17,750 RENO 104,435 TOTAL
13.	American Numismatic Society New York, New York	$7,450 EX	-
	The Amerind Foundation, Inc. Dragoon, Arizona	-	1,985 RENO
14.	Amherst College/Folger Shakespeare Library Amherst, Massachusetts	-	$5,125 EX
15.	Amherst College/Mead Art Building Amherst, Massachusetts	$9,750 UT 2,500 CONS $12,250 TOTAL	$22,000 UT
16.	Amherst College/Pratt Museum Amherst, Masschusetts	-	-
17.	Ames Society for the Arts/ The Octagon Center Ames, Iowa	$8,600 EX	-
18.	Amon Carter Museum of Western Art Fort Worth, Texas	-	$11,250 EX 35,306 EX 5,000 CAT 14,961 WAM 66,517 TOTAL
19.	Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum Anchorage, Alaska	$16,450 EX	1,210 CONS 9,780 WAM
	Antique Auto Museum of Massachusetts at Larz Anderson Park, Inc. Museum of Transportation Brookline, Massachusetts	-	25,828 WAM
20.	Arizona Commission on the Arts & Humanities Phoenix, Arizona	-	-
21.	Arizona Historical Society Tucson, Arizona	-	10,000 CONS
22.	The Arkansas Art Center Little Rock, Arkansas	$1,980 UT	$10,000 MPP
23.	Arnot Art Museum Elmira, New York	-	24,375

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
24. Art Institute of Chicago Chicago, Illinois	-	$29,500 EX 6,780 EX 5,000 EX 10,000 MPP 51,280 TOTAL
25. Art Today/Brooks Memorial Art Gallery Memphis, Tennessee	-	10,000 MPP 4,000 CONS 14,000 TOTAL
26. The Arts Council of Rochester, Inc. Rochester, New York	-	4,650 RENO
27. Association of Indiana Museums, Inc. Lafayette, Indiana	-	15,000 WAM
28. Asia Society, Inc./ Asia House Gallery New York, New York	$30,000 EX	$30,000 EX
29. Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities Richmond, Virginia	-	-
30. Atlanta Arts Alliance, Inc. High Museum of Art Atlanta, Georgia	$7,500 RENO 6,200 EX $13,700 TOTAL	$8,750 EX 10,000 MPP 18,750 TOTAL
31. Augusta Richmond County Museum Augusta, Georgia	-	-
32. Baltimore Museum of Art Baltimore, Maryland	$10,000 EX 15,000 UT 6,848 UT 2,602 CONS 135,000 RENO 3,492 VS 35,000 WAM $207,942 TOTAL	$16,500 EX 18,600 UT 7,500 CAT 3,475 VS 461,475 RENO 10,000 WAM 517,550 TOTAL
33. Basement Workshop, Inc./ Chinatown Historical Society New York, New York	-	15,000 WAM
34. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Honolulu, Hawaii	$8,350 CONS	59,158 CONS
35. Boise Art Association Boise, Idaho	$6,250 RENO	-
36. The Bostonian Society Boston, Massachusetts	-	$40,000 UT

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
37.	The President and Trustees of Bowdoin College/ Museum of Art Brunswick, Maine	-	$9,950 EX 5,215 UT 6,825 CAT 5,573 MT $27,563 TOTAL
38.	The Bronx Museum of the Arts Bronx, New York	$20,000 EX	-
39.	The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences/ The Brooklyn Museum Brooklyn, New York	$6,000 CONS	$20,670 UT 30,000 UT 10,500 CAT 10,000 CONS 71,170
40.	The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences/ Children's Museum Brooklyn, New York	-	-
41.	Brown University/Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology Providence, Rhode Island	$3,750 UT	7,661 WAM
42.	Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society Buffalo, New York	$9,808 UT	4,643 CONS
43.	The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy/Albright-Knox Art Gallery Buffalo, New York	$10,000 MPP	$30,000 EX 2,000 UT 10,000 MPP 14,112 RENO 58,612 TOTAL
44.	Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences Buffalo, New York	-	-
45.	Butler Institute of American Art Youngstown, Ohio	-	-
46.	The Cadet Fine Arts Forum U.S. Military Academy West Point, New York	-	$1,980 EX
47.	California Academy of Sciences San Francisco, California	-	-
48.	California Museum Fdn. of Los Angeles, California Museum of Science and Industry Los Angeles, California	-	55,000 WAM

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
49.	California State University at Long Beach Long Beach, California	-	$4,550 EX
50.	Canton Art Institute Canton, Ohio	-	-
51.	Carnegie Institute/ Carnegie Museum Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	-	$5,852 GP
52.	Carnegie Institute/ Museum of Art Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	-	20,000 MPP
53.	Carnegie-Mellon University/ Hunt Institute of Botanical Documentation Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	-	5,000 MPP
54.	Carolina Art Association/ Gibbs Art Gallery Charleston, South Carolina	-	$4,000 CAT 40,902 RENO 44,902 TOTAL
55.	Center of Asian Art and Culture San Francisco, California	$12,500 EX	20,000 MPP
56.	Center for Inter-American Relations New York, New York	-	$24,610 EX
57.	The Center of Science and Industry of the Franklin County Historical Society Columbus, Ohio	-	$32,588 UT
58.	Central Iowa Art Assoc./ Fisher Community Center Marshalltown, Iowa	-	5,000 MPP
59.	Charles Burchfield Center Buffalo, New York	-	10,000 MPP
60.	Charles H. MacNider Museum Mason City, Iowa	-	-
61.	Charleston Art Gallery of Sunrise Sunrise, West Virginia	$3,000 RENO	-
62.	Chemung Historical Society Elmira, New York	$8,500 CONS	-
63.	Chicago Historical Society Chicago, Illinois	-	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
64.	Children's Museum of Boston Boston, Massachusetts	$45,000 WAM	$39,380 UT 40,000 WAM 79,380 TOTAL
65.	Children's Museum of Indianapolis Indianapolis, Indiana	$8,550 UT	
66.	China Institute in American, Inc./ China House Gallery New York, New York	$10,000 EX	-
67.	Cincinnati Art Museum Cincinnati, Ohio	$10,000 MPP 22,080 UT 15,090 UT 4,860 WAM $52,030 TOTAL	1,500 EX
68.	Circus World Museum and Library Baraboo, Wisconsin	$5,795 UT	-
69.	City Art Museum of St. Louis St. Louis, Missouri	$4,200 CONS	$12,000 CAT
70.	Cleveland Museum of Art Cleveland, Ohio	$10,000 MPP	$30,000 EX 50,000 UT $80,000 TOTAL
71.	Cleveland Museum of Art/Council on Museums and Education in the Visual Arts, NYC Cleveland, Ohio	$75,000 WAM	-
72.	The Cleveland Museum of Natural History Cleveland, Ohio	-	6,000 CONS
73.	The Cleveland Public Library Cleveland, Ohio	-	$6,100 EX
74.	Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center Colorado Springs, Colorado	-	10,000 MPP 5,710 EX 15,710 TOTAL
75.	Colorado State University/ Art Museum Ft. Collins, Colorado	$20,000 EX	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
76.	Columbia Art Association/ Columbia Museum of Art Columbia, South Carolina	-	$4,630 UT 1,500 EX 6,130 TOTAL
77.	The Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts Columbus, Ohio	$2,250 CONS 27,500 RENO 1,675 VS $31,425 TOTAL	$20,000 EX 50,000 UT 12,500 CAT 2,050 VS 10,000 MPP 94,550 TOTAL
78.	Connecticut Commission on the Arts Hartford, Connecticut	$9,750 WAM	-
79.	Contemporary Arts Center Cincinnati, Ohio	-	-
80.	The Contemporary Arts Center of Houston Houston, Texas	-	-
81.	Coos Art Museum Coos Bay, Oregon	-	-
82.	Corcoran Gallery of Art Washington, D.C.	-	$7,500 EX 7,500 EX 10,000 CONS 10,000 MPP 7,250 CONS 42,250 TOTAL
83.	Cornell University/ H. F. Johnson Museum of Art Ithaca, New York	$10,000 MPP 16,596 EX 1,147 CONS $27,733 TOTAL	-
84.	Corning Museum of Glass Corning, New York	$15,000 UT $15,000 UT 10,000 CONS 7,793 VS 3,930 WAM $51,723 TOTAL	$15,000 EX 30,000 UT 5,800 CONS 10,000 CONS 60,800 TOTAL
85.	Corpus Christi Art Foundation, Inc./ Art Museum of South Texas Corpus Christi, Texas	$10,000 MPP	-
86.	Craftsmen's Guild of Mississippi Jackson, Mississippi	-	5,000 EX
87.	Creative Arts League of Sacramento Sacramento, California	$2,000 EX	2,000 EX

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
88.	E. B. Crocker Art Gallery Sacramento, California	$1,500 UT	10,000 MPP 10,000 CONS 20,000 TOTAL
89.	Cultural Council Foundation/ Museums Collaborative New York, New York	$59,575 WAM	36,800 WAM
90.	Cultural Groups Foundation of Northern Orange County Fullerton, California	$4,750 EX	-
91.	Currier Gallery of Art Manchester, New Hampshire	-	10,000 MPP
92.	Dallas Art Association/ Dallas Museum of Fine Arts Dallas, Texas		10,000 MPP
93.	Dallas Art Association/ Dallas Museum of Fine Arts Dallas, Texas	-	-
94.	Dartmouth College/ Hopkins Center Art Gallery Hanover, New Hampshire	-	-
95.	Davenport Municipal Art Gallery Davenport, Iowa	$5,000 MPP	10,000 MPP
96.	Dayton Art Institute Dayton, Ohio	$5,000 MPP	10,000 MPP
97.	Decordova and Dana Museum and Park Lincoln, Massachusetts	$5,000 EX 3,700 UT 8,700 TOTAL	9,400 EX
98.	Denver Art Museum Denver, Colorado	$10,000 MPP 7,257 UT 5,950 CONS 9,462 EX $32,669 TOTAL	$8,105 EX
99.	Detroit Historical Museum Detroit, Michigan	$33,250 RENO	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
100.	Drexel University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-	$3,480 EX
101.	Duke University Durham, North Carolina	-	10,000 MPP
102.	Eastern Washington State Historical Society/ Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum of History and Art Spokane, Washington	-	$5,000 EX
103.	Edmundson Art Foundation/ Des Moines Art Center Des Moines, Iowa	$10,000 MPP 11,650 UT $22,650 TOTAL	-
104.	Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts, Inc./National Center of Afro-American Artists Dorchester, Massachusetts	$5,000 MPP 7,625 MT $12,625 TOTAL	-
105.	Evanston Art Center Evanston, Illinois	-	1,027 RENO
106.	Evansville Museum of Arts and Science Evansville, Indiana	$1,820 EX	5,000 MPP
107.	Everson Museum of Onondaga and Syracuse County Syracuse, New York	-	$5,000 EX 5,000 EX 10,000 TOTAL
108.	Field Museum of Natural History Chicago, Illinois	$30,000 EX 21,560 UT 3,688 VS 56,500 WAM $111,748 TOTAL	$5,000 VS 19,623 CONS 275,000 RENO 42,990 WAM 343,113 TOTAL
109.	Finch College/Finch College Museum of Art New York, New York	$3,500 MT	10,250 EX
110.	Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco (Formerly two organizations - California Palace of the Legion of Honor and M. H. De Young Memorial Museum)	$50,000 RENO	$20,000 CAT 20,000 CAT $40,000 TOTAL
111.	Fine Arts Society of San Diego San Diego, California	-	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
112.	Fisk University Nashville, Tennessee	$7,500 CONS	-
113.	Five Colleges, Inc. Amherst, Massachusetts	-	$2,750 EX
114.	Florence Griswold Assoc. Inc./Lyme Historical Society, Inc. Old Lyme, Connecticut	1,800 RENO	1,300 CONS 1,150 RENO 2,800 TOTAL
115.	Flint Institute of Arts Flint, Michigan	-	5,000 MPP
116.	Fort Worth Art Center Fort Worth, Texas	-	-
117.	Fort Worth Museum of Science and History Fort Worth, Texas	-	33,189 WAM
118.	Founders Society Detroit Institute of Arts Detroit, Michigan	$6,500 UT 12,500 CONS 2,250 CONS 2,500 CONS 5,000 RENO $28,750 TOTAL	$50,000 RENO
119.	Franklin Institute Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	$25,000 EX	-
120.	Fresno Art Center Fresno, California	$1,940 WAM	-
121.	Friends of the Crafts Seattle, Washington	-	4,590 EX
122.	Fuller Memorial/ Brockton Art Center Brockton, Massachusetts	$8,740 WAM	$ 2,900 WAM 30,760 WAM 33,660 TOTAL
123.	Gallery Assn. of N. Y. State, Inc. Norwich, N. Y.	-	$25,260
124.	The George Washington University Washington, D.C.	$13,050 MT	$44,248 MT
125.	Gila River Arts and Crafts, Inc./ Museum of the Gila River Indian Community Sacaton, Ariz.	-	$5,000 MPP
126.	Grand Rapids Art Museum Grand Rapids, Michigan	-	200 RENO

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
127. Greenville County Museum of Art Greenville, South Carolina	-	$10,000 EX
128. Guild Hall of East Hampton Hampton, Inc. East Hampton, New York	-	-
129. Hampton Institute/ The College Museum Hampton, Virginia	$17,206 CONS 5,112 RENO $22,318 TOTAL	-
130. Handweavers Guild of America, Inc. West Hartford, Conn.	-	$10,000 EX
131. The President and Fellows of Harvard College/Fogg Art Museum Cambridge, Massachusetts	$47,491 CONS 1,217 RENO $48,708 TOTAL	$102,653 EX 36,535 MT 10.000 VS 10,000 MPP $159,188 TOTAL
132. The President and Fellows of Harvard College/ Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Cambridge, Massachusetts	-	-
133. The President and Fellows of Harvard College/ The Semitic Museum Cambridge, Massachusetts	-	$20,000 CAT 13,024 VS 2,233 CONS $35,257 TOTAL
134. Heard Museum Phoenix, Arizona	$10,000 MPP	-
135. Hebrew Union College/ The Skirball Museum Los Angeles, California	$5.000 CONS	-
136. Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery San Marino, California	$2,875 UT	-
137. Heritage Foundation, Inc./ Historic Deefield Deerfield, Massachusetts	-	$15,000 MT
138. Herkimer County Historical Society Herkimer, New York	-	$450 CONS

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
139.	The Hispanic Society of America New York, New York	$8,905 CONS	-
140.	Historic Pensacola Preservation Board Pensacola, Florida	$3,409 RENO	-
141.	Historical Museum and Institute of Western Colorado Grand Junction, Colorado	-	-
142.	Historical Society of Saratoga Springs Museum Saratoga Springs, New York	500 VS	-
143.	Historical Society of York County York, Pennsylvania	-	-
144.	Hofstra University/ Emily Lowe Gallery Hempstead, New York	$5,000 EX	$6,350 EX 2,250 CONS $8,600 TOTAL
145.	Honolulu Academy of Arts Honolulu, Hawaii	$10,000 MPP 7,265 CONS $17,265 TOTAL	$20,000 MPP
146.	Howard University Washington, D.C.	-	$3,500 CAT
147.	Hudson River Museum at Yonkers Yonkers, New York	-	$10,000 EX 6,000 RENO $16,000 TOTAL
148.	Hunter Museum of Art (Formerly Chattanooga Art Association) Chattanooga, Tennessee	-	$20,000 MPP 14,225 RENO $34,225 TOTAL
149.	Huntington Galleries, Inc. Huntington, West Virginia	$6,000 RENO	-
150.	The Hyde Collection Trust and Hyde House Foundation Glen Falls, N. Y.	-	$5,440 CONS
151.	Illinois Arts Council Chicago, Illinois	-	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
152.	Indiana University/ Art Museum Bloomington, Indiana	-	$4,137 RENO
153.	Indianapolis Art Museum Indianapolis, Indiana	-	$10,000 CONS
154.	Institute of American Indian Art Santa Fe, New Mexico	$9,664 UT	-
155.	Institute of Contemporary Art Boston, Massachusetts	-	$5,400 EX
156.	Intermuseum Conservation Association Oberlin, Ohio	-	$159,950 CONS 12,500 CONS $172,450 TOTAL
157.	International Committee of Museums New York, New York	-	$ 3,600 SF
158.	International Exhibitions Foundation Washington, D.C.	$15,000 EX 4,150 VS $19,150 TOTAL	-
159.	International Institute for the Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works New York, New York	-	-
160.	International Museum of of Photography at George Eastman House Rochester, New York	$10,000 MPP	$15,000 EX 20,000 EX 14,000 UT 31,944 UT 10,000 CAT 9,000 MT 10,000 MPP 20,000 CONS 7,000 RENO $136,944 TOTAL
161.	International Theatre Institute of the U.S., Inc. New York, New York	-	$25,000 EX
162.	Iowa State Arts Council Des Moines, Iowa	-	$3,400 CONS
163.	Iowa State University Ames, Iowa	-	$5,000 CONS

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
164. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Boston, Massachusetts	-	$5,283 CAT
165. Jacksonville Art Museum Jacksonville, Florida	$25,000 UT 3,000 VS $28,000 TOTAL	$10,000 MPP
166. Jewish Museum New York, New York	$25,000 EX 10,000 CONS $35,000 TOTAL	$35,000 EX
167. John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art Sarasota, Florida	-	$10,000 MPP 8,000 EX 47,500 WAM $65,500 TOTAL
168. John Woodman Higgins Armory Museum Worchester, Massachusetts	$4,130 WAM	-
169. Joslyn Art Museum Omaha, Nebraska	$15,000 EX 40,000 UT $55,000 TOTAL	-
170. Kalamazoo Institute of Arts Kalamazoo, Michigan	$10,000 MPP	-
171. The Katonah Gallery Katonah, New York	-	$6,431 EX
172. Kimbell Art Foundation Fort Worth, Texas	-	-
173. La Jolla Museum of Contemporary Art La Jolla, California	-	$9,000 EX 10,000 MPP 1,400 RENO $20,400 TOTAL
174. The Library of Congress Washington, D.C.	$1,090 CONS	-
175. The Library of Congress Exhibits Office Washington, D.C.	$10,000 EX	-
176. Loch Haven Art Center, Inc Orlando, Florida	$4,900 UT	-

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
177. Long Beach Museum of Art Long Beach, California	$10,000 MPP	-
178. Louisiana Council for Music and Performing Arts, Inc./ Hermann Grima House New Orleans, LA.	-	$1,300 RENO
179. Luis A. Ferre Foundation, Inc. Museo de Arte de Ponce Ponce, Puerto Rico	$10,000 MPP	-
180. Lyman Allyn Museum New London, Connecticut	-	-
181. The Madison Art Center, Inc Madison, Wisconsin	$5,000 MPP	-
182. Maine State Museum Commission Augusta, Maine	$40,000 CONS 6,550 VS $46,550 TOTAL	-
183. Manchester Historic Association Manchester, New Hampshire	$2,325 CONS	-
184. Maryland Historical Society Baltimore, Maryland	$10,000 CONS	$18,960 EX 9,952 CAT 3,400 CONS 5,925 WAM $38,237 TOTAL
185. Maryland Institute College of Art Baltimore, Maryland	-	$7,500 CAT 9,989 CONS $17,489 TOTAL
186. Massachusetts Historical Society Boston, Massachusetts	-	$5,000 CONS
187. Merrimack Valley Textile Museum North Andover, Massachusetts	$5,187 RENO	-
188. Metropolitan Museum of Art New York, New York	$100,000 WAM	$90,000 EX 27,500 RENO 75,000 WAM $192,500 TOTAL

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
189. Metropolitan Museum of Art/ The Cloisters New York, New York	-	$20,000 WAM
190. Michigan State Council Detroit, Michigan	-	-
191. Michigan, State of Department of Natural Resources Lansing, Michigan	$9,400 UT	-
192. Michigan State Museum Lansing, Michigan	-	-
193. Michigan State University Kresge Art Center Gallery East Lansing, Michigan	-	-
194. The Mid America Arts Alliance Lincoln, Nebraska	-	$37,500 EX
195. Pres. and Fellows of Middlebury College Middlebury, Vermont	-	$10,000 MPP
196. Milwaukee Art Center Milwaukee, Wisconsin	$15,000 EX 3,560 VS $18,560 TOTAL	-
197. Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts/Minneapolis Institute of Arts Minneapolis, Minnesota	$98,476 RENO 10,000 MPP $108,476 TOTAL	$40,000 UT 12,000 CAT 5,000 MT 9,050 VS 5,000 CONS 20,000 WAM $91,050 TOTAL
198. Minnesota Museum of Art St. Paul, Minnesota	$10,000 MPP	$9,650 EX 5,083 RENO $14,733 TOTAL
199. Mississippi State Historical Museum Jackson, Mississippi	-	-
200. Missouri Botanical Gardens St. Louis, Missouri	$14,140 CONS	-
201. Mobile Art Gallery Mobile, Alabama	$10,000 MPP	$3,588 EX
202. Montclair Art Museum Montclair, New Jersey	$10,000 MPP	-

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
203. Monterey Peninsula Chapter of The American Federation of Arts/ Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art Assn. Monterey, California	-	$17,000 WAM
204. Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts Montgomery, Alabama	$10,000 MPP	-
205. Monmouth County Historical Assn. Freehold, New Jersey	-	$8,125 EX
206. Monmouth Museum and Cultural Center Lincoln, New Jersey	-	$9,040 EX
207. The Municipal Museum of the City of Baltimore/The Peale Museum Baltimore, Maryland	-	$6,800 VS
208. El Museo del Barrio/The Learning Cooperative NYC Board of Education New York, New York	-	-
209. Museum of American-China Trade Milton, Massachusetts	-	-
210. Museum of American Folk Art New York, New York	$15,000 EX	$15,000 EX
211. Museum of the American Indian/Heye Foundation New York, New York	-	$50,000 EX
212. Museum of Arts Fort Lauderdale, Florida	-	$7,280 GP
213. Museum Associates/ Los Angeles County Museum of Art Los Angeles, California	$10,000 MPP 6,010 WAM $16,010 TOTAL	$12,000 CAT 6,675 UT 5,000 MPP $23,675 TOTAL
214. Museum Board of the City of Birmingham Birmingham, Alabama	-	$5,000 MPP
215. Museum of the City of New York New York, New York	$10,000 CONS	$20,000 UT

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
216.	Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago, Illinois	$11,990 EX	$13,850 EX
217.	Museum Education Roundtable Washington, D.C.	$10,000 WAM	-
218.	Museum of Fine Arts Boston, Massachusetts	$22,500 RENO 25,000 WAM 23,370 GP 5,000 MPP $75,870 TOTAL	$40,000 EX 50,000 EX 15,000 CAT 20,000 MPP 10,000 CONS 40,000 RENO $175,000 TOTAL
219.	Museum of Fine Arts Houston, Texas	$15,000 EX 16,950 UT $31,950 TOTAL	$10,000 MPP
220.	Museum of Fine Arts St. Petersburg, Florida	-	-
221.	The Museum of Modern Art New York, New York	$60,000 EX 25,000 WAM 17,637 WAM $102,637 TOTAL	$20,000 MPP 24,963 EX 48,962 EX 19,029 CAT 20,000 CAT 8,657 CONS $141,611 TOTAL
222.	The Museum of Modern Art Children's Art Carnival New York, New York	$25,000 WAM	-
223.	Museum of New Mexico Santa Fe, New Mexico	$5,000 MPP 9,755 UT 10,000 UT 8,600 RENO $33,355 TOTAL	$5,500 EX 3,000 WAM $8,500 TOTAL
224.	Museum of Primitive Art New York, New York	$4,600 CONS	-
225.	Museum of Science Boston, Massachusetts		$2,500 EX 14,205 WAM $16,705 TOTAL
226.	Museum of Science and Industry Chicago, Illinois	$11,500 UT 24,000 MT 6,820 WAM $42,320 TOTAL	$26,500 EX
227.	Nassau County Museum Syosset, New York	-	-
228.	National Gallery of Art Washington, D.C.	$11,000 CONS	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
229.	The National Portrait Gallery Washington, D.C.	-	-
230.	Nebraska Art Association/ University of Nebraska Art Galleries Lincoln, Nebraska	$15,000 EX	-
231.	The Newberry Library Chicago, Illinois	-	$15,750 CONS
232.	Nevada State Historical Society Reno, Nevada	$8,337 UT	-
233.	Newark Museum Association Newark, New Jersey	$10,000 MPP	$20,000 MPP 8,400 EX 7,500 CONS $35,900 TOTAL
234.	The Fine Arts Patrons of Newport Harbor, CA/ Newport Harbor Art Museum Newport Harbor, California	-	$5,000 MPP
235.	The New Hampshire Historical Society Concord, New Hampshire	-	$1,500 CONS
236.	The New Haven Colony Historical Society New Haven, Connecticut	$5,500 EX	$16,500 UT
237.	New Jersey Historical Society Newark, New Jersey	-	$5,000 CONS 10,000 UT 4,500 CAT $19,500 TOTAL
238.	New Jersey State Museum Trenton, New Jersey	$10,000 MPP	-
239.	New Orleans Museum of Art/ Isaac Delgado Museum of Art New Orleans, Louisiana	-	$20,000 MPP 8,347 EX $28,347 TOTAL
240.	New York Botanical Garden New York, New York	-	$19,200 RENO 24,400 WAM $43,600 TOTAL
241.	New York Cultural Center in Association with Farleigh Dickinson Univ. New York, New York	$20,000 EX	$17,500 EX

	GRANTEES	FY 73	FY 74
242.	New York Historical Society New York, New York	$8,125 EX 1,250 CONS 13,200 CONS $22,575 TOTAL	$13,200 CONS 20,000 EX 15,120 EX 19,317 EX 13,772 UT 1,300 VS $82,709 TOTAL
243.	New York Hot Jazz Society/ New York Jazz Museum New York, New York	$10,000 VS	-
244.	New York Public Library New York, New York	-	-
245.	New York State Historical Association Cooperstown, New York	$13,867 UT 61,525 CONS 4,237 RENO $79,629 TOTAL	$143,000 CONS
246.	New York University/ Conservation Center New York, New York	$75,000 CONS	-
247.	New York University New York, New York	-	-
248.	North Carolina Museum of Art Raleigh, North Carolina	-	$10,000 MPP
249.	North Dakota State Univ./ Student Art Collection Fargo, North Dakota	-	-
250.	Northeast Wyoming Mobile History Lab/ School District #1 Newcastle, Wyoming	-	$7,092 WAM
251.	Northeastern Nevada Museum Elko, Nevada	-	-
252.	Northern Arizona Society of Science & Art Flagstaff, Arizona	$7,510 CONS	$2,270 RENO
253.	Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois	$20,000 EX	-
254.	Norwegian-American Museum Decorah, Iowa	$54,317 RENO	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
255.	Oakland Art Museum, The Oakland, California	$16,000 EX 7,500 EX $23,500 TOTAL	$10,000 MPP 9,650 EX $19,650 TOTAL
256.	Oberlin College/Allen Memorial Art Museum Oberlin, Ohio	$10,000 MPP 3,285 VS $13,285 TOTAL	-
257.	Office of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to the United States Washington, D.C.	-	$13,000 EX
258.	Oklahoma Art Center Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	-	$5,000 MPP
259.	Oklahoma Science and Arts Foundation, Inc. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	$3,470 MT	-
260.	Old Dartmouth Historical Society New Bedford, Massachusetts	$1,600 VS	$4,100 RENO
261.	Old Salem, Inc. Winston-Salem, North Carolina	-	$5,480 VS
262.	Old Sturbridge, Inc./ Old Sturbridge Village Old Sturbridge, Massachusetts	-	$20,000 EX 3,553 RENO $23,553 TOTAL
263.	Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History Pacific Grove, California	-	-
264.	Palace of Arts & Sciences/ Exploratorium San Francisco, California	$20,800 WAM	$18,500 GP 25,007 WAM $43,507 TOTAL
265.	The Parrish Art Museum Southampton, New York	-	-
266.	Pasadena Art Museum Pasadena, California	$22,099 EX 25,000 UT 9,600 CONS 25,930 WAM 10,000 MPP $92,829 TOTAL	$37,505 EX 12,613 CAT 8,937 VS 37,380 WAM $96,435 TOTAL

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
267.	Peabody Museum of Salem Salem, Massachusetts	$10,000 RENO	-
268.	Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	$12,000 RENO 10,000 MPP $22,000 TOTAL	-
269.	Pennsylvania Council on the Arts Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	-	$7,200 EX
270.	Pennsylvania State University/ Museum of Art University Park, Pennsylvania	-	$10,000 MPP 1,000 CONS $11,000 TOTAL
271.	Pensacola Art Association Pensacola, Florida	-	$7,100 RENO
272.	Philadelphia Museum of Art Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	$38,250 RENO 10,000 MPP $48,250 TOTAL	$19,745 CAT 10,000 VS $29,745 TOTAL
273.	Trustees of the Phillips Academy/ Addison Gallery of American Art Andover, Massachusetts	-	$750 CONS
274.	The Phillips Collection Washington, D.C.	-	$10,000 MPP 1,000 CONS 10,000 CONS $21,000 TOTAL
275.	Phoenix Art Association/ Phoenix Art Museum Phoenix, Arizona	$10,000 EX	-
276.	Pioneer Museum Board/ Pioneer Museum Colorado Springs, Colorado	-	$107,980 RENO
277.	Pomona College/ Pomona College Art Gallery Claremont, California	-	$5,000 MPP
278.	Portland Art Association/ Portland Art Museum Portland, Oregon	$25,000 EX 10,723 MT $35,723 TOTAL	$15,000 UT 16,975 CAT 12,000 MT $43,975 TOTAL
279.	Portland Center for Visual Arts Portland, Oregon	$10,000 WAM	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
280.	Portland Society of Art/ Portland Museum of Art Portland, Maine	-	$10,000 MPP
281.	Potsdam Public Library Potsdam, New York	$2,500 UT	$500 RENO
282.	President Benjamin Harrison Foundation, Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana	-	$10,825 RENO
283.	Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey	$10,000 MPP	-
284.	Rebecca & Gershon Fenster Gallery of Jewish Art Tulsa, Oklahoma	-	-
285.	Red River of the North Art Center Moorhead, Minnesota	-	$441 RENO
286.	Rhode Island Historical Society Providence, Rhode Island	-	-
287.	Rhode Island School of Design, Museum of Art Providence, Rhode Island	$5,000 UT 6,748 CONS 68,000 RENO 10,000 MPP $89,748 TOTAL	$6,750 EX 6,600 EX 9,650 CAT 139,519 RENO $162,519 TOTAL
288.	Richmond Art Center Richmond, California	-	$3,582 EX
289.	Rosary College, Villa Schifanoia Graduate of Fine Arts, Florence, Italy River Forest, Illinois	$16,950 CONS	-
290.	Roswell Museum & Art Center Roswell, New Mexico	-	$5,000 MPP
291.	St. Bonaventure University Friedsam Library New York, New York	$2,000 CONS	-
292.	Saint Lawrence University Canton, New York	-	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
293.	San Antonio Museum Association, Witte Memorial Museum San Antonio, Texas	-	$20,000 MPP 10,000 EX $30,000 TOTAL
294.	San Diego Hall of Science San Diego, California	$9,560 WAM	$8,212 WAM
295.	San Francisco Fire Department, California/Pioneer Fire Museum San Francisco, California	-	$350 RENO
296.	San Francisco Museum of Art San Francisco, California	$10,000 MPP 7,082 EX $17,082 TOTAL	$9,042 EX 14,671 EX 80,000 CONS 62,500 RENO $166,213 TOTAL
297.	San Joaquin Pioneer and Historical Society Stockton, California	$5,000 CONS	-
298.	San Mateo County Arts Council San Mateo, California	-	$5,000 WAM
299.	Santa Barbara Museum of Art Santa Barbara, California	-	$3,710 EX 3,000 CAT $6,710 TOTAL
300.	Seattle Art Museum Seattle, Washington	$15,000 EX	$10,000 VS 4,385 GP $14,385 TOTAL
301.	Shelburne Museum, Inc. Shelburne, Vermont	-	-
302.	Sheldon Jackson College Sitka, Alaska	$1,620 EX 9,914 UT $11,534 TOTAL	$9,944 UT 1,590 CONS 1,368 RENO $12,902 TOTAL
303.	Sheldon Swope Art Gallery Terre Haute, Indiana	-	-
304.	Smith College/ Museum of Art Northampton, Massachusetts	$9,542 MT	$2,250 CONS 9,723 MT $11,973 TOTAL

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
305.	Smithsonian Institution/ Ahacostia Museum Washington, D.C.	-	$10,000 EX
306.	Smithsonian Institution/ Cooper Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design, New York Washington, D.C.	$9,789 UT	$5,000 MPP 7,880 VS 9,600 WAM $22,480 TOTAL
307.	Smithsonian Institution Freer Gallery Washington, D.C.	-	$10,000 CAT
308.	Smithsonian Institution Washington, D.C.	$1,835 CONS	-
309.	Smithsonian Institution Renwick Gallery Washington, D.C.	-	$15,000 EX
310.	Society of Four Arts Palm Beach, Florida	-	-
311.	Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities Boston, Massachusetts	$4,335 UT 1,750 CONS 9,750 RENO 12,800 VS $28,635 TOTAL	$42,632 RENO
312.	Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum New York, New York	$25,000 EX	$20,000 MPP 50,000 EX 28,110 UT 15,000 CAT $113,110 TOTAL
313.	South Bend Art Association South Bend, Indiana	-	$5,000 MPP
314.	South Carolina Arts Commission Columbia, South Carolina	-	$8,360 EX
315.	South Dakota Historical Society Pierre, South Dakota	$930 CONS	-
316.	South Dakota Memorial Art Center Foundation Brookings, South Dakota	$5,000 MPP	-
317.	South Dakota State Museum Pierre, South Dakota	-	$1,240 CONS

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
318.	South Street Seaport Museum New York, New York	-	$10,000 WAM
319.	Southwestern Art Association/ Philbrrok Art Center Tulsa, Oklahoma	-	$9,300 UT 7,685 EX 8,060 EX $25,045 TOTAL
320.	J. B. Speed Art Museum Louisville, Kentucky	-	-
321.	Spertus College of Judaica Chicago, Illinois	-	$10,000 EX
322.	Spiva Art Museum, Inc. Joplin, Missouri	-	-
323.	Stanford University Museum of Art Stanford, California	$12,500 WAM	-
324.	State Capitol Historical Association/State Capitol Museum Olympia, Washington	-	-
325.	State Historical Society of Colorado Denver, Colorado	$5,000 UT	-
326.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin	-	$6,000 EX 2,000 RENO $8,000 TOTAL
327.	State University College/ Michael C. Rockefeller Art Center Gallery Fredonia, New York	$10,000 MPP	$10,000 MPP
328.	State University of New York at Albany Albany, New York	-	$6,000 EX
329.	State University of New York at Binghamton Binghamton, New York	-	-
330.	State University of New York at Purchase Purchase, New York	$10,000 MPP	-

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
331.	Staten Island Institute of Arts & Science Staten Island, New York	-	-
332.	Storefront Museum, Inc. Jamaica, New York	-	-
333.	Storm King Art Center Mountainville, New York	$10,000 EX	-
334.	Studio Museum in Harlem New York, New York	$33,500 EX	-
335.	Studio Watts Workshop Los Angeles, California	$15,000 WAM	-
336.	Suffolk County Historical Society Riverhead, New York	$2,000 UT	-
337.	Suffolk Museum and Carriage House Stony Brook, New York	$10,450 UT	-
338.	The Taft Museum Cincinnati, Ohio		$450 RENO
339.	Tennessee Arts Commission Nashville, Tennessee	$500 VS	-
340.	Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center Nashville, Tennessee	$10,000 MPP 9,000 RENO $19,000 TOTAL	-
341.	Texas Commission on the Arts & Humanities Austin, Texas	-	-
342.	Texas Tech University Museum Lubbock, Texas	-	-
343.	The Textile Museum Washington, D. C.	$ 5,000 EX 11,945 RENO 16,945 TOTAL	$21,450 EX 48,055 RENO 4,770 SF 74,275 TOTAL

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
344.	Three Affiliated Tribes Museum Newtown, North Dakota		$500 RENO
345.	The Toledo Museum of Art Toledo, Ohio	$22,000 MT	$19,000 MT 12,200 VS 31,200 TOTAL
346.	Tougaloo College Tougaloo, Mississippi	-	$5,000 CAT
347.	Tri-County Conservancy of the Brandywine, Inc. Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania	-	$5,775 UT
348.	Trigg-C. M. Russell Foundation, Inc. Great Falls, Montana	-	-
349.	Troy State University Troy, Alabama	$9,459 MT	-
350.	Tucson Art Center Tucson, Arizona	-	-
351.	University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska		$9,700 RENO
352.	University of Arizona Museum of Art Tucson, Arizona	$11,330 WAM	-
353.	University of California' R. H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology Berkeley, California	$19,560 CONS 20,000 VS 39,560 TOTAL	-
354.	University of California University Art Museum Berkeley, California	$ 7,500 UT 5,000 CONS 3,000 VS 18,050 WAM 33,550 TOTAL	$ 3,750 EX 35,925 EX 3,200 UT 10,000 VS 52,875 TOTAL
355.	University of California Davis, California	-	-

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
356. University of California Museum of Cultural History Los Angeles, California	-	-
357. University of California UCLA Art Galleries Los Angeles, California	-	-
358. University of California The University Library Los Angeles, California		$10,000 CONS
359. University of California Riverside, California	-	$29,515 EX
360. University of California at San Diego La Jolla, California	$15,000 EX	$71,000 CONS
361. University of Chicago Oriental Art Institute Chicago, Illinois		$26,660 UT 11,775 CAT 38,435 TOTAL
362. University of Connecticut The William Benton Museum of Art Stor Connecticut	-	$ 6,000 EX 14,190 VS 20,190 TOTAL
363. University of Delaware Newark, Delaware	$10,000 CONS 125,000 CONS 135,000 TOTAL	$75,000 CONS 217,947 CONS $292,947 TOTAL
364. University of Florida/ Florida State Museum Gainesville, Florida	$58,222 UT	-
365. University of Illinois/ Krannert Art Museum Champaign, Illinois	$27,200 EX 8,430 UT 3,000 CONS 13,200 MT 5,000 MPP 56,830 TOTAL	$21,495 MT 5,000 EX $26,495 TOTAL
366. University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa	$10,000 CONS	-
367. University of Kansas Museum of Art Lawrence, Kansas	$4,140 EX	--

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
368.	University of Kansas Museum of Natural History Lawrence, Kansas	-	$4,425 UT
369.	University of Maryland College Park, Maryland	-	$10,000 GP
370.	University of Michigan Museum of Art Ann Arbor, Michigan	$50,000 MT	$50,000 MT
371.	University of Michigan/ Kelsey Museum of Archeology Ann Arbor, Michigan	-	$7,500 RENO
372.	University of Michigan School of Music Ann Arbor, Michigan	-	-
373.	University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota	-	$26,895 EX
374.	University of New Mexico/ Maxwell Museum of Anthropology Albuquerque, New Mexico	$25,000 UT	$39,411 UT
375.	University of New Mexico/ University Art Museum Albuquerque, New Mexico	$6,390 CONS 2,500 CONS 8,890 TOTAL	$3,340 CONS
376.	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill/ Ackland Memorial Art Center Chapel Hill, North Carolina	$5,000 MPP	-
377.	University of North Carolina at Greensboro/ Weatherspoon Art Gallery Greensboro, North Carolina	$10,000 MPP	-
378.	University of Oklahoma/ Museum of Art Norman, Oklahoma	$10,000 MPP	-
379.	University of Pennsylvania/ University Museum Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-	$25,000 EX 5,000 UT 26,000 CAT 56,000 TOTAL

	GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
380..	University of Redlands Redlands, California	-	$8,430 EX
381..	University of Southern California University Galleries Los Angeles, California	-	-
382.	University of the State of New York Albany, New York	-	$10,000 CAT
383.	University of Utah/ Museum of Fine Arts Salt Lake City, Utah	-	$2,898 CONS
384.	University of Vermont/ Robert Hull Fleming Museum Burlington, Vermont	$4,131 EX 7,580 CONS 3,916 RENO 15,627 TOTAL	-
385.	University of Washington/ Burke Memorial Washington State Museum Seattle, Washington	-	$55,570 MT
386..	University of Washington/ Henry Art Gallery Seattle, Washington	$70,060 UT 5,000 MPP $75,060 TOTAL	-
387..	University of Wisconsin/ Elvehjem Art Center Madison, Wisconsin	$10,000 CONS	-
388..	University of Wyoming/ Art Museum Laramie, Wyoming	-	$8,481 EX 10,000 MPP 10,000 WAM $28,481 TOTAL
389.	The Upper Midwest Regional Arts Council Minneapolis, Minnesota	-	$4,925 EX
390.	The Valentine Museum Richmond, Virginia	$10,000 WAM	-
391.	Vermont Historical Society Montpelier, Vermont	$3,000 VS	-
392.	Virgin Islands Museum St. Thomas, Virgin Islands	-	-

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
393. Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Richmond, Virginia	$10,000 MPP 6,800 EX 9,200 WAM $26,000 TOTAL	-
394. Wadsworth Atheneum Hartford, Connecticut	-	$4,000 EX 20,000 MPP 8,010 CONS $32,010 TOTAL
395. Walker Art Center Minneapolis, Minnesota	$7,500 CONS	$10,000 EX 35,000 EX 3,000 GP 5,000 MPP 33,200 WAM $86,200 TOTAL
396. Walters Art Gallery Baltimore, Maryland	$29,338 UT 3,500 CONS 29,811 CONS $62,649 TOTAL	$87,200 EX
397. Wellesley College/ Jewett Art Center Wellesley, Massachusetts	$5,000 MPP	-
398. Wesleyan University/ Davison Art Center Middletown, Connecticut	$9,950 EX	$14,505 EX
399. Western Association of Art Museum Oakland, California	$27,600 SP 3,111 SP $30,711 TOTAL	-
400. Whatcom Museum of History and Art Bellingham, Washington	-	$,812 CONS
401. Whitney Museum of American Art New York, New York	$26,915 EX 6,617 CONS $33,532 TOTAL	-
402. William A. Farnsworth Library and Art Museum Rockland, Maine	$9,896 UT	$9,290 EX
403. William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art & Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts Kansas City, Missouri	-	-

GRANTEE	FY 73	FY 74
404. Wilmington Society of Fine Arts/Delaware Art Museum Wilmington, Delaware	$5,000 CONS	$12,317 CAT
405. Wichita Art Museum Wichita, Kansas	$8,407 EX	-
406. Winterthur Museum Wilmington, Delaware	$7,430 CONS	-
407. Trustees of the Wood Art Gallery Montpelier, Vermont	$2,830 CONS	-
408. Worcester Art Museum Worcester, Massachusetts	$5,000 RENO	$8,500 EX 20,000 CAT 118,350 RENO $146,850 TOTAL
409. Yale University New Haven, Connecticut	$7,200 UT 7,500 CONS 7,000 MT 3,000 VS $24,700 TOTAL	$13,650 EX 50,000 EX 7,000 MT 10,000 CONS $80,650 TOTAL
410. Yellowstone County Fine Arts Center Billings, Montana	$4,540 EX	$2,337 EX

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Senator BIBLE. What funds in your 1975 budget proposal are for education and training, and how do they compare with 1974?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The amount allocated for professional training and education in fiscal year 1974 was $4,455,000. For fiscal year 1975, the amount budgeted for these activities is $5,300,000.

ANTA THEATER

Senator BIBLE. Now, the National Dance Center—you have a proposal here, as I understand it, for a National Center for American Dance to be located in New York. What is the need for such a theater and how much would it cost?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Senator, if you will permit me, I would like to go into the background of that request for a moment because Miss Hanks discussed it before this committee last year.

Senator BIBLE. I remember she did.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The situation is somewhat changed. The national endowment in 1969, received, as a gift from the American National Theater and Academy, a theater owned by the Academy at 52nd and Broadway in New York City.

At the time of the gift, the property, including the theater, was appraised at $2,300,000. There were outstanding mortgages upon the property for which the endowment undertook to take responsibility. In turn, ANTA was given responsibility by contract for operating the theater.

The use of this facility in New York has been a matter of continuing concern to the national council over the past 5 years. At one time, we attempted to bring in the best nonprofit theaters that we were supporting in other regions to New York City. That proved to be expensive and rather unsatisfactory financially. We also attempted to make the theater available on a minimum cost basis to nonprofit theaters in New York. That proved, again, to be unsatisfactory and expensive.

We realized that we could not go into competition with privately-owned, commercial theaters in New York at a time when many of these theaters were dark. We, therefore, turned to the concept of a national dance center in New York, since dance companies badly need such a facility. We entered into negotiations with several institutions to take over the theater and operate it as a dance center.

More recently, as a result of studies, we have concluded that the cost of renovating the theater to bring it up to date would run into many hundreds of thousands of dollars. That, together with the cost of maintaining the theater—which is approximately $150,000 a year even without placing performances in it—is really more than the public should be asked to support.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ANTA

Therefore, we entered into negotiations, once again, with ANTA to discuss the future of this property. We obtained two appraisals for the property.

Senator BIBLE. You entered into negotiations with whom, Mr. Straight?

Mr. STRAIGHT. With the original owners of the theater; the American National——

Senator BIBLE. What is ANTA?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The American National Theater and Academy. That is a group chartered by the Congress since 1935 to promote theater in this country. They retained final control of the theater in the sense that we hold a conditional equity only. We come into outright ownership of this property at the time when the second mortgage, which is currently $615,000, is paid off. Until it is paid off, we do not take full title to the property.

Currently, we are faced with the alternatives of either paying off the mortgage and then asserting our right to put the theater on the market, presumably for demolition and replacement by an office building, or returning the theater to ANTA. ANTA, itself, takes the position that the theater is not ours to dispose of and will not be ours to dispose of, even if we paid off the mortgage.

ANTA is ready, as we understand it, to take back this property and either operate it in the interests of nonprofit theater or, if the theater is disposed of, to use the net proceeds which might amount to something over a half a million dollars in support of theater elsewhere in the Nation. The chairman of the board of ANTA, Mr. Donald Seawell, who is also the president of the Denver Post, has quite ambitious plans as to how ANTA can become an important service organization to nonprofit theater.

Currently, the National Council on the Arts has instructed us to continue negotiations with ANTA to see how this property should be used. I think we have come to the conclusion, rather reluctantly, that we should not ask the Congress for continuing public funds to support this property in New York City.

Senator BIBLE. How much have you supported it to date with those funds?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I will be glad to give you that figure, sir. I do not have it offhand. It would be a combination of the maintenance costs plus——

Senator BIBLE. The total cost. What is the Federal investment to date in the American National Theater?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I would like to submit that for the record, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

[The information follows:]

As of April 1974, payments have been made to the American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA) in the amount of $1,745,954 for operating expenses, necessary repairs, and support of projects occurring at the ANTA theatre.

CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY

Senator BIBLE. Will you go ino a construction program? Do you have authority to construct?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Although we do not now have, nor currently plan to have, any actual construction programs we do have legislative authority in this area. The authority was somewhat modified by the Congress in the authorizing legislation last year, but grants for construction purposes are permitted.

Senator BIBLE. I would think that that would get you into some pretty dangerous territory. It does not look to me as if this is a very good investment, just as I hear it here.

Mr. STRAIGHT. You are referring back to the ANTA situation. New York real estate values have substantially deteriorated since the endowment took conditional title to that property.

Looking back on it, I think your point is perfectly right. The endowment is basically a policymaking and grant-making foundation. When we attempt to enter into direct operations, we almost invariably find that we are really not suited to that kind of work.

Senator BIBLE. I would think it would get you into lots of difficulty. That is my judgment on it for whatever it is worth.

Mr. STRAIGHT. You are quite right.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Senator BIBLE. What is the involvement in public broadcasting?

Mr. STRAIGHT. In public broadcasting. May I ask Mrs. Aaron who is director of our public media program to answer that?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mrs. AARON. Just to make sure that I understand the question, do you want to know the total amount of grants we have given to public television stations?

Senator BIBLE. Correct.

Mrs. AARON. I would like to supply that for the record.

Senator BIBLE. For broadcasting and television. You make grants to television stations, as well?

Mrs. AARON. We make grants to national public radio which is the radio arm of public broadcasting and is nonprofit. We make grants to nonprofit groups to produce programs for distribution over the national public radio, as well.

Senator BIBLE. How much do you have in this budget for that purpose?

Mrs. AARON. We do not earmark funds for public broadcasting, per se. We have, in our current budget, for example, $850,000; $500,000 of which is Treasury Fund money, for a category that we call "Programing in the Arts." That $500,000 will be going to public television, probably to be considered at our next council meeting, for a project which would put original American drama on television for a total of 36 plays.

The remainder of the $350,000 is divided; for example, $50,000 to WNET, public television in New York, for a 60-minute special on Alvin Ailey. There are also smaller grants to nonprofit producing organizations and individuals to make films about the arts but I would have to supply that information for the record——

Senator BIBLE. That can all be supplied for the record. It was funded in the same amount in 1973?

Mrs. AARON. That category of programing in the arts——

Senator BIBLE. It has been funded constantly in 1973, 1974, and projected into 1975?

Mrs. AARON. There was an increase this year. Last year, the total in that category was $367,000. This year, it is $850,000, $500,000 of which is Treasury Fund money.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

[The information follows:]

Public media program—grants for "programing in the arts," fiscal year 1973

The Alaska Federation of Natives Charitable Trust, Anchorage	$10,000
Les Blank, Disney, Okla	5,000
The Center for Understanding Media, Inc., New York, N.Y	25,000
Chelsea Theatre Center, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y	6,900
John Cohen, Putnam Valley, N.Y	11,665
Composers and Choreographers Theatre, Inc./Composers' Forum, Bronx, N.Y	5,460
Educational Broadcasting Corp., New York, N.Y	10,000
Educational Broadcasting Corp., New York, N.Y	20,000
Educational Broadcasting Corp., New York, N.Y	26,000
Foundation for Dramatic Radio, Inc., New York, N.Y	10,000
Anna Marie Howard, Los Angeles, Calif	4,500
Institutional Development & Economic Affairs Service, Inc. (IDEAS), Washington, D.C	9,900
International Film Seminars, Inc./David Outerbridge, Brattleboro, Vt	25,000
John V. Korty, Mill Valley, Calif	10,000
Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Inc., New York, N.Y	14,350
Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts/Children's Theatre Company, Minn	7,500
New School for Social Research/Parson's School of Design, New York, N.Y	10,000
David Parker, Bethesda, Md	1,500
Poets & Writers, Inc., New York, N.Y	2,500
South Carolina Educational Television Commission, Columbia	46,795
Theatre Communications Group, Inc., New York, N.Y	10,000
WGBH Educational Foundation, Boston, Mass	60,000
Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, Minn	10,000
University of Washington/Thomas Burke Memorial/Washington State Museum, Seattle	4,900
The University of Wisconsin, Madison	8,000
The University of Wisconsin, Madison	12,500

Grants for "programing in the arts," fiscal year 1974

Composers & Choreographers Theatre, Inc., New York, N.Y	9,900
Pacifica Radio, Hollywood, Calif	8,330
National Public Radio, Washington, D.C	10,000
New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony, New Orleans, La	6,000
Pacifica Foundation, New York, N.Y	10,000
The Carnegie Hall Corporation, New York, N.Y	12,500
University of Wisconsin, Madison	15,000
Bay Area Educational Television Association, San Francisco, Calif	10,000
Chicago Educational Television Association, Chicago, Ill	15,000
Community Television of Southern California, Los Angeles	10,000
Community Television of Southern California, Los Angeles	17,500
Educational Broadcasting Corp., New York, N.Y	50,000
Educational Broadcasting Corp., New York, N.Y	10,000
Educational Broadcasting Corp., New York, N.Y	13,750
Robert Fiore, New York, N.Y	9,200
Mary Halleck, Stony Point, N.Y	10,000
Daniel Lyon, Bernalillo, N. Mex	9,950
Sean Malone, Seattle, Wash	10,000
Ralph Steiner, Thetford Hill, Vt	2,500
Rudi Stern, New York, N.Y	10,000
Byrd Hoffman Foundation, Inc., New York, N.Y	2,400
Cable Arts Foundation, New York, N.Y	44,788
Center for Southern Folklore, Memphis, Tenn	10,000
Council of Southern Mountains, Clintwood, Va	23,270
International Center for Theatre Creation, New York, N.Y	25,927
Open Channel, New York, N.Y	10,000
South Carolina Arts Commission, Columbia	3,427
The American Federation of Arts, New York, N. Y	3,200
The New Classroom, Washington, D.C	12,000
The Street Theatre, Inc., Ossining, N.Y	10,000

ACADEMY AWARDS

Mr. STRAIGHT. Senator, I would like to note that Mrs. Aaron is our newest celebrity. The Academy Awards were announced on April 2 on television and when the producer of "Bolero," which is a film on a performance of the Ravel music by the Los Angeles Symphony, stood up to accept his award, he said, "I owe this, in part, to the national endowment and Mrs. Aaron."

Senator BIBLE. Well, good. You have a little public recognition. Thank you. I think that is all I have for you.

GRANTS TO STATE ARTS AGENCIES

In line with your new authorization, $14.4 million, or 20 percent of your definite appropriation is going to State assistance, with a minimum grant of $200,000 to arts agencies. Supply for the record a table of grants, by State, for 1973 and 1974.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

GRANTS RECEIVED BY STATE ARTS AGENCIES AND FOUNDATIONS

State:	Fiscal 1973		Fiscal 1974 (Estimate)	
	#	$	#	$
Alabama	7	226,717	3	176,867
Alaska	5	187,450	7	260,850
Arizona	5	169,400	6	211,783
Arkansas	4	164,450	4	197,658
California	3	193,884.67	3	166,666
Colorado	6	215,467	6	253,813
Connecticut	5	204,100	5	258,167
Delaware	5	169,350	4	197,783
District of Columbia	4	195,000	1	150,000
Florida	4	166,367	5	224,240
Georgia	3	174,450	4	218,117
Hawaii	5	182,483	3	185,033
Idaho	5	148,490	3	183,450
Illinois	5	184,433	9	266,161
Indiana	5	159,510	3	181,417
Iowa	6	181,867	6	220,641
Kansas	7	175,512	3	185,200
Kentucky	5	171,117	5	214,200
Louisiana	4	186,933	5	212,550
Maine	5	171,750	6	210,217
Maryland	4	166,662	7	277,150
Massachusetts	4	220,758	5	292,757
Michigan	5	202,333	6	282,083
Minnesota	5	227,500	9	289,790
Mississippi	3	138,250	4	194,700
Missouri	5	165,167	5	210,172
Montana	4	161,450	4	188,800
Nebraska	8	172,875	3	187,200
Nevada	4	144,075	3	189,357
New Hampshire	6	154,917	6	209,733
New Jersey	3	159,450	3	173,450
New Mexico	5	166,867	4	191,100
New York	7	392,633	4	321,952
North Carolina	4	194,683	4	231,319
North Dakota	3	147,250	3	184,000
Ohio	6	183,417	5	210,928
Oklahoma	4	182,950	3	197,200
Oregon	4	176,950	5	423,490
Pennsylvania	5	192,533	5	248,870
Rhode Island	4	211,500	7	249,383
South Carolina	6	177,174.01	10	349,019
South Dakota	5	156,033	5	193,033
Tennessee	5	181,100	4	216,630
Texas	7	258,234	3	247,750
Utah	4	145,717	4	183,200
Vermont	3	150,950	5	191,708
Virginia	4	164,033	4	203,742
Washington	4	218,817	7	299,733
West Virginia	6	194,450	5	225,846
Wisconsin	5	165,583	5	217,833
Wyoming	6	163,650	4	185,450
Puerto Rico	1	127,250	2	153,833
Virgin Islands	5	160,417	5	184,667
Guam	1	65,000	2	112,200
American Samoa	2	77,200	1	60,000
	255	9,796,558.68	252	11,954,891

APPORTIONMENT OF GRANTS TO STATE AGENCIES

Senator BIBLE. How are grants to State agencies apportioned, over and above the $200,000 minimum?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Mr. Mitze, would you answer that?

Mr. MITZE. The project is divided into several areas. In some cases, it is in support of regionalism where groups of States get together and form a regional organization. We help support that. In some instances, it is a matter of supporting community arts agencies within States and that is done on a project basis. There is no specific amount set aside for any State.

Senator BIBLE. What do the State agencies do with the funding funneled to them through the endowment?

Mr. MITZE. Each State arts agency makes its own determination of how that is to be spent within the State. It is their determination.

Senator BIBLE. You have no veto power over that? The law reads that the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts shall approve.

Mr. MITZE. Yes; except that there has been no instance where we have used it. There has been one instance when, perhaps, we indicated we were not altogether pleased with what they were doing and we told them we would like to discuss it. That was only one instance in the 6 years I have been with the endowment.

Senator BIBLE. Then, you cleared it up, after the discussion, so that it met with your criteria?

Mr. MITZE. Yes, sir. As you said, Miss Hanks is very adept at this.

Senator BIBLE. As, indeed, she is.

INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS

Tell us about your fellowship program. How much of it is allocated in 1974 and 1975?

Mr. STRAIGHT. All programs on individual fellowships?

Senator BIBLE. Yes.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I will have to give you the total for the record, because they go into every program: dance, literature, music——

Senator BIBLE. What is the total amount of the fellowships?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The total amount in 1973 was $1,934,000. In 1974, $2,590,000. And we are asking for a total of $3,200,000 in 1975.

Senator BIBLE. What is the average amount of the individual fellowship?

Mr. STRAIGHT. The average amount, sir, is $3,000 to $7,000.

Senator BIBLE. Who makes those determinations?

Mr. STRAIGHT. As to the amounts?

Senator BIBLE. Yes; correct.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The national council, sir, makes recommendations.

Senator BIBLE. Who makes the determination as to the recipients?

Mr. STRAIGHT. A panel, sir, provides major review. The panel itself, in the case of literature, is made up of publishers, critics, writers, poets——

Senator BIBLE. They make the judgment?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir. We make no esthetic decisions ourselves, at all. All those recommendations are made first by our advisory panels.

Final review and recommendation is made by the National Council on the Arts.

ENERGY PROBLEMS

Senator BIBLE. I notice you have something here which calls for my attention, page 31 of the justification. You speak of technical assistance, workshops, and coordination in regard to the problems of the energy shortage.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Everybody else in Government is in this energy crunch or energy shortage problem, whatever it is. I did not realize that the arts was in it. What does the arts have to do with the energy shortage? Do you close the theaters now, or what?

Mr. STRAIGHT. It relates in many rather subtle ways, sir. For example, it is a rather serious threat to ceramic producers. I would like to ask Mr. Stephen Sell, who is our energy coordinator, to respond to that question.

Mr. SELL. We have found that the energy shortage is going to have very serious economic effects in the arts. Mr. Straight mentioned just one category of many.

For example, ceramic artists, potters, glassblowers use propane in rather large amounts to do their work. They use propane to fire their kilns. Glassblowers use propane for a continuing flame while they are doing their work. The prices of propane in the last 6 months have more than doubled for these artists who are, generally, at the fringe of economic disaster at any time.

For a major part of their expenses to increase this rapidly is a very serious matter. We are considering putting together some workshops and symposiums to bring together craftsmen and fuel technologists from the universities and Federal agencies to try to assist these people in regearing their technology so that they can work within the economic limitations resulting from the fuel situation. It is a service that may help the American craftsmen and American craftswomen.

Senator BIBLE. How many people do you have devoting their attention to this energy shortage or crisis, whatever you want to call it?

Mr. SELL. On our staff?

Senator BIBLE. On your staff.

Mr. SELL. There is myself and some of the people on my staff. I would say two or three of us, not full time. That is one of the assignments.

Senator BIBLE. A maximum of three?

Mr. SELL. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. A maximum of three. OK. Senator Stevens?

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ARTISTIC RESOURCES

Senator STEVENS. I note, in your distribution of your funds in 1973, you had $7.4 million on national and regional distributions; 34.5 million to the States and, of that, five States have approximately $14 million; one-third of the total and 40 percent of the State grants.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. How does that happen?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I think that reflects the number of applications that we receive from all areas of the country, and, of course those which our professional panels feel are worthy. The panels are aware of the necessity of geographical distribution, though basically they are asked to judge the applications on merit and they do that.

Where concentrations of artists occur, as in New York, the people who are practicing their arts there come from all 50 States but, for the moment, they may be there.

Miss Hanks and the national council are aware of the problems of overconcentrating in areas such as New York and in California; therefore, we make every effort to see to it that, in areas where, for example, there is very little professional theater—let us say in the Southeastern States—that we try to find professional theater groups that we can support. But, under our guidelines, if you take the Southeastern States, it is only possible to find about five potential applicants under our guidelines for support of resident professional theater.

Senator STEVENS. Who makes up those guidines? It seems to me you have $10 million going to New York and California where there is a substantial community of the arts already.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Historically, sir, they have not been supported by public funds in California. This is the first year in which California has devoted significant public funding to arts projects.

AVAILABILITY AND EXCELLENCE

Your point is absolutely correct and, we diversify our representation of our panels and on the Council itself to see to it that the arts in, say, the Middle West and Southwest and Southeast are spoken for in our advisory groups. But we do—I think our instructions from the Congress are primarily to support excellence and wider availability.

The words "of exceptional talent" are written into the law in terms of individual fellowships. When they consider giving an individual fellowship to an artist, the panelists look at slides of the man's work or the woman's work and are not asked to make a balanced slate of awards. We do our best to bring out balance but there are limits within which we can compromise, as we see it, under our directive from the Congress itself.

Mr. CLARK. The projects we fund are specifically designed so that funds to an organization based in New York City may very well be for moving their talents and activities out into other areas, so that other areas are able to benefit from a dance group, for example, which has its headquarters in New York City, although the activity we fund may finally take place in many other places arcoss the country.

SEATTLE SYMPHONY TOUR OF ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. When you finally go to Alaska, that shows up in the Alaska grant; does it not?

Mr. CLARK. It does, in some cases, but a good deal of the funds that we do send to New York City and a lot of these grants listed in New York State—a lot of those funds are for projects that are specifically to increase the availability of that resource to other areas.

Ms. STEELE. Are you talking, for example, about the Seattle Symphony tour of Alaska? That shows up as a grant obligated in the State

of Washington and, in fact, all of the impact of that grant was in the State of Alaska. That is a perfect example of the problem with keeping figures this way.

Senator BIBLE. Put that microphone a little closer to you, little lady. You have kind of a mild, little voice. You do not need to be scared. This man from Alaska is not that tough.

Senator STEVENS. No. I thought that was a very great tour, in my opinion.

We ran into it, I recall, trying to increase the amounts last year. The comments we received were fairly well directed to the fact that, except for New York and a couple of the more populated States, the distribution seems to be almost on a per capita basis. You may not mean it that way but that is the way it appears to come out.

MATCHING FUNDS

Yet, the bulk of these funds are spent where there are already sizable amounts available. That is the reason why I asked the question about matching funds. I think the burden on a small State to come up with matching funds for $200,000 is a lot greater than on New York or California.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct.

Senator STEVENS. But they get the bulk of the funds, as I understand it. The public funds are not provided on a matching basis in those areas, for instance, as the $6.6 million for New York. How much did the State of New York, itself, put up for that $6.6 million?

Mr. CLARK. There are two different issues here, really. The $6.6 million we are talking about is the total amount of 1973 grants made to artists and arts groups throughout the State, including, of course, the relatively small proportion of that which went to the State arts agency.

As we discussed earlier, with the exception of fellowships, all those grants were matched—in many cases overmatched—by the grantees and from various sources, including individuals, foundations, and corporations. In the case of the grants to the State arts agency, they were probably matched by State legislative appropriations.

Senator STEVENS. The Federal funding in New York was $6.6 million. The impact in Nevada and Wyoming and Alaska and some of the smaller States is around the figure of $250,000. The burden of those States to match that is tremendous.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT BENEFITS

Mr. STRAIGHT. The per capita expenditures are very much higher in the small States. Our per capita expenditures in New York, for example, are rather low.

Senator STEVENS. The question is not per capita. The question is that we are trying to stimulate excellence in the arts throughout the country as a whole, not just in New York and California.

Mr. STRAIGHT. That is correct.

Senator STEVENS. You are putting a whale of a lot more Federal funds in New York and California, if you take the total amount for the two States.

Mr. STRAIGHT. The State of Wyoming is one of the highest, per capita, in the country.

Senator STEVENS. The other side of the coin is that the State of Wyoming could have trouble matching that, which is per capita the highest in the country, whereas New York people have a lot more money available; particularly in the arts field. I wonder, sometimes, if your peer groups are not primarily related to either California or eastern groups.

Mr. STRAIGHT. I definitely do not think so, sir.

Mr. MITZE. I think a good case in point was mentioned in regard to the Seattle Symphony tour of Alaska. The tour was made under a grant to the Seattle Symphony which is located in Washington. Therefore, that grant appears as a grant made in Washington State; however, as we stated earlier, the total impact of that grant was in the State of Alaska. This year, the Western Opera is making a tour of Alaska, but we are reversing the process and making the grant to the Alaska State Arts Council so that that grant will show up as being a grant in Alaska.

The significant impact is not necessarily where the grant was originally made.

Senator STEVENS. Do not misunderstand me. I am very grateful for what you have done for my State. We are way out there at the end of the geographic chain in terms of arts and humanities and we are pleased with the activities of the council and what has been done about it. I think we need some better rationalization if we are not going to keep facing cuts on this budget.

Somehow or other, I am coming to the conclusion that we are to have a three-way matching concept, so much from the Federal Government, so much from the State, and so much from the local people and that, somehow or other, at some local additional effort of recognition. I think you could raise more per capita for this than you could in New York. The reason is New Yorkers have it for free. We have to pay significantly to get it in Alaska, but we are willing to do so. However, I do not know why so much should be going to New York and California. At least, I do not know the answers until my colleagues on the conference committee tell me why so much goes into New York and California.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Sir, if I may, we will explore ways of clarifying some of these matters, rather than attempting to summarize extemporaneously.

Senator STEVENS. All right.

PROGRAMING IN PUBLIC BROADCASTING

I know we have another group waiting to present testimony but let me inquire about public broadcasting and public television. We also face the question of funding that within the full committee.

Why is it that, with the tremendous amount of funding that we have involved in public broadcasting and public television on the Federal level, that we have to take moneys made available to the arts to give to them for programing in public broadcasting? I thought we gave them the money to bring about the programing of national interest subjects such as the arts and humanities and local projects.

Mr. STRAIGHT. May I ask Mrs. Aaron to comment upon that?

Senator BIBLE. Is the question clear to you?

Mrs. AARON. Yes. The question is clear. Senator, I think that it is a fair question and I think it is one that the Congress should be concerned about.

I would like to say—and we will be happy to supply details for the record—the total number of dollars that we put into public broadcasting in fiscal year 1973 is probably not more than $150,000. What we tried to do was to stimulate projects on the arts and to attract new private funds.

SPECIAL ON AMERICAN BALLET THEATER

If I could give you an example of one case in point: The New York station was very interested in doing a 90 minute special on the American Ballet Theater. They could not find funds. They had tried several private foundations and there was no interest.

They came to us and we said, we will give you $50,000 if you can raise the remainder of the budget, which was over $300,000. This is one problem. To do a special like this is very expensive. There are dancers to be paid and musicians, and the costs of production.

On the basis of our $50,000 grant, the Mellon Foundation came in with $80,000 and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, with its Federal funds, was able to complete the funding needed for the project. So I think that what we did was to serve as a catalyst, really. I think that the endowment, with the advice of its professional panels, gives new interest in a project if it grants funds; even if they are small.

Senator STEVENS. Was your $50,000 all Federal money?

Mrs. AARON. The $50,000 from us was all Federal which was matched by $80,000 from the Mellon Foundation. The remainder came from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Senator STEVENS. Which is also Federal money.

ARTS PROGRAMING IN PUBLIC BROADCASTING

I think this raises a policy issue for us as to whether, when we review the other budget, is it really the total budget? What you have indicated appears to be back door financing for public broadcasting.

I am sure that you have accomplished a worthwhile goal but it does seem that, when we take Federal money and put it in one budget, and you find it shows up as an expenditure in an entirely different function, that it raises an interesting question for us.

It is very hard to tell what we are really financing in public broadcasting if this is going to happen because you really make the determination of how much of these Federal funds you are going to use in public broadcasting and public television programs.

Mrs. AARON. I think it is something that we want to be very careful about. I share your concern. I just want to also let you know that the things that we are trying to do are only on a project basis. We are not giving any general support to public broadcasting.

Secondly, with their funds, they are not able to fund all of the projects that they need to. When it comes to the arts, which is our particular interest, there would not be as much arts programing if there were not some sort of stimulation from us.

As I said, our dollars are very small in terms of the total. But I think that we can demonstrate, and we can amplify this for the record, that they act as a stimulus, and not as a contribution to the general support of public broadcasting.

Senator STEVENS. It was a very worthwhile program. Did you require them to make it for distribution throughout the country or was it just for New York?

Mrs. AARON. It was broadcast throughout the country on 220 public broadcasting stations last October. The broadcast will be repeated and is available for distribution to schools and colleges.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you. I have no further questions at this time. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I think I have no further questions of you, Mr. Straight. I want you to extend our best wishes to Nancy Hanks and urge her to be back up pounding on our doors in the next month or so. I am sure I will not have to suggest that because she will be here. We will welcome her again and she will probably take advantage of the fact that she was not able to come in. She will come in twice as much. In any event, you wish her well, and I am sure that she will be coming along and be back with you in a short time.

Tell me this. You have been in operation now since what year? 1965?

Mr. STRAIGHT. Yes, sir.

AWARDS TO ENDOWMENT GRANTEES

Senator BIBLE. You were created in 1965.

Is there any way that you can show, since that time, in 1965, what you have produced in the way of artists that are on the concert stage or in the orchestras or in Hollywood or in the Metropolitan Opera or wherever good artists go? Can you show that and document it?

Mr. STRAIGHT. I will try, sir. We do not have, obviously, a comprehensive survey.

Senator BIBLE. I realize that is a difficult question but why don't you consider it. It seems to me that it would be of value to you in trying to prove the worth of your program.

Mr. STRAIGHT. We can demonstrate discovery grantees in literature who have become prize-winning poets, and young affiliate artists who have become stars.

Senator BIBLE. You gave me one Pulitzer Prize winner here and an Academy Award winner or something. How many do you have?

Mr. STRAIGHT. We can send you the names of quite a few.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Did any of them ever receive an Academy Award?

Mr. STRAIGHT. None of our grantees, as far as I know, sir; but young film makers who have come up through the American Film Institute are all contending for it now.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is proof of the value of spending Federal dollars for what you are attempting to do.

Senators McGee and Hruska have some questions which I will give to you and ask that you answer for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

QUESTIONS BY SENATOR GALE W. MCGEE

Question. What are the adjudication criteria for applications to the National Endowment? How many applications are accepted; how many rejected?

Answer. Criteria for awarding grants derive in the first instance from Sec. 5(c) of the Endowment's authorizing legislation, which states:

"(c) The Chairman, with the advice of the National Council on the Arts, is authorized to establish and carry out a program of contracts with, or grants-in-aid to, groups, or, in appropriate cases, individuals of exceptional talent engaged in or concerned with the arts, for the purpose of enabling them to provide or support in the United States—

(1) projects and productions which have substantial artistic and cultural significance, giving emphasis to American creativity and the maintenance and encouragement of professional excellence;

(2) projects and productions, meeting professional standards of authenticity, irrespective of origin, which are of significant merit and which, without such assistance, would otherwise be unavailable to our citizens for geographic or economic reasons;

(3) projects and productions that will encourage and assist artists and enable them to achieve wider distribution of their works, to work in residence at an educational or cultural institution, or to achieve standards of professional excellence;

(4) workshops that will encourage and develop the appreciation and enjoyment of the arts by our citizens;

(5) other relevant projects, including surveys, research, planning and publications relating to the purposes of this subsection."

Within these overall legislative standards, the Endowment has developed guidelines that relate specifically to the differing needs and conditions in a variety of program areas. Some requirements are common to all programs. For example:

(1) Organizations eligible for funding include only those

(a) which meet the applicable requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for the duration of any projects supported in whole or in part by the National Endowment for the Arts

(b) in which no part of net earnings inure to the benefit of a private stockholder or individual and to which donations are allowable as a charitable contribution under Section 170(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. Copy of Internal Revenue Service Determination letter for tax-exempt status must be submitted with each application.

(c) which compensate all professional performers, related or supporting professional personnel, laborers, and mechanics at the equivalent of the prevailing minimum compensation level or on the basis of negotiated agreements which would satisfy the requirements of Parts 3, 5, and 505 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations for the duration of any project supported in whole or in part by the National Endowment for the Arts.

(2) Individuals eligible for funding must—(a) be of exceptional talent, (b) be U.S. citizens or permanent residents of the U.S., (c) have demonstrated seriousness of purpose and high quality of work.

In general, the Endowment does not: (a) finance deficits, (b) provide "general support" to the overall budget of an organization, (c) provide more than 50% of the total cost of a project, (d) fund capital construction, (e) fund major purchase of equipment, (f) provide tuition assistance for college level study.

The published Guidelines for each program area indicate the specific types of organizations or individuals eligible to apply, the size of grants available and the amount of matching required, plus a general description of the purpose and character of the program, with illustrative project examples to serve as a general guide to applicants.

In carrying out the legislative mandate to support works of high artistic quality and broad significance, the Endowment cannot rely totally on a set of objective criteria which will automatically determine which applications should be funded. Artistic judgments must be exercised by qualified experts in each field.

To make this selection process as fair and effective as possible, the Endowment has established advisory panels of experts in each program area, broadly representative of many artistic schools of thought, geographic regions and ethnic or cultural backgrounds. The advisory panels, the members of which are rotated periodically, form the core of the judgmental process in which competing applications are reviewed. The professional recommendations of the panels are presented to the National Council on the Arts for its final review and recommendation to the Chairman of the National Endowment.

Throughout this extensive review process, major weight is given to several key factors: (1) the artistic quality or merit of the activity proposed. (2) the need for the activity, and the extent of benefits likely to be derived from it. (3) the capacity of the applicant to carry out the activity effectively. (4) the soundness of the budget, financial and administrative planning for the project.

The guidelines for certain program areas state these or similar criteria in more specific terms which are relevant to the particular field of activity.

RATIO OF GRANT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED TO GRANTS GIVEN

	Number of applications received	Grants obligated
Fiscal year—		
1970	1,383	711
1971	2,076	699
1972	4,216	1,543
1973	5,913	2,089
1974 (estimated)	12,379	3,300

Please Note: Because of certain program deadlines, some grant applications received in one fiscal year do not appear as grants obligated until the following fiscal year. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to determine the exact number of grants rejected in a given fiscal year.

Question. Do you believe that the $82.5 million budget request for both the Arts and Humanities to be an adequate figure? If not, what could you profitably spend in fiscal year 1975?

Answer. The request for $82 million in Federal funds results from a long and careful process of assessing the very large needs for assistance to the arts in relation to the growing but still limited capabilities and opportunities for effective response to those needs.

This is a tight budget, based on a realistic assessment of our ability not only to expand our own efforts at the Endowment, but also to stimulate increased resources from state, local and private sources.

We are proud and confident of the substantial growth in the combined state, local and private capabilities and commitments which will assure effective use of the requested increase in Endowment funding to meet the following urgent needs in FY 1975:

I. AVAILABILITY OF THE ARTS (INCREASE $9.1 MILLION)

Initiate a new Program of Special Projects for creative response to bicentennial, mobile arts, and other rapidly emerging needs that do not fall within established program lines.

Strengthen existing Expansion Arts projects, increase the opportunity for wider participation in this vital, community-based program, and move the "Tour Event" pilot to a full program level.

Raise "basic state agency grants" from $150,000 to $200,000 each; increase state agency grants for community councils; expand assistance for regional programming.

Increase the number of schools benefitting from the popular Artists-in-Schools program and expand the scope of the program to include folk arts.

Broaden the coverage of the Dance Touring Program to meet the growing community demand (due heavily to state agency involvement) and expand theatre touring beyond the pilot stage.

Substantially increase, mostly through the Treasury Fund, support for creative use of the media to bring the arts to millions of Americans.

II. CULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (INCREASE $1.5 MILLION)

This increase will provide for:

Expanding assistance to special museum exhibitions, where bicentennial pressure is very heavy.

Increasing essential assistance to a larger number of Resident Professional Dance Companies throughout the country.

Continuing the gradual increase in support of professional theatres and theatre for youth.

Starting a long-overdue pilot program of assistance to chamber music groups—a field which shows great potential for reaching modern audiences in a wide variety of settings.

III. ADVANCEMENT OF OUR CULTURAL LEGACY (INCREASE $6.1 MILLION)

This increase is urgently needed to:

Help orchestras and opera companies commission and perform new American music, particularly in connection with the bicentennial.

Provide for a major effort to preserve and enhance American folk arts and crafts; and broaden opportunities for participation in the already-established jazz/folk/ethnic music program.

Respond to at least part of the large unmet demand for individual fellowships, and grants under the "City Options" program.

Increase urgently needed assistance to museum renovation of facilities for conserving the works in their collections.

Intensify our pilot efforts to strengthen the training of professionals in the arts and arts administration.

Provide assistance to key professional service organizations; respond flexibly to special requirements in each program field; and strengthen research to be used by the Endowment and the arts constituency.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION (INCREASES $636,750)

This increase is essential not only for critically-needed studies and evaluations, but also to fulfill urgent leadership responsibilities such as the Annual Federal Design Assembly.

TREASURY FUND (INCREASES $3.5 MILLION)

This increase in funds which are used only to match private donations will continue the Endowment's increasingly important efforts to engage the private sector more fully.

Our FY 1975 agenda includes important items—many bicentennial—which we were forced to postpone because of the reduction in our FY 1974 budget request. Clearly, if they cannot be initiated in FY 1975, their role in the bicentennial will be lost. The increased efforts listed above are both essential and possible to accomplish in FY 1975.

ACTIVITIES NOT INCLUDED IN FISCAL YEAR 1975 REQUEST

We are painfully aware of many additional urgent needs which are not included in our plans for FY 1975. Following are some of the major un-met needs which we will not be able to address even with the full $82 million:

Absolutely no *construction* of cultural facilities.

Positively no *renovation* except for museums, and there it is only for preservation of objects. Since 20% of our nation's museums are in buildings more than 50 years old, the need for renovation in this area is critical. We cannot even plan—or even think about planning—for the renovation needs of our performance facilities.

The Architecture + Environmental Arts Program cannot even offer *design fees* for cultural—or any—facilities.

Arts education (including colleges and universities) is a sorely neglected field. We cannot do anything for this area at the $82 million budget level.

Teacher training cannot possibly be started.

In terms of *professional training*, we have very modest assistance in the areas of music, museums, arts administration, theatre (pilot), and criticism. Even at $82 million, we cannot begin to meet fully the needs in these fields, and will be unable to move into any others.

In every art form the critical need for *arts administration* and *management* comes up all the time. We need to make a significant effort in this area, but we cannot with the Fiscal 1975 $82 million budget. The modest sums set aside for the program in no way approach the problems and needs of this field.

We cannot even begin to plan for *architecture preservation* at the full fundng level.

Film prescrvation is an $80 million need (almost our total request for Fiscal 1975), and we can only fund it at $300,000. Film is a uniquely American art form, yet we may lose much of this art form because of the lack of funds to preserve the films. *Video preservation* cannot even be considered with full funding.

Industrial Design is barely touched at the $82 million level.

Media funding projections do not come near the huge ramifications of television, public television, cable television, cassettes, satellites, et cetera.

With $82 million nothing really meaningful can be done for *arts centers* or *arts festivals.*

The need for *information/services/research/data storage and sharing systems* is becoming critical. The cultural field is desperately underinformed. The $82 million level will not let us help much.

Costume and fashion design which is in our legislative charge are and will remain untouched at $82 million.

We cannot help with start-up costs for *new professional organizations*, an area of increasing pressure on the Endowment, particularly from areas of the country currently without these groups and anxious to launch them.

We cannot touch the thousands of *semi-professional* and/or *amateur* orchestras, theatres, dance and opera groups *even if we felt it appropriate.* We presently provide assistance to service organizations for some of the semi-professional and amateur groups. Our planned state arts agency study should help the Endowment's thinking in this field. We need much more information in this area.

QUESTION BY SENATOR ROMAN L. HRUSKA

Question. We have heard many good reports about the work that State Arts Councils are doing. Dr. Varner of the University of Nebraska has played an important role in this area. What are your thoughts on their contributions to Bicentennial efforts?

Answer. The State Arts Agencies now operating in every state and territory have pivotal and growing responsibilities in the national effort to expend cultural opportunities for the broad range of Americans. There is no doubt that the arts will play a central role in the rapidly approaching bicentennial celebration. And there is no doubt that state arts agencies can do a great deal to help the people and organizations of each state explore and express the American experience through a wide range of performing and creative arts activity. Among other things, state arts agencies can help our people identify and celebrate the special creativity which has characterized our professional artists, craftsmen, folklorists—and our diverse, creative people.

To find these elements in our past; to stimulate and applaud them in our midst today; and to give them new momentum into the creative future of our children—this is a challenge which the bicentennial holds out to every state arts agency.

Like the National Endowment, state agencies cannot respond to this challenge alone. Their impact will be felt not only in the wide variety of projects they may support directly with state appropriations and Endowment assistance, but also through close involvement in the planning of state bicentennial commissions, arts organizations, and community groups, who wish to draw upon or contribute to the arts as a part of the bicentennial.

The Endowment's new pilot program of grants to strengthen program development activities of state arts agencies is being used by many of them to focus professional staff effort on bicentennially-related activities. Through this and other actions, state arts agencies can perform important services in bringing people and groups together, assisting the development or exchange of ideas, programs and resources, interpreting the values to be derived from the arts in the bicentennial, and promoting involvement and support for projects of high quality and lasting value.

Planning already under way in many state arts agencies may suggest some developing trends. For example, touring and festivals involving state or regional

artists and groups, as well as nationally-known companies; museum exhibition planning, frequently includes a touring component; crafts and folk festivals of choral music; opera workshops; a book on artists of the state, a state cultural center.

Two central themes appear to be: (a) broadening public participation in the arts, especially in areas which have lacked arts opportunity and (b) emphasizing the historic cultural heritage of the state and its people through identifying local artists of quality, architectural restoration, craft and folk arts projects and the like.

There is a special reason for Bicentennial Commissions and others at the state level to be sure that state arts agencies have an important role in preparing for the bicentennial. Their expertise, their experience, and their understanding of how the arts relate to other aspects of community life can be important to the lasting quality and value of bicentennial projects. The arts agencies are permanent and growing instruments of state government; they will be around when the bicentennial is over. The continuing value of activities initiated during the bicentennial will be enhanced, and the people of the state well served in the long run, if the state arts agencies play an important role in these projects from the beginning—not just funding them—but from the ground up identifying potentials, assessing priorities and approaches, designing programs, involving the relevant talent within the state, assuring effective long-term follow-through with professional leadership in the years ahead.

The National Endowment is of course providing substantial help to state arts agencies, which we believe to be an important Federal investment in the arts. But it is clear that if state arts agencies are to make a major contribution both during the bicentennial and over the years that follow, they must have the strong support of the people in each state and their state legislatures.

Senator BIBLE. I congratulate you on a very interesting presentation. It is always good to visit with you and your supporting artists here. I have no further questions of you.

Mr. STRAIGHT. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. We will take a brief break and then we will go into Humanities.

[A brief recess was taken.]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

STATEMENT OF RONALD BERMAN, CHAIRMAN

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT KINGSTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
ARMEN TASHDINIAN, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PLANNING
JOSEPH SCHURMAN, GENERAL COUNSEL

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

For the National Endowment for the Humanities, the request is for an appropriation of $82 million. The request for 1975 is a $31 million increase over the 1974 appropriations, up 60 percent.

Dr. Berman, please introduce those with you.

Dr. BERMAN. Senator Bible, on the far right is Joseph Schurman, our General Counsel. On my right is Robert Kingston, Deputy Chairman. And, on my left, Armen Tashdinian who is Director of the Office of Planning and Analysis.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record at this point. Just highlight it.

[The statement follows:]

I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you again to present our appropriation request as submitted by the President for fiscal year 1975. The budget proposes $72 million in definite appropriations and $10 million in indefinite funds to match gifts generated from private or non-Federal sources. Yet, while this total request of $82 million in Federal funds represents an increase of $31 million over appropriations for the current fiscal year, it still remains below the currently authorized level and the optimum funding requirements estimated at the time of the Endowment's reauthorization four years ago.

Although the American public increasingly recognizes that the great questions of our time are not scientific but humanistic, the humanities continue to claim a very small proportion of Federal support for production and dissemination of knowledge. The $82 million appears a modest sum indeed compared to the now nearly $19 billion allocated annually by the Federal government for scientific and technological research. And the total requested for FY 1975 for humanistic endeavors appears even more modest when measured, as it should be, against the wide variety of programs which the Endowment conducts, the vast number of citizens these programs already serve, and the rapidly growing number of citizens who are enthusiastically asking to be active participants in humanistic inquiry and discussion.

Since my last appearance before you, the serious social and economic problems confronting this nation have not diminished, but increased. Yet, we take encouragement from accumulating evidence that the citizens of this nation increasingly discover that humanistic learning and insights contribute to a better understanding of, and, hence, wiser long-term solutions to these problems. Public demand for access to humanistic understanding is eloquent testimony of the value placed on the work to which this Endowment is dedicated. I am here to request funds to assure that pursuit of the national goal -- to attack social and economic problems through efforts guided by the best possible humanistic understanding of man and society -- can be not only sustained, but enhanced.

The Endowment has only been at work a short time, so that a comprehensive assessment regarding pursuit of that goal is not yet possible; but, with the funds provided us, we have been able to continue to nurture humanistic activities conducive to our society's basic health, and to extend our support to an ever larger number of organizations, institutions, agencies, and individuals. In addition to visable outward growth, experience has contributed to the Endowment's more mature vision, enabling us to perceive more clearly our obligations to and the needs of our full constituency, the American people. Within that total constituency, of course, are the several hundred thousand scholars, teachers, librarians, museum staffs, and other professionals regularly associated with the humanities, but it has also grown to include a vast number of this nation's people--of widely varied ages, backgrounds, and occupations, in rural and urban areas--who have not traditionally been involved in humanistic education. Efforts to bring these newly identified constituents into active and meaningful contact with the humanities have been guided by the legislative mandate which makes clear that the National Endowment for the Humanities, while unique in its orientation, shares with other Federal agencies the responsibility for promoting the general welfare of the citizenry and supporting those national purposes which bind us as a people.

Consistent with the Endowment's mandate stipulated in the enacting legislation and with our responsibility as a public foundation spending public monies, the Endowment remains dedicated to the idea that the

usefulness of the humanities to this nation is our primary concern. We are pleased that many individuals, either directly or indirectly recipients of NEH activities, gain personal pleasure and enrichment from their experience with the humanities. But, while individual fulfillment may be a benefit of our work, it can not be our principal purpose. From the beginning, our mission in its most profound sense has been explicitly social - we have worked to increase our citizens' capacity to anticipate and understand problems through the application of insights gained from the fields of humanistic learning, such as history, philosophy and ethics. To bring the fullest extent of our knowledge resources to bear on solutions of present national problems is of course one goal which shapes our work, but we also have faith that with increased ability to evaluate the past and the present, and to intelligently extrapolate from those sources, an informed public can avoid future crises of the sort that have historically demanded quick, but temporary, problem-solving measures.

It is perhaps appropriate at this point to suggest that much of the commentary on events in this troubled year reveal the need, perhaps not always consciously understood, to place our most immediate concerns--the nation's present crises--within a broader context, one providing a greater philosophical and historical perspective. And clearly our citizens are searching for this perspective as they attempt to understand and deal with a variety of social and economic problems which have direct impact on their lives and a bewildering array of ethical problems inevitably emerging in a society in which institutional authority withers while scientific and technological knowledge and bureaucratic structures flourish. We do not suggest that the humanities either can or should in themselves solve these problems, but we do know that people can solve them more effectively when they are capable of dispassionate, critical consideration and discussion of issues which touch them on deep emotional levels. Rational discourse does not come naturally, nor does critical and unemotional evaluation of problems involving basic human values and basic human fears and desires. Critical thought and reasoned discussion are learned attributes of man, the development of which are and always have been the fundamental goal of truly humanistic endeavor. And the Endowment is committed to pursuing this goal as it is also the goal of increasingly larger numbers of Americans who not only recognize the value of humanistic knowledge, but also believe that it can and should be made equally available to every citizen.

FY 1973-74 Highlights

Reflecting the growing national interest in the humanities, in FY 1973 the Endowment received 5,237 applications, requesting $167.3 million. Because of limited funds, actual grants numbered only 1,256 and totalled $40.4 million. Even so, these grants aided individuals and institutions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. (I might note here that applications received as of December 31, 1973--the halfway point in fiscal year 1974--numbered 5,286, exceeding the total for FY 1973, indicating the accelerating interest in humanistic activity.)

The following are but a few of the varied accomplishments made possible through bipartisan support in the Congress this past year:

-- Millions of Americans viewed the Humanities Film Forum on public television; and while complete figures are not available, members of over 1 million households in one large city alone were viewers of the nine-part version of War and Peace, which NEH funds recently helped bring to the public. (Thus for the price of a one-minute commercial

during prime-time television--$275,000--the Endowment has brought a truly magnificent work of our Western heritage to enthusiastic audiences--and at the cost of less than one cent per viewer, not counting rerun audiences.)

--The number of individuals in small towns receiving the "National Humanities Series" presentations passed the one million mark in 1973.

--With NEH support, instructional programs in the humanities were strengthened in almost 100 higher education institutions.

--Nearly 1,000 individual scholars and teachers received support for projects increasing our knowledge about ourselves and our institutions.

--In response to growing concern, a new program encouraging humanists and scientists to examine jointly ethical implications of current medical and biological research was launched, and the Endowment is now supporting some of the nation's finest minds in assessing the social consequences of such developments as genetic engineering, organ transplants, and human experimentation.

--The offer of private gifts to the Endowment exceeded the limit of the agency's matching authority for the fourth straight year, bringing to over $14 million the documentable level of private money generated by NEH during the seven years of its operating life.

--The first "Courses by Newspaper," carried for twenty weeks by 264 American newspapers, brought humanistic knowledge to an audience of 20 million persons each week, providing them, incidentally, with a new way in which to earn college credit. Although developed over a year ago, topics such as the implications of ever increasing consumption and therefore scarcity of natural energy resources, proved to be particularly relevant when published, a clear demonstration that truly humanistic discussion of great human problems is not limited to brief points in time.

--Especially important, in terms of the future of the humanities in this country, a functioning state-based humanities program will shortly exist in every state of the union. Fully operational in 22 states last year, these programs directly reached more than one million adults, involving them and professional humanists in active and thoughtful examination of critical public issues of concern in their states. I will return to the state-based programs later in my remarks.

FY 1975 Emphases

Carefully evaluated and administered Endowment programs such as the ones I have just mentioned have one unifying purpose--the provision of humanistic knowledge to the American people. To assure that this purpose is realized, the Endowment's Research Grants Programs concerns itself with the production of knowledge; the Fellowships Program assists the development of people responsible for discovering and communicating knowledge; the Education Programs are designed to guarantee that knowledge is transmitted generation to generation through formal educational institutions, at all levels; and Public Programs work to increase the understanding and use of humanistic knowledge by the entire adult population.

The number of high quality applications received by all divisions of the Endowment for which funding simply cannot be provided is indicative of the need for additional NEH funds. Last year expert reviewers, following the usual intensive evaluation process for applications, recommended over $80 million in NEH grants--but only one half of this amount was available for awards. The gap between grants requested and grants awarded will increase this fiscal year to an estimated $175 million, and--even should the current request be approved--to over $200 million in FY 1975.

Within the limits of available funding, the Endowment has since the beginning been responsive to the perceived needs of its humanities constituency. Appropriately, the ways in which this agency has responded have changed over the years. Unsure of the nature and extent of needs, and desirous of encouraging new approaches, but conscious of its responsibility to judiciously evaluate programs, in its first six years the Endowment did not invite applicants to focus upon priority areas, but responded primarily to unsolicited applications. With increased experience, the Endowment was able to define its general grant programs more carefully, and to establish programs specifically directed at recognized needs. The National Humanities Faculty, the National Humanities Series, and the State-based programs are results of this process. Grants of $1.2 million awarded in November, 1973 to support basic research, public, and curriculum development projects dealing with the ethical and value implications of science and technology are a very recent reflection of the Endowment's active encouragement of specific activities.

While the Endowment must always be open to unsolicited applications, in 1975 with the funding we are requesting each division of the agency will particularly encourage humanistic activity in certain specific priority areas. A major concern of Public Programs will be support of "program centers" in which professional humanists and TV and film production experts can work to produce humanities programs of the highest quality for distribution not only to the American public but also, hopefully, for export to other countries, thus modifying the present one-way flow of humanistic work. The Education Division will encourage the establishment of interdisciplinary institutes for the training of humanities scholars-teachers, and especially appropriate in keeping with the Bicentennial, will encourage the development of new American Studies curricula in high schools and colleges. The Fellowship Programs will be restructured to provide faculty from community and small four-year colleges with programs of guided study at major centers of learning and will expand opportunities for non-academic professionals--journalists, lawyers, medical practitioners--to gain a greater perspective on the decisions they make in their daily work. The Research Grants Program will concentrate on support of collaborative efforts to develop major resources and reference tools, and preparation of state and regional histories and archives. The Office of Planning will continue to support projects oriented to non-traditional study and directed toward members of the population not usually benefitting from the humanities. Another Endowment policy decision implemented in 1974 with implications for 1975, which extends this focused activity, concerns a more systematic attempt to develop certain cultural institutions--such as museums and libraries--into centers for continuing community educational experiences in the humanities.

Through its Research, Fellowships and Education Divisions, the Endowment supports programs designed to maintain and indeed to increase

the basic strength of the humanities which emanates from the scholars and teachers in our colleges and universities. However, recognizing the importance of our unique task--to promote the use of humanistic knowledge among the general public--the Endowment will place major emphasis in 1975 on Public Programs. The annual budgets reflect the movement toward this objective: in 1973 the NEH Public Programs claimed 31 percent of actual definite funding, in 1974 they will account for an estimated 39 percent, and in 1975 they are planned to comprise nearly 43 percent of regular program funds. As detailed in the appropriations request, this orientation toward the general public will not, however, be confined to the formal "Public Programs" activity next year. In each division, the Endowment will actively seek to assure that all work in the humanities ultimately benefits society as a whole.

The Bicentennial

A major emphasis for the Endowment in 1975 is, of course, the Bicentennial. During the next two years, an overriding purpose will be to promote a thoughtful examination and discussion of the origins, development, and the future of the nation. This thrust does not represent a new mission for the agency, but a natural and highly appropriate reinforcement of the very purposes for which the Endowment was created in 1965, and which the agency has consistently pursued during its operating life. In the present fiscal year, the Endowment is allocating $10 million to Bicentennial activities. The FY 1975 request of $25 million, which represents over one-third of the requested definite funding, is projected for the purpose of identifying for the nation and supporting those specific activities appropriate to a serious commemoration of this nation's bicentennial. The fiscal year 1975 is crucially important if the Endowment is to have securely in place by 1976 a wide range of activities which will involve the entire population in informed dialogue on the meaning of our nation's past, and the direction its citizens would choose in the present and for the future. The Endowment will use its funds in each of its major program areas to enlist institutions, organizations and people in every part of this nation in pursuit of this goal. Among major activities planned: for the general public, a broad range of media activity--through film, television, and newspapers--is projected; for the adult Americans, State-based programs specifically focused on Bicentennial themes will encourage several million people to join in humanistic analysis of the background of important public policy questions; and organization of the National Bicentennial Youth Debate will assure participation in 1976 of 100,000 young Americans in active study and public discussion about the continuing relevance of principles which moved the founders of this nation 200 years ago. These and other necessary supporting programs carried out in schools and colleges and work by scholars to provide the essential underpinnings of public activity reflect the Endowment's commitment to the celebration of this event through appropriate and meaningful activities involving all of the people.

Reaching the Public: State-based Programs

Our commitment to engage the general public in active participation in the humanities is well-known, but the ways in which this involvement are implemented are less well understood. Perhaps nowhere are the methods employed to put the humanities to use for the public good more immediately evident than in the State-based programs. These programs provide remarkable evidence of how the Endowment is pro-

moting the dissemination and use of humanistic knowledge among the people, and because of the role State-based programs play in our plans, I would like to discuss them in greater detail. Carefully developed since 1971 when this program was instituted upon the recommendation of the National Council on the Humanities and at the urging of the Congress, State-based program groups will be underway in all 50 states by the end of this year, bringing together thousands of citizens, scholars and leaders of educational, cultural and civic organizations throughout each state in discussions of important public policy issues. The FY 1975 request will permit as an integral part of the Endowment's Bicentennial efforts fully operational, regranting programs in all 50 states and 5 territories with up to two million persons directly participating and another five million reached through radio and television.

Individual state committees are typically comprised of a diverse group representing the academic, professional, business, labor, media, and community civic organization sectors, and representing an excellent range of geographic distribution as well. Through these regranting groups, a central theme of particular interest to the citizens of the states is chosen and means for implementing its wide-spread discussion are devised. Because the topics generated from within the states are of importance to its citizens--and there are an impressive variety of institutions and organizations receiving funding--the impact of State-based activity has been broad, as revealed by these typical examples of programs sponsored through State-based humanities committees.

In the highly industrial state of New Jersey the theme for 1973-74 is "The Work Ethic: Changing Attitudes and Public Policy." Among the regrants in this program are one to the Union Leadership Academy to conduct a discussion program for trade union leaders on "Man and His Work;" another to an adult school permitting it to offer as part of its curriculum a course on "Work and Human Values," in which labor and management leaders will join with academic humanists in the course presentation; and one to the Stevens Institute of Technology campus in Hoboken for a series of seminars and special presentations on historical and humanistic perspectives of "Youth and the Work Ethic" and "The Work Ethic in the Urban Scene."

In Colorado, where the theme is "The Human Dimensions of Colorado's Growth," a grant was awarded to the Ute Mountain Tribal Council and Colorado State University for a program to help the tribe apply humanistic insights to potential problems resulting from the opening of tribal lands for recreational purposes; and through another grant, a group of legislators, planners, humanities scholars and interested citizens were able to meet for a conference on political, legal, economic and human aspects of land-use policy.

In Wisconsin, a young program with the important theme of "Human Values at Stake in Public Taxing and Spending" is beginning to generate a great deal of interest, while in Indiana, citizens are participating in discussions on "Communities in Transition, the Human Side of Policy Issues," and in Mississippi, public attention is being directed at "Education: New Horizons for Mississippians."

One of the best illustrations of this variety, but also of specifically how NEH-sponsored programs reach out to bring people into the process of applying humanistic perspectives is the on going program in Alaska, for which the theme is "Land: Bridge to Community." Special attention there has been directed toward the social effects of rapid

development. The Alaska Humanities Forum has been particularly effective in funding programs in which native Alaskans are discussing the human values, as well as the purely economic ones, involved in their choice of land. As an example, a simulation game developed specifically for this purpose has been used, in some cases in villages with as few as four residents, which takes the participants through the technical operations of land choice, but which all along raises humanistic questions about religious, social, and historical views of land and its meaning. Utilizing this innovative mechanism, the Alaskan natives, who constitute a group which is very difficult to reach but immediately concerned with important choices, are involved in discussions which may greatly improve their ability to make wise and reasoned decisions with lasting implications for them and their children. As this example indicates, activities sponsored through the State-based Program in many cases do not just make humanistic perspectives available, but reflect the Endowment's obligation to bring the humanities directly to the people in forms and with the purposes necessary to stimulate active participation in the process of humanistic inquiry and analysis.

With no less energy and dedication the Research, Fellowships, and Education Divisions of the Endowment will continue to fulfill our explicit obligation to assure that the work of humanistic scholars and teachers shall not fall below the highest level of excellence. Not only is such an effort inherently valuable and consistent with our original mandate, it is also absolutely necessary that the process of acquiring knowledge be continuous, for it is the source upon which we must draw in order to apply the best humanistic insights to the nation's present and future concerns--the humane and reasoned solution of urgent moral, social and economic problems, and the setting of priorities for this nation in its third century.

I believe that our goals--to foster and support the accumulation of humanistic knowledge of the highest quality, and to disseminate and promote the use of such knowledge to every citizen--are not only viable, but crucially important to the health of this society. It is in support of that statement that I appear today.

I would like to make my closing comment an expression of my appreciation and that of the entire staff of the Endowment and the members of the National Council on the Humanities for the efforts of the Chairman of this committee on behalf of this agency and the humanities. During the five years he has served as Chairman, decisions of crucial importance for the future of the Endowment and the humanities in this nation have been made. The continued growth, and indeed existence, of this agency have been due in large part to his work.

Grateful to him for support that has sustained us in critical times and for guidance that has helped shape our commitments and our policies, we hope that, as he sees the humanities become a more and more meaningful part of each citizen's daily experience, he will derive from the continuing effects of his work a great inner satisfaction and deep pleasure enhancing the many years of rich and full retirement we wish for him.

HIGHLIGHT OF OPENING STATEMENT

Dr. BERMAN. Thank you, Senator. If you would like, I can read a very brief summary.

Senator BIBLE. All right, Since you have already written a summary, how long is the summary?

Dr. BERMAN. I can certainly put that in the record, sir.

Senator BIBLE. No. I am very happy to have you read it.

Dr. BERMAN. It is 300 words.

Senator BIBLE. That is a nice length so you proceed with the summary.

Dr. BERMAN. Thank you, sir. This budget proposes $72 million in appropriations and $10 million in indefinite funds to match gifts from private sources, While these combined funds represent a $31 million increase over appropriations this fiscal year, the amount sought remains below the currently authorized level and below that level which would provide the greatest usefulness to the American public.

Although we can see the great questions of our time are humanistic, the humanities continues to claim a relatively small proportion of Federal assistance. Eighty-two million dollar appears a modest sum indeed, compared to the $18 billion allocated annually by the Federal Government for scientific and technological research. The total sum requested for the humanities endowment, in fact, is about half the increase proposed for our scientific counterpart, the National Science Foundation.

Our requested funds appear even more modest when measured as they should be, against the wide variety of programs which the Endowment conducts, the vast number of citizens these programs serve, and our constantly expanding marketplace of ideas.

Since I last appeared before you, the critical problems confronting the Nation have not diminished. The humanities cannot, of themselves, solve these problems, but they are indispensable to the creation of critical intelligence which is a necessary first step. Within our constituency are thousands of teachers and scholars, but we now include a vast number of citizens of varying ages, backgrounds, and occupations; few of whom have traditionally been affected by our enterprise. Many of them are now experiencing its benefits.

I would like to end, Senator, with a few words, that I think are especially worthwhile. That is, that sums appropriated by the Senate to the growth of our agency have depended upon the good judgment of Senator Alan Bible. We are grateful for that and we hope that, even in retirement, he will be at least moderately proud of his work for the endowments.

Senator BIBLE. Well, that is a good statement to make when you are trying to get a 60 percent increase. I appreciate your sentiment. We just labor and do the best we can.

I am somewhat amazed that your budget goes up 60 percent in a year of great, great fiscal problems and, believe me, we have them with a soaring national debt, the high cost of living and everything. If there are any other justifications that you would care to make as to why you should have this much of an increase in a year as bad as this year is, we will be happy to have you do it.

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASED FUNDS

Dr. BERMAN. Thank you, Senator. I believe I would like to comment on that. I remarked, in the summary, that there was an awful lot of money going to the sciences and it should be added that there are a lot of places that the sciences can go to get that money; places not only like HEW, Defense, National Institutes of Health, and the National Science Foundation, but private places that have lots of money to offer. An institution or individual can only go to one place in this country to get money specifically for the humanities and that is the National Endowment for the Humanities. That is it. And there really is not a significant amount of other kinds of funding available for the needs of the humanities.

Senator BIBLE. Do you not have the same sources, privately, that the arts have? They seem to do very well in going outside the Government.

Dr. BERMAN. We do raise all of the gift money that we are entitled to, but we are the only regular, on-going source for the people who have work in the humanities to do. There are no other agencies. That would be the first point I would like to make.

The second point is simply a parallel one made by Michael Straight. We generally have about twice as many grants or requests for funding coming in through the mail as we have money to give them.

A third point I would like to make is this: the Humanities Endowment is really part of something I have heard has been called the knowledge industry. A tremendous amount of the technology and the know-how and expertise of all kinds in the United States is part of the knowledge industry. It includes the very, very large budgets for State education, for example, at the State University of New York or of California; one having 60 odd campuses, the other 20. The knowledge industry makes continual and increased demands for knowledge of history, language, social science, and a variety of other disciplines which we are responsible for funding which really cannot find the necessary assistance elsewhere, and which need continued updating and revitalization in order to be of service to the public.

I think our last argument would have to be a much less statistical one, but one I would hope you would find equally persuasive. Part of the business of the humanities endowment is to allow the American public to look at the larger issues to satisfy what is evidently a growing demand in this country for values, for ethics, and for deep and objective knowledge; not only of public, but of private affairs.

Because of all these reasons, the growth of the humanities endowment is really in ratio not so much to our desires, but to public needs.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

NEH BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

Now, your statement notes that you are allotting $25 million to Bicentennial activities. Again, the same question I asked Mr. Straight: What made you distinguish your bicentennial activities from your regular humanities activities?

Dr. BERMAN. Senator, we have been successful—and I devoutly hope we can continue to be—in identifying our bicentennial expenditures with our regular ones. Unfortunately some people think of the bicentennial in terms of firecrackers, roman candles, parades, and great big birthday cakes with the figure "200" written on them. That is the kind of thing we want to stay away from.

Our bicentennial funds are to be put to purposes adaptive from our regular purposes. In our legislation we are responsible for history, thus among our bicentennial activities we are supporting the preparation of a series of 50 volumes of State and local histories which, up until this point, have never been available to the American public.

We are one of the few nations of the world which simply does not have this kind of a uniformly good historical resource available for its citizens.

STATE HISTORIES

Senator BIBLE. Don't the States put out their own histories now?

Dr. BERMAN. No, sir. There is not a complete set of histories of each State and territory, nor, in the cases where such individual volumes exist, are they up to date. Even worse, the archives of the State and local communities are in no condition to be examined or used for research material from which to write definitive editions of each State's history. Sometimes these archives are in the last stages of dissolution. Papers and records have to be rescued, cataloged, intelligently criticized, bound, passed around, and used.

So, much of what we are going to do consists of not only identifying valuable local and State archives, but literally rescuing them from disintegration so that they can be used.

Senator BIBLE. You mean to tell me I cannot go to the Library of Congress and get a worthwhile history of each of the States?

Dr. BERMAN. No, sir. They do not exist. You may be able to find a half a dozen but you will find nowhere near the 55 to which all the States and territories add up.

MATCHING FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. All right. The bulk of your endowment funds will continue to be channeled to institutions of higher learning.

What rule do you follow on the requirement of matching funds for grants?

Dr. BERMAN. Our matching funds involve some of these institutions of higher learning, Senator, but they involve, also, a couple more variables. Matching funds can be requested from private sources not only by universities, but by museums and libraries. Matching funds are also routinely requested and routinely raised by all of our State-based programs. We therefore have at least three groups: the universities, the libraries and museums, and our entire State-based program, from which matching funds are raised and accepted.

STATE-BASED HUMANITIES PROGRAMS

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Tell us how funds are distributed to State humanities committees in your State-based program for which you request a 17-percent increase or a little over $6 million.

Dr. BERMAN. Sir, there is a significant difference here between the arts endowment's State programs and ours, because the money that we give to State-based committees, as we call them, is matched by private sources while the arts programs receive State appropriations. There is no significant strain, perhaps no strain at all, that our State-based programs make on State legislative funds since our funds are all raised by concerned private bodies of citizens.

Our average grant right now is about $160,000 a year to each State. We hope to raise that to about $250,000.

Senator BIBLE. How is that $160,000 to each State channeled? To whom do you send it?

Dr. BERMAN. We send that, Senator, to a group in each State called something like the Nevada or the Alaska or the Oklahoma Committee on the Humanities. These are made up of private citizens; generally, one could say that each committee—they are fairly large—will include one or two university presidents, one or two individuals who are well-known for scholarship in humanities, one or two men or women who have been known to take a deep interest in cultural events and people from business, labor, and other sectors. In each case, the money that we give to them is matched by private contributions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. What portion of the State-based funding is used to support administrative overhead of the committees?

Dr. BERMAN. I would have to ask John Barcroft; he is the Director of the Division of Public Programs.

Mr. BARCROFT. That figure, sir, is approximately 20 percent.

Senator BIBLE. The result of the State-based programs is lectures, discussions, exhibits, and the like on humanities subjects. Is that correct?

How many people have been reached through this program in 1973 and 1974?

Mr. BARCROFT. Senator, we do not have the figures yet for 1974 but, in fiscal 1973, by the report of the State committees of the endowment, approximately 10 million people in the United States.

This was the situation in fiscal 1973, when only approximately half of these committees were in full operation.

In fiscal 1974, almost all States will be in full operation, with the exception of two; and, by fiscal 1975, all 50 and the five jurisdictions will be in operation so that the 10 million person figure is a figure which relates to the State programs when only half the States had these programs.

Senator BIBLE. I understand your point.

FILM AND TV GRANTS

Six billion dollars is requested for film and TV grants. How much of this funding normally goes for production and how much for broadcasting costs?

Dr. BERMAN. The majority of the money, Senator, is to go for production. That is clearly the most expensive of the film and TV enterprises. Wherever we can, however, as in the case of some notable television shows we have supported like "War and Peace," and the Humanities Film Forum, we tried to go into acquisition. The reason is that we can save the taxpayers a considerable sum by rental of materials, instead of creating them from nothing.

Senator BIBLE. What was your total investment in the series "War and Peace"?

Dr. BERMAN. Senator, it was a total bill of just about a half million dollars; however, the humanities endowment paid only half of that since it was a gift and matching program; all of the other expenses were borne by the Mobil Oil Corp. What happened with "War and Peace" is that we rented nine, hour-and-a-half segments of a TV show and it was shown in what they call prime time on public television. Our share of the cost was about a quarter of a million dollars.

What this came out to was that we were, for that quarter of a million dollars, able to show what is one of the best things ever to hit television to 20 million citizens of this country. The Humanities Film Forum had about 2.6 million people per evening watching the twelve shows at a cost of about two cents a person.

May I add one thing, Senator. One of the most interesting statistics of our time is that the total cost of the nine hours of "War and Peace" brought to 20 million people equals almost exactly the cost of one minute of running a commercial on the Super Bowl.

Senator BIBLE. That is an interesting statistic. I see you have done your homework. That is very interesting. That was very well spoken of. I believe you received some kind comments on that, did you not?

MUSEUM PROGRAM

Now, on the field of museums, how do you distribute those grants? I think you have $5 million. Is that right? In the current budget?

Dr. BERMAN. Exactly the right figure, Senator.

Our museum program is broken up into training programs, educational exhibitions, historical societies, and community education program. The points we always try to keep in mind with museum grants is that we do not have any business just hanging pictures on the wall. Our business is to bring in people from the general public and educate them; let them know the history and circumstances of the works viewing, such as the "Masterpiece of Tapestry" showing at the Metropolitan Museum of Act right now. This acquisition involves many technical details because in addition to showing tapestries we have demonstrations on medieval looms demonstrating how people worked these machines and created these exquisite pieces. This exhibit shows in detail a part of social history because individuals worked 15 to 18 hours a day to create these tapestries.

I would, at this point, like to add information that has just come in from the Metropolitan Museum an hour or so ago: The NEH Exhibition of Medieval Tapestries is the biggest exhibition in the history of the Metropolitan Museum of New York. They have had, in just about 8 weeks of showing, almost 300,000 people come in. That just about means you can hardly fit into the exhibition halls since people are coming in at the rate of 10,000 a day. I was in New York and at the museum last night, and Mr. Hoving told me that it broke all previous attendance records. It is the Met's most popular, most widely viewed museum exhibit of all times.

So, I like to think that we are living up to our obligation, not only as educationally interpreting all of this work but of getting the largest

number of people, the most massive public participation in this kind of a program.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

DIVISION OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Your justification states the endowment granted $215,000 to four museums, including the National Gallery of Art, for the exhibition of paintings loaned to us by the Soviet Union. Doesn't this fall more in the arts category?

Dr. BERMAN. I shall try to clarify this point. Our legislation states that the humanities endowment is responsible for the study of, and education in the history, criticism, and theory of the arts while the arts endowment is responsible for the creation and performance of the arts. Accordingly, there is a strict division between what we support in art and museum-related activities and what the arts endowment supports. That agency will, for example, assist museums with the purchase of works of arts, with the conservation of such, and with the renovation of museum facilities in such areas as climate control, security, and storage; and, of course, the arts endowment supports the actual creation of art works with grants to professional artists.

The humanities endowment stays out of those areas and concentrates its support on scholarly work and on education, both formal education—say, art history courses in schools and colleges—and informal public education designed to increase the public's understanding about man's culture and the relationship between cultural achievements and the societies which produced them. In carrying out this function we work with various kinds of organizations including museums and others which attempt to provide education exhibits to its community. Thus, with the Soviet exhibition the Humanities Endowment supported activities which would allow for the interpretation of the exhibit, which included some of the world's greatest historical treasures. We did this by subvening the publication of brochures which provided all the basic information about the paintings, by support of a special lecture series by scholars about the works, and by supporting the presentations of the half-hour film prepared in connection with the opening of the exhibit in Washington. In a word, our concern was promoting education about, and not simply display of, the great cultural masterpieces which made up the exhibit.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. Now, supply for the record the State breakdown, by subactivity, for public funds provided by the endowment for fiscal years 1973 and 1974 and your estimate for 1975.

Dr. BERMAN. We will, sir.

Senator BIBLE. On your education programs, you have a $15.8 million request. Please supply for the record a State breakdown of assistance under this activity, as well, for the same period.

Dr. BERMAN. We will include that information as well.

[The information follows:]

NEH Funds, by State

The attached tables show (1) distribution of NEH funds for state-based programs (as these funds are allocated on a state-by-state basis and (2) the total state distribution of all Endowment funds from each of the five major program areas (including state-based programs) in FY 1973.

Since all Endowment grants, including State-based program grants, are made in response to specific applications from individuals and organizations from all over the nation and since the bulk of NEH grants are awarded in the latter part of the fiscal year, detailed estimates especially for an individual program, on the state funding distribution in FY 1974 and FY 1975 cannot be made. Generally, it can be anticipated that each state's total would increase--as a result of various programs' grants--in FY 1974 and to an even greater extent in FY 1975. Through the State-based Program alone, each state's share would increase--depending on how far it has developed--by up to $100,000 by FY 1975, for an average grant of $275,000.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC PROGRAMS

STATE-BASED PROGRAM

Status Report

State	Committee	Status	Grant
Alabama	Alabama Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Alaska	Alaska Humanities Forum	2nd Year	182,000
Arizona	The Arizona Council on the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Arkansas	---	Preplanning	---
California	---	Preplanning	---

State	Committee	Status	Grant
Colorado	NEH Colorado Committee	1st Year	170,000
Connecticut	Connecticut Humanities Council	1st Year	185,000
Delaware	Delaware Humanities Council	1st Year	167,500
Florida	Florida Citizens' Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	170,000
Georgia	Committee for the Humanities in Georgia	3rd Year	225,000
Hawaii	Hawaii Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	155,000
Idaho	The Association for the Humanities in Idaho	1st Year	170,000
Illinois	Illinois Council for Humanities and Public Issues	Planning	15,000
Indiana	The Indiana Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	250,000
Iowa	The Iowa Board for Public Programs in the Humanities	2nd Year	190,000
Kansas	Kansas Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	170,000
Kentucky	Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc.	1st Year	170,000
Louisiana	Louisiana Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	190,000
Maine	Maine Humanities Council	3rd Year	160,000
Maryland	Maryland Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Massachusetts	---	Preplanning	---
Michigan	Committee for the Humanities in Michigan	Planning	15,000
Minnesota	Minnesota Humanities Commission	3rd Year	200,000
Mississippi	Mississippi Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	275,000
Missouri	The Missouri State Committee for the Humanities	3rd Year	180,000
Montana	Montana Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	275,000
Nebraska	Nebraska Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	170,000
Nevada	Nevada Humanities Committee	2nd Year	160,000
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Council for the Humanities	1st Year	170,000

State	Committee	Status	Grant
New Jersey	The New Jersey Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	230,000
New Mexico	New Mexico Humanities Council	1st Year	170,000
New York	---	Preplanning	---
North Carolina	North Carolina Committee for Continuing Education in the Humanities	2nd Year	275,000
North Dakota	North Dakota Committee for the Humanities and Public Issues	1st Year	170,000
Ohio	The Ohio Committee for Public Programs in the Humanities	2nd Year	250,000
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Humanities Committee	3rd Year	200,000
Oregon	Oregon Committee for the Humanities	3rd Year	225,000
Pennsylvania	The Humanities in Pennsylvania, A Public Committee	1st Year	170,000
Rhode Island	The Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities	1st Year	155,000
South Carolina	South Carolina Committee for the Humanities	2nd Year	175,000
South Dakota	South Dakota Committee on the Humanities	2nd Year	165,000
Tennessee	Tennessee Committee for Relating the Humanities to Public Policy	1st Year	170,000
Texas	Texas Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	1st Year	170,000
Utah	---	Preplanning	---
Vermont	Vermont Council on the Humanities and Public Issues	1st Year	155,000
Virginia	Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Washington	Washington Commission for the Humanities	2nd Year	170,000
West Virginia	West Virginia Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy	Planning	15,000
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Humanities Committee	2nd Year	150,000
Wyoming	Wyoming Council for the Humanities	3rd Year	143,186

FY 1973 Grants by State and Division[1/]

State	Public	Education	Fellowship	Research	Planning	Total
Alabama	$ 5,000	$139,380				$144,380
Alaska	197,000	30,000	$ 26,000	$ 16,800		269,800
Arizona	76,275	20,000	38,188	51,000		185,463
Arkansas			15,250			15,250
California	1,323,274	1,503,218	1,228,238	422,087	313,524	4,790,341
Colorado	178,753	355,218	69,618	20,000	865	624,454
Connecticut	31,200	216,990	303,175	310,513	29,894	891,772
Delaware	227,600		8,750		1,680	238,030
District of Columbia	29,780	172,838	172,416	826,444	362,393	1,563,871
Florida	170,000	208,500	127,110		1,550	507,160
Georgia	190,000	59,951	77,992	4,060		332,003
Hawaii	162,083		38,946	18,692		219,721
Idaho	15,000		15,250			30,250
Illinois	110,000	366,554	416,150	758,244	2,914	1,653,862
Indiana	150,000	229,490	128,174	113,193		620,857

State	Public	Education	Fellowship	Research	Planning	Total
Iowa		471,565	44,500	22,408	1,288	539,761
Kansas	170,000	67,600	83,193	45,874		366,667
Kentucky	170,000	194,894	69,907	25,000		459,801
Louisiana	12,470	19,215	45,985	15,052	5,513	98,235
Maine	169,922	10,100				180,022
Maryland	29,990	174,390	123,750	228,464	37,927	594,521
Massachusetts	466,468	448,637	770,105	434,416	190,761	2,310,387
Michigan	125,591	565,360	370,495	157,289	563	1,219,298
Minnesota	395,200	151,295	113,427	321,422	11,066	992,410
Mississippi	157,500		11,250			168,750
Missouri	211,996	54,298	63,500	56,156	3,000	389,580
Montana	155,800		2,000			157,800
Nebraska	170,000		15,250	29,851	7,733	222,834
Nevada	209,157	30,000	12,000		2,912	254,069
New Hampshire	14,947	30,000	15,250	50,061		110,258
New Jersey	189,625	17,182	233,790	491,930	6,420	938,947
New Mexico	184,748	502,627	11,250	95,320		793,945

State	Public	Education	Fellowship	Research	Planning	Total
New York	$469,415	779,943	819,824	3,107,438	392,064	5,568,684
N. Carolina	307,098	253,345	146,890	230,874		938,207
N. Dakota	185,000	221,139	2,000	29,625		437,764
Ohio	77,534	307,975	203,562	83,839		672,910
Oklahoma	175,033	10,000	15,250	54,557		254,840
Oregon	18,170	43,075	128,198	4,716	30,429	224,588
Pennsylvania	195,000	805,790	296,250	84,316	9,800	1,391,156
Rhode Island	159,937	25,180	95,447	800	5,703	287,067
S. Carolina	156,807	386,167	13,250			556,224
S. Dakota	182,132	10,000	4,000		1,536	197,668
Tennessee	88,152		64,000	116,415	7,901	276,468
Texas	68,317	248,523	125,750	49,110		491,700
Utah		282,207	20,750	6,000		308,957
Vermont	24,545	2,000	12,000		6,319	44,864
Virginia		178,710	103,440	139,915		442,065
Washington	155,280		112,584	36,968	750	305,582

State	Public	Education	Fellowship	Research	Planning	Total
W. Virginia	$ 10,000	144,620	2,000			156,620
Wisconsin	407,000	429,997	157,742	380,829	1,186	1,376,754
Wyoming	143,436					143,436
Puerto Rico			11,250			11,250
Other 2/			8,750	11,563		20,313
National Organization	1,144,817	1,566,764	400,000	847,573	93,500	4,052,654
Regional		17,500				17,500
Total	$9,667,052	$11,752,867	$7,393,846	$9,698,814	$1,529,191	$40,041,770

1/ Includes all grants made from definite program funds, gift and matching funds, and transfers from other agencies.
2/ Grants to U.S. citizens temporarily located abroad.

INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS

Senator BIBLE. On what basis are institutional grants provided?

Dr. BERMAN. They are provided, sir; in response to direct application from colleges and universities. What we try to do is to spread these out over the United States to places where they will do the most good.

These development grants, these big institutional grants, do not customarily go to the Ivy League schools as Senator Stevens was worried about a short time ago. These grants tend to have a broad distribution. We try very hard to get them to the west and the plains and the mountain States and into the south, into colleges that need development, colleges that do not have full and good humanities courses and that need consultancy, experience, training and library work.

MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Senator BIBLE. Very well. What are the matching requirements for your education grants?

Dr. BERMAN. The universities, themselves, are always expected to put up a significant amount of money but we do not call that matching because we do not make them go out and get it from private people.

Senator BIBLE. I did not mean that. If you have an educational grant and the Federal Government puts up how much? The institution puts up how much? Is that 50/50?

Dr. BERMAN. It can be 50/50 and sometimes works out that way. Here is a good model of one of our development grants that extends over a 3-year period: The first year, the Federal Government puts up something like 80 percent. The second year, the Federal Government only puts up something like 60 percent or 50 percent; the third year, 20 percent, and after that they are on their own.

So, it does work out to roughly 50/50 over a 3-year period with the stipulation always being that the university, itself, is going to pick up the tab eventually.

Senator BIBLE. Is that written into the grant?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, sir.

PHASING OUT FEDERAL SUPPORT

Senator BIBLE. At the end of that third or fourth year, they are supposed to pick up the entire amount of the dollars required. If they do not do it, there is nothing you can do about it. The program just dies. Is that right?

Dr. BERMAN. It could. Of course, on the other hand, we just do not have the police force to keep after them. We have to use moral persuasion.

Excuse me, just a moment. The deputy chairman has the knowledge of particular instances here.

Mr. KINGSTON. I think, Senator, that in all institutional grants which run for periods of 3 or 5 years, by the device which the chairman has just outlined of reducing the Federal commitment while the institution's own commitment increases, we are able to monitor the grant. Thus, in the second year, for example, the institution will not be carrying out the funded program if it is not contributing, let us say, 50 per-

cent of its funds to it. In the third year, the program will not be being carried out unless the institution is providing up to two-thirds of its funds.

Senator BIBLE. That is provided in your grant papers?

Mr. KINGSTON. Provided in the grant conditions. Therefore, the grant which the institution was not complementing would have been terminated at the end of the first or during the second year.

Senator BIBLE. If they did not come up with the percentages required. All right.

Mr. KINGSTON. It follows, then, I think, Senator, that the program having thus been sustained over 3 or 5 years, the institution has changed its own budget categories to sustain that program in the future.

Senator BIBLE. If they do not then you just drop the program. That is what you are saying.

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes, sir.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

Senator BIBLE. All right. The $9.8 milion requested for fellowships is a 34-percent increase over 1974. If you have not already done so, provide for the record a State breakdown of the distribution of this assistance for 1973.

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, sir. We will also include that in the previous tables.

HUMANITIES INSTITUTE

Senator BIBLE. Tell us about the Humanities Institute program. Why wasn't this program favored with an increase?

Dr. BERMAN. Senator, the Humanities Institute is still in the experimental stage with the first grant just being made this spring. We plan to proceed deliberately and cautiously in this program, and until we get some feedback from the first institute grants, an expansion above the present funding level would not be justified. I should state, however, that we have great hopes for this program as its purpose is to foster interdisciplinary study and training for university and college teachers and a limited number of graduate students. The institutes will provide opportunities for sustained consideration of a topic or theme spanning two or more disciplines and will provide a basis for scholars subsequently to establish and strengthen interdisciplinary studies in their own institutions.

Senator BIBLE. How many institutional and individual fellowships will you request to be financed?

Dr. BERMAN. We should make about 650 awards out of 3,800 applications. That is a reasonably close estimate.

Senator BIBLE. How does that compare with the preceding year? Is that up substantially?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, it is up from about 600 awards and 3,500 applications in fiscal year 1974.

Senator BIBLE. That would go to how many individuals?

Dr. BERMAN. The awards should affect 1,500 individuals.

Senator BIBLE. Fifteen hundred individuals. What would be the average allotments that individuals receive?

Dr. BERMAN. It will vary, sir, with the division's programs. The lowest annual amount that we give for an academic year is $11,250 which, in these times of inflation, is a small amount. The highest that we give for an academic year right now is about $17,000. There are, however, smaller grants that are given for one or two months which are called summer stipends and we give individuals $2,000. When our fellowship stipends are broken down, we can give them by the month and they will go no higher than $1,500 per month and usually much lower than that.

Senator BIBLE. Those are scholarships, fellowships or loans? Is there any repayment of that?

Dr. BERMAN. There is no repayment, Senator. They are not used for a degree. They are outright post-doctoral fellowships from the endowment to the individual.

Senator BIBLE. An outright fellowship grant.

Dr. BERMAN. Exactly.

FELLOWSHIPS IN LAW AND MEDICINE

Senator BIBLE. How does it work in the fields of law and medicine; the average amount? Is that higher than the other figures or not? I think you said your highest was what, $17,000?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, that is the senior fellowship in the humanities which is our highest and, I suppose, our most prestigious award. I will check for just a moment on medicine and law.

As a matter of fact, Senator, they do not exceed our customary grant; although they will vary some, they will not go above the maximum I mentioned a moment ago.

Senator BIBLE. That maximum amount is what, again?

Dr. BERMAN. Seventeen thousand dollars a year.

Senator BIBLE. And that is the highest that you make in any of the categories?

Dr. BERMAN. Yes, it is. We hope to raise it slightly in order to meet the inflationary demands of the economy but that is the highest right now.

We have a table which provides information for each fellowship program which I would be happy to place in the record.

[The table follows:]

FY 1973 - 1975 Fellowships Statistics

Program	1973 (actual) Appl.	Awards	Total (thousand)	1974 (estimated) Appl.	Awards	Total (thousand)	1975 (requested) Appl.	Awards	Total (thousand)	Individual Stipend Rate Monthly	Total
Younger Humanists	1,174	216	$2,291	1,400	130	$1,430	--	2/	2/	$1,250	11,250
Senior	603	102	1,645	730	101	1,700	--	3/	3/	1,500	17,000
Jr. College Faculty	182	58	600	230	58	660	--	2/	2/	1,250	11,250
Summer Stipends	868	212	424	870	250	500	900	200	$400	1,000	2,000
Professions	7 (84)*	3 (36)*	781	8 (99)*	8 (99)*	1,150	17 (255)	17 (255)*	1,500	1,500 4/	13,500 4/
Summer Seminars for College Teachers	114 (1,368)*	21 (252)*	819	160 (1,920)*	34 (408)*	1,280	300 (3,600)	60 (720)*	2,400	1,125	2,250
Special or Selected Fields	147	38	432	190	47	550	--	2/	2/	1,110	10,000
Independent Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	160	2,400	1,500	13,500
College Faculty Fellowships	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	180	2,600	1,250	11,250
Res. Fel. for Advanced Study	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	50	500	5/	5/
Total Applications/Awards	3,095	650	6,992	3,588	628	7,270	3,817	667	9,800	N/A	N/A
Total Individuals Affected.	(4,426)*	(914)*		(5,439)*	(1,093)*		(7,355)	(1,565)*			

1/ These figures reflect the number of awards made by the end of the fiscal year.
2/ FY 1975 Fellowships to be funded under the College Faculty Program.
3/ FY 1975 Fellowships to be funded under the Independent Study Program.
4/ Academic year award.
5/ Stipends will vary, often providing only partial support, averaging $10,000 per fellow.
* Total individuals covered by institutional applications/awards.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Why do you increase your research grants by 72 percent?

Dr. BERMAN. A great deal of the bicentennial effort, Senator, is going to be concentrated in the division of research grants for one thing. The project of State and local histories that I mentioned is funded by this division and quite massive. We are investigating a similar series to be prepared on the works of the notable American philosophers.

As you know, we have already run a very extensive program at the Center for the Editors of American Authors which, for the first time, has given us standard editions of Hawthorne, Melville, and Mark Twain which will be also available, of course, in the cheapest reliable form of paperback to the consumer.

In addition to this, there are some other expenses that come up with the bicentennial. It is only natural for the scholarly world to try to mark the 200th anniversary with large and important conferences so there is a separate item here for international bicentennial conferences.

Since so much of American history is connected with the history of the rest of the world, we feel that we have some responsibility for funding the Congresses of foreign scholars coming to the United States so that everyone can become familiar with the latest and best in scholarly thought. Another item of notable interest, Senator, is the increased emphasis on preparing the works of our great American forefathers; editing the papers of George Washington, John Jay, Robert Morris, Daniel Webster, Booker T. Washington. A tremendous number of these books are being edited and are coming off the presses thanks to NEH and, of course, to the Congress behind it.

In the area of bicentennial items we have also started new endeavors like the second Courses by Newspaper which will be publishing bicentennial lectures weekly. The current series, "America and the Future of Man" is being carried in the surprisingly large number of 263 newspapers across the country. These activities do make for added expenses, but they are directly related to bringing out the work of the American Founding Fathers and educational courses in American studies funded in our research and other programs.

Senator BIBLE. Does this mean that, when the bicentennial has come and gone, you will drop out x percentage of your request from the Congress?

Dr. BERMAN. I think some of our current bicentennial activities will be completed, Senator. Obviously, when the Washington papers are edited, that is done. It is a finished product; but some of our projects ought to go on. For example, Courses by Newspaper is such a good idea and can do so much educational good for virtually nothing in this country, literally for pennies, to a subscriber. We feel that it ought to be kept on and there is certainly a good deal of modern American history that ought to be discussed and taught and given credit for in this project.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying is that you are in a continuing operation, just as long as you have history in the making in the United States, I suppose.

Dr. BERMAN. That is my own interpretation, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. I thought so.

Your justification states that research grants often include matching provisions. On what portion do you require matching?

Dr. BERMAN. This will vary tremendously, Senator.

I would like to put our best foot forward and mention the most famous one we have to date. For a little over $2 million, the endowment will have been able to raise by the end of the year somewhat over $6 million for the New York public library so that there, two-thirds or a very large figure, $4 million, was raised through matching.

In different projects, there will be different amounts. I suppose we could ask for as little as a thousand dollars. I know we have done so, but also all the way up to this NYPL grant——

Senator BIBLE. And the total of your research grants? You have made whatever figure it is in total research grants. Of that figure, what was the percentage that was matched?

Dr. BERMAN. I will have to wait for a moment.

Senator BIBLE. That can be supplied for the record. You may want to check into it because I do not know whether you have that at your fingertips.

Dr. BERMAN. I think we could have an instant response from Mr. Emerson, who is here.

Senator BIBLE. If he has an instant response, we will have an instant response.

Dr. BERMAN. This is William Emerson, director of our division of research grants.

Mr. EMERSON. Senator, we make an average of about 250 research grants each year; many of them continuation grants. About one-third of those involve matching. Additionally——

Senator BIBLE. Hold it right there. About one-third of them involve matching. In what amount?

Mr. EMERSON. At 50–50, sir.

Senator BIBLE. One-third of the research grants are matched 50–50.

Mr. EMERSON. Yes, sir. So that it would be one-sixth in terms of total funds but the average size of these matching grants is much greater than the other grants so I would say that nearly one-half of my business involves matching funds.

Senator BIBLE. So, if you had a total of $10 million in research grants, then your statement would be that it would probably, in total, be matched equally.

Mr. EMERSON. About right. May I make another point, Senator? All of those grants, whether matching or not, require cost sharing; that is to say, the recipient organization has to put up a minimum of 10 percent of the total cost. In most cases, they put up more and we encourage them to do so.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Fine. I am satisfied with the point.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Now, on your planning and development work, you are requesting $4.3 million. Aside from the youth grant program, what does this buy for you?

Dr. BERMAN. This is a very important "new idea" division of the endowment, sir. Of course, the best thing that it does is to prepare our budget and to help me before hearings but, otherwise, it has developed the courses by newspaper project that I have just described.

Senator BIBLE. Correct.

Dr. BERMAN. There are other important things. I think I ought to mention one of them; for example, our program of science, technology, and human values. I began by indicating at least my own belief that the country needed values and ethics. If that was true in a general sense, it is certainly highly specifically and demonstrably true that we need it in the medical profession in what is called human engineering. There have been so many worries and anxieties in this country about artificial genetics, about bioethics, about medical ethics that the endowment has begun a very large program of uniting the sciences with history, philosophy, and social sciences to see if we can keep up with these technological advances; some of which are most uncomfortable to consider.

YOUTHGRANT PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. Tell me about your Youthgrant program.

Dr. BERMAN. Sir, the Youthgrant program was begun because it is very difficult, in an endowment like ours which concentrates so hard on high quality and deals with the leading professionals in every discipline that we are responsible for; so hard for younger people to qualify for grant moneys that their chances of competing for these moneys was almost nil.

We have tried, then, not only in Youthgrants, but in several other aspects of the endowment, to make it possible for people of high ability to compete only against each other. The Youthgrant people are generally those who may not even have college degrees. Some of them, as a matter of fact, are talented high school students whom, I suppose, might be the equivalent of a 16-year-old Westinghouse scholar. In any event, just like the older competition, they do research, they submit a project. This can range anywhere from writing a history in a forgotten archive, to doing oral history with a tape recorder, to writing a biography, and to having work done that has archeological or historical effect.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. Tell me this: How many awards does that finance? You have a figure of $650,000 for that. How many awards would that be, approximately?

Dr. BERMAN. That would be 60 awards, sir; plus the new bicentennial youth debate involving thousands of young people in a national program of historical research and discussions.

If I may, there is a rather nice example of one of our youth grants. We gave one to a young gentleman just out of college. He went up to the New York Public Library. Working there for 6 months, he found 42 boxes of documents relating back to Tammany Hall politics around the turn of the century. From this he was able to complete the research for what will be a very good book when he finishes it.

Senator BIBLE. I would think it should be. I would like to read that one myself. Senator Stevens?

SCIENCE AND ETHICS

Senator STEVENS. Last year when you appeared, you mentioned that you were establishing a new program concerning science and ethics. Can you tell us exactly what the endowment has done in that area

during the past year and detail the expenditures that were made in that area?

Dr. BERMAN. I would be happy to, Senator, since this is one of the most important areas of endowment work. Last spring the endowment established the program of Science, Technology, and Human Values; and jointly with the National Science Foundation we have been soliciting research and educational proposals on the ethical and social implications of new developments in science, and biomedicine especially.

The program is coordinated by our Office of Planning, with all of the agency's divisions participating, and is advised by a distinguished group of scholars and public figures. Through these combined efforts we were able recently to announce support totalling $1.2 million for nine major projects for scholarly work, interdisciplinary teaching, and public programs. These projects when added to others supported in the last 3 years account for over $5 million in grants for activities directed at illuminating questions of increasing concern to the average citizen such as genetic engineering, human experimentation, and organ transplants. In response to your request, I would like to place in the record a news release highlighting our recent expenditures for these purposes.

[The information follows:]

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES ANNOUNCES GRANTS OF $1.2 MILLION IN ITS CONTINUING PROGRAM ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN VALUES

Grants support basic research, public programs and curriculum development.

Washington, D.C. -- The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has announced nine grants totaling $1.2 million for projects dealing with the ethical and value implications of science and technology. The awards, made to individuals, universities, and non-academic institutions, will support in-depth research, interdisciplinary teaching, and a television series. Seven of the grants are for new projects; two represent renewals to continue programs begun last year. Announcement of the grants was made by Dr. Ronald S. Berman, Chairman of the Endowment.

Almost from its inception, NEH has encouraged projects which relate insights from the humanistic disciplines -- such as philosophy, comparative religion, jurisprudence, and ethics -- to ethical dilemmas posed by rapid advances in medicine and other scientific and technological fields. On-going projects already supported by the Endowment deal with the impact of organ transplants, the boundaries of medical experimentation on humans, and the sensitization of engineers to human values affected by their work.

In February 1973 the Endowment created its special problem-oriented Program in Science, Technology and Human Values. Announced jointly with the National Science Foundation, the program involves all the Endowment's divisions. It invites proposals on the ethical and value implications of advances in science and technology.

The most recent group of awards was made through the NEH Office of Planning and Analysis, and through the Endowment's four divisions, which fund educational programs, individual fellowships, public programs, and basic research.

The Institute of Society, Ethics and Life Sciences of Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, received a two-year award of $290,000 to develop its program on ethics and life sciences. A previous Endowment grant to the Institute, $150,000 for the period March 1971 through August

1973, was devoted to development of basic Institute programs. Under the terms of the new award, $155,000 is provided outright to the Institute for the first 18 months of its project on ethics and life sciences; for the last 12 months of the project the Endowment has offered to match, on a one for one basis up to $135,000, donations made to it on behalf of the Institute.

Researchers at the Institute will survey the present state of the field of ethics and the life sciences, and identify directions for future research. In addition, the Endowment grant will support four residential fellowships at the Institute for the academic year 1974-75. The fellowships are meant to prepare persons with advanced training in the humanities, medical and biological sciences, or law, for future productive research on ethical problems arising out of advances in medicine and biology. The fellows will also contribute to on-going research of the Institute.

Educational television station WGBH in Boston received a $265,000 outright grant to produce four half-hour shows entitled "Death and Life," which will explore the medical aspects of dying in the context of broad human values. The series will focus on the psychological, spiritual and medical needs of the patient, drawing upon philosophical and literary as well as medical materials.

Another way of approaching medical issues will be tested at the University of Florida. With a $30,000 grant from NEH, the medical school there will develop an experimental program of seminars to apply the literature, concepts and methods of the humanities to events and issues of health care. Students in the seminars will be asked to compare literary descriptions of life and death with the reality of these events in an actual clinical setting.

An interfaculty program at the Harvard University School of Public Health is developing a case-study approach to research and teaching in medical ethics. Researchers are collecting and analyzing case studies involving critical medical issues, and using these as bases for undergraduate and graduate courses. The program also makes provision for six residential fellowships to further the

professional development of scholars in this area. The Endowment's $133,000 gifts-and-matching grant includes $66,500 from NEH and an equal amount from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation. This is the second Endowment grant to the Harvard program; the first, made in fiscal 1973, totaled $130,000 ($65,000 from NEH and $65,000 from the Kennedy Foundation).

The Endowment is equally concerned with the impact of advances in non-medical fields. A three-year outright grant of $180,000 to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Massachusetts will enable the Institute to develop its teaching in the humanities. A series of courses is being designed to encourage in students societal awareness as well as professional competence by integrating the humanities into the Institute's traditional engineering and science curriculm.

At Cornell University, a new program will examine the extent and the manner in which the distinctive approaches and methods of the humanities may be applied to issues arising from scientific and technological developments. Within the existing Cornell program on Science, Technology and Society, a new humanities unit will be established. The unit will sponsor visits from eminent scholars in the field, interdisciplinary colloquia, and some experimental teaching to test concepts arising from science/humanities research. A number of publications will result. The Endowment award was made on a gifts-and-matching basis: $150,000 has been awarded outright, and the Endowment will also match contributions, dollar for dollar, up to an additional $125,000 for a potential total of $275,000.

Dr. Edward Manier of the Philosophy Department of the University of Notre Dame (Indiana) has received a second grant of $15,000 from the Endowment, to continue his research on the terms "chance" and "design" in the works of the British naturalist Charles Darwin and his successors. The changing meanings of these terms in philosophy and theology have bearing on definitions of ethics. Dr. Manier began his work on Darwin with an Endowment award of $9,000 in fiscal year 1973.

The Endowment has offered $29,000 to support a project at California State University at San Francisco to initiate a series of courses examining the work of Newton, Darwin and Einstein. Contributions of these major figures to both the sciences and the humanities will be examined in the courses.

The Monmouth Museum of New Jersey has been offered an Endowment grant of $20,000 to support planning for a three-part exhibit, "Man and his Shelter," to be located in shopping areas in different parts of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Using audio-visual materials, models and collected objects, the exhibit will interpret the evolution of shelter concepts from the cave period to the present.

Other science/value projects which continue to receive Endowment support include an encyclopedia of bioethics which is under preparation at the Kennedy Center for Bioethics at Georgetown University. (Bioethics is the study of ethical problems arising within the various life sciences.) Publication of the encyclopedia, expected for 1975, will fill a long-standing need for a basic and comprehensive work that brings together in one place articles by scientists, theologians, philosophers, legal scholars and other humanists on the most pressing issues in bioethics. The encyclopedia is supported by an Endowment gifts-and-matching grant of $180,000, and by contributions on behalf of the project of $150,000 from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, and $30,000 from the Raskob Foundation (total $360,000).

A program with the goal of sensitizing the future engineer to the impact of his professional decisions is under way at the University of Wisconsin/Milwaukee. Funded by the Endowment in fiscal 1973 with a $400,000 outright grant, and an additional gifts-and-matching offer of $225,000 (potential total $625,000), the Wisconsin program will consist of a five-year sequence of seminars to expose engineering students to humanistic approaches to value decisions.

The Endowment is also helping to underwrite the costs of preparing a major interpretive exhibit, "Man and his Environment," at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. The major goal

of the exhibit is to convey an understanding of the way man's natural environment functions, the nature of man's relationship to that environment, and the constraints which should be placed upon man's actions if he wishes to preserve the earth's life support system. The Endowment made a gifts-and-matching grant of $100,000, and matching funds on behalf of the museum were provided by the Charles E. Merrill Trust ($50,000) the Field Foundation of Illinois Inc. ($50,000) for a total of $200,000.

Endowment funding for science/values projects has grown rapidly since the first grants in this area were made in fiscal year 1969. Science/values projects totaled $1,366,000 in fiscal 1973, and $1,238,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 1974. The total of all science/values awards made since 1969 is $4,577,381.00.

BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

Senator STEVENS. Do you plan to utilize funds for participation in bicentennial activities next year? How much do you plan to spend on these activities?

Dr. BERMAN. Bicentennial activities—that is, a serious examination of the Nation's history and the implication of that history for our future—have played and will continue to play a major role in endowment programs. Currently these activities—which include films, television programs, museum exhibitions, education projects, and scholarly research—account for about $10 million or about one-fourth of our expenditures. Next fiscal year we estimate about one-third of our requested funds will go for these purposes. I would like to place in the record a listing of the major bicentennial activities we are planning to undertake.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 1975[1]

1. *State-based Humanities Programs.* Operational programs, administered by State Committees on the Humanities, supporting in all 55 states and territories local Bicentennial projects directly involving millions of citizens in discussions with humanists about important public policy issues of concern to their state. (Funding: FY 1974 $4 million; FY 1975 $15 million.)

2. *American Film Review.* Production of films and film series on the American heritage for television broadcast, including "The Adams Series" (a 12-hour program sequence covering 200 years of American history beginning with John Adams), biographical series on George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and a joint U.S.-British series on the Revolution and its effects. (Funding: FY 1974 $1.7 million; FY 1975 $3.2 million.)

3. *America's Authors on Films.* Dramatizations of great works of American literature—short stories, plays, and writings by such writers as Mark Twain, Willa Cather, Ernest Hemingway and Eugene O'Neill—which illuminate the American character and experience. (Funding: FY 1974 $300,000; FY 1975 $800,000.)

4. *Perspectives on America.* Design and preparation of up to six major interpretive museum exhibits which will travel to various areas of the country and which will illustrate the nation's origins, growth, and evolution. (Funding: FY 1974 $475,000; FY 1975 $1.7 million.)

5. *Skills for the Bicentennial.* Training workshops for staffs of museums and historical societies in all 50 states relating to the design, presentation, and coordination of Bicentennial interpretive exhibits. (Funding: FY 1974 $25,000; FY 1975 $50,000.)

6. *National Humanities Series.* Humanities programs on Bicentennial themes developed by the NEH Program Development Centers involving live presentations and audience participation for the nation's smaller communities. (Funding: FY 1974 $200,000; FY 1975 $1.5 million.)

7. *Great Issues in the American Experience.* Community discussion programs—organized around great historical documents and events in our past which have continuing relevance to contemporary America—developed and conducted for broad-scale participation by citizens in major metropolitan areas. (Funding: FY 1974 $500,000; FY 1975 $1 million.)

8. *College Courses for the Bicentennial.* New humanities programs for colleges and universities examining the American Revolution, the subsequent development of the nation, and America's place in the world. (Funding: FY 1974 $360,000; FY 1975 $750,000.)

9. *History in the High Schools.* Preparation of improved and up-to-date curriculum materials in American history and development of interdisciplinary American studies courses for the high school classroom. (Funding: FY 1974 $250,000, FY 1975 $750,000.)

[1] Projects approved by the Domestic Council Cabinet-Level Bicentennial Committee.

10. *Scholarship for the Bicentennial.* Original research on the background and events of the Revolutionary period, the development of American institutions, history and culture of ethnic minorities and regional groups, and America's relations with other countries. (Funding: FY 1974 $850,000; FY 1975 $2,500,000.)

11. *Letters and Papers of Great Americans.* Editing of the papers of American statesmen—including George Washington, John Jay, Robert Morris, John Marshall, Daniel Webster, and Booker T. Washington—and preparation of definitive and complete editions of the works of major nineteenth-century American writers such as Hawthorne, Thoreau, Melville, and Whitman. (Funding: FY 1974 $900,000; FY 1975 $2 million.)

12. *International Bicentennial Conferences.* Congresses and conferences of international scholarly organizations bringing the leading figures in the humanities from around the world to the United States in recognition of the Bicentennial. (Funding: FY 1974 $200,000; FY 1975 $1 million.)

13. *Bicentennial Histories for the States.* A series of guidebooks to each State, the District of Columbia and the territories, providing the general public with interpretive essays relating the history of each State to that of the nation. (Funding: FY 1974 $300,000; FY 1975 $750,000.)

14. *Bicentennial Course by Newspaper.* Development of a college-level course, using newspaper articles and aimed at the general public on the historical and philosophical background of issues which have shaped American civilization. (Funding: FY 1974 or FY 1975 $300,000.)

15. *Good Reading for the Bicentennial.* Preparation of annotated reading lists of humanistic works which deal with the Revolution and the creation of the Union and which are suitable for the general public. (Staff planning to be supported from administrative funds in FY 1975–75; no program funds expected to be used until FY 1976.)

16. *National Bicentennial Youth Debate.* Organization of a program involving thousands of high-school and college students in every state in research on American history and discussion on selected issues concerning the coure of American society. (Funding: FY 1974 $150,000; FY 1975 $250,000.)

Total Bicentennial project funding (from definite, gifts, and matching funds combined), FY 1974: $10,210,000; FY 1975: $31,550,000.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Senator STEVENS. In your budget request you refer to introducing the humanities into the field of professional education. What do you mean by this? Could you detail some grants you made for this purpose?

Dr. BERMAN. I discussed briefly in response to Senator Bible's questions the operations of our new Fellowships for the Professions, and I would like to take the opportunity to provide more details on that program and other similar activities we are now supporting. First, I might say that we find increasingly that both educators and practitioners in many professional fields are concerned about the narrow specialization and concentration on technique—to the exclusion of social and ethical concerns—in the professional schools which turn out our doctors, lawyers, and engineers. As the decisions made by these people have enormous public consequences, the endowment has given increased priority to integrating the humanities into the education these persons receive.

I would like to give you two specific examples of grants made in the past year:

1. The University of Florida, Gainesville, has received $31,191 to develop an experimental program relating humanities studies to the premedical curriculum through a sequence of two seminars, the first entitled "Literary Definitions of Life and Death," the second entitled "Humanistic Perspectives in Health Care." Advanced pre-medical students will participate in these seminars conducted by faculty rep-

resenting seven departments of the College of Arts and Sciences and faculty from the medical school. Meetings are held in the classroom and in clinical settings when appropriate. The school hopes to develop a model for similar endeavors throughout the country.

2. A program with the goal of sensitizing the future engineer to the impact of his or her professional decisions is underway at the University of Wisconsin/Milwaukee. Funded by the endowment in fiscal 1973 with a $500,000 outright grant (with an additional gifts-and-matching offer of $225,000—potential total $625,000), the Wisconsin program will consist of a 5-year sequence of seminars which will, beginning with the freshman year and continuing throughout their college work, expose engineering students to humanistic approaches, to value decisions, and to cultural and social responsibilities as a feature of professional life.

Finally, I think you would be interested in the individuals participating in the professions fellowships, for the list is headed by a newspaperman from Alaska.

Senator STEVENS. I will be interested in having that. Thank you.

IMPACT OF FILM-TV GRANTS

Senator STEVENS. I notice that your grants for film and television programs are among the largest you make. What kind of coverage and impact do you get with these?

Dr. BERMAN. I am always glad to be able to discuss these grants, Senator, for while they appear to be large, the cost in terms of people actually reached is amazingly low as can be seen in these figures:

1. *The Humanities Film Forum* had an average of 2.6 million viewers of its 12 programs. At a total cost of slightly over $600,000, this meant a cost of 2 cents per viewer per program; and with the reruns the cost would be even lower for this series of superb films illuminating the history and culture of our own and other societies.

2. The *War and Peace* series was brought into millions of homes by a grant of $275,000 from NEH and an equal gift by Mobil Oil. We don't have final viewing figures, but we can anticipate that the series had a similar (or lower) cost per viewer as Humanities Film Forum—and for a total cost to the public treasury of about what a 1-minute commercial ($200,000–$300,000) costs during prime time television.

3. Since not all communities have public television, NEH attempts to set up, where it can, free distribution of film programs to small colleges for showing to their students and the people in their area. Thus the complete BBC series of *Civilisation* and *Pioneers of Modern Painting* have been circulated to over 1,000 small institutions for viewing by close to 1 million Americans who live outside of major urban areas and who would otherwise not have an opportunity to see them.

Senator BIBLE. Now, on your administration, who is going to testify as to administration? Are you going to testify?

Dr. BERMAN. Our administrative staff is right here. Mr. Paul Berman——

Senator BIBLE. I know. You have always confused me. Berman to Berman.

I want to compliment you, Dr. Berman. You have made a fine presentation and I suppose it just happened that you gave us your press releases from Alaska, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota,

Oklahoma, Oregon, and West Virginia—I suppose that was just by chance, was it not?

Dr. BERMAN. That was not calculated.

Senator BIBLE. I think I recognize the States from which all of my fellow members on the subcommittee come. I thought it was just by chance you happened to pick those out.

Dr. BERMAN. I wouldn't want to contradict you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right. You have made a fine presentation. Thank you very much.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Now for Mr. Paul Berman on administrative expenses. Your administration costs this year appear to be about a million dollars more than last year. Is that right?

Mr. BERMAN. No, sir. Our request this year is $4.5 million more than last year, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. It is $4.5 million more?

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I misread my question. It cost you about a million dollars more to administer arts than it does to administer the humanities. Is that right?

Mr. BERMAN. I believe that is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why would that be, if that is correct?

DIFFERENCE IN ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mr. BERMAN. Principally, sir; it might be because of the different disciplines; that they are organized considerably different, the arts than the humanities. They do many things that the humanities are not required to do and they have, for example, 13 operating divisions where the humanities endowment has only 6 and therefore requires more higher grade personnel than you will find in the humanities endowment.

TRAVEL

Senator BIBLE. I notice your request for travel for the arts is up and the request for the humanities is down.

I suppose that just proves that the arts travel more than the humanities. Why?

Mr. KINGSTON. I am afraid it does not say simply that. Our administrative budget has, in one sense, been quite adequate to the administration of the endowment insofar as that the two endowments both use a great number of panelists and consultants.

Although perhaps administrative funds, technically, they can be paid for out of the percentage of our program development and evaluation and, all through the years, they have consistently been supported through those funds. In preparing this year's budget, both endowments looked very realistically at the actual costs for running the Endowment in the coming year and we have already calculated, in addition to the funds requested here in the administrative project, the estimated program development evaluation funds which will be used.

In the case of the humanities endowment, for example, those funds will go into the category of positions other than permanent and the

travel category so that, in fact, next year we will be spending at least a million dollars more in those two categories that are listed specically under administrative funds.

The arts endowment, on the other hand, has wound those PD and E funds into different categories. Their figure is deceptive there when it is just a reduction and the travel request for the humanities——

Senator BIBLE. It really does not show that, then. That is what you are saying.

Mr. KINGSTON. The figures always show retrospectively but not in the same way for the forthcoming year.

PRINTING AND OTHER SERVICES INCREASES

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Why do you have such large increases in printing and other services in the arts endowment object classification? It appears there is quite a substantial increase over the preceding year.

Mr. BERMAN. If I am looking at the same year, they had a $58,000 increase. Is that what you are speaking to, Senator; $50,400?

Senator BIBLE. Let just check. The staff suggested this question. Let me just see what the two comparative figures are.

I might ask the same question with the humanities but let me give you the comparable figures.

The arts, for printing, goes from $50,000 up to $101,000 which is up.

Mr. BERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Explain that.

Mr. REGER. Lawrence Reger, Director of Planning and Management for the arts endowment.

Principally, we will be using administrative funds for some of the panel books that are out of the new program stage. They are established program and we feel that, instead of using program development evaluation funds, that we should use administrative funds. They are ongoing programs, no longer in the development stage.

Second, we find that, in order to get guidelines to all of the people who are writing in, we simply have to increase the number of guidelines that we print, very substantially.

STAFF

Senator BIBLE. How much of an increase in staff does that represent, totally, within your department? What total increase do you have for your staff?

Mr. BERMAN. In the endowment or the foundation, sir?

Senator BIBLE. In each one of them.

Mr. BERMAN. A total increase in the foundation of 107 people. In the arts endowment, it would be 35. In the humanities endowment, it would be 36. And in the shared staff, it would also be 36.

Senator BIBLE. How about the increase that you show in services? Could you justify that for the arts? What does that mean?

Mr. REGER. Basically, the increase in other services would be for developing an automatic data processing system for the arts endowment. We simply have to get into some kind of automatic date processing. We are spending an incredible amount of time in entering and controlling figures.

Senator BIBLE. This goes for the automatic processing machinery you get to go with it.

Mr. REGER. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is the same thing true with humanities?

Mr. REGER. No, sir.

Mr. BERMAN. There is a very substantial increase, Senator, in alteration costs. As a matter of fact, a $200,000 increase will be required in altering some of our spaces. As you know,——

Senator BIBLE. In doing what?

Mr. BERMAN. Altering our physical spaces.

Senator BIBLE. What does that mean? You mean put more rooms, more partitions, or what?

Mr. BERMAN. Change the arrangement of the partitions or decrease the size of rooms by putting in additional partitions.

Senator BIBLE. I see. All right. Is that true of the humanities, as well?

Mr. BERMAN. That is true of the whole foundation.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Why do you have such a large increase for shared staff?

Mr. BERMAN. In personnel or dollars, sir?

Senator BIBLE. I think it is both. I am not sure.

Mr. BERMAN. What category are you speaking of, sir?

Senator BIBLE. I think it is in both the arts and humanities. Your shared staff.

Mr. BERMAN. Do you mean the total personnel or dollars or both?

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you give me both. What is the total personnel?

Mr. BERMAN. The total personnel increase would be 36.

Senator BIBLE. All right, and the dollar increase would be how much?

Mr. BERMAN. The dollar increase would be $1,545,000.

Senator BIBLE. Run that by me again.

Mr. BERMAN. The increase would be $1,545,000.

Senator BIBLE. Why? That seems like a very large amount.

RENTAL COSTS

Mr. BERMAN. A substantial amount of that, sir, is rent.

As you, I am sure, are aware, Public Law 92-313 now requires each agency in the United States——

Senator BIBLE. I am aware of that; for carrying your own load for the square foot rental. The preceding year you did not?

Mr. BERMAN. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much does that amount to?

Mr. BERMAN. It is $667,000. The remainder of the increase is in personnel costs. The majority of it is in personnel costs.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any comparison—I do not know whether you do or do not—for your commercially leased space? How does that square foot rental compare as billed by GSA in 1975 compared with the rate that was paid in 1974?

Mr. BERMAN. It is increased by about 75 cents per square foot, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What does that total out?

Mr. BERMAN. As I say, we will occupy about 108,000 square feet. Last year, we only paid for space which we occupied in that year, as has been true in the past. In 1975, we have to pay for every foot of space we occupy, so the difference in rental costs is going to be more than $500,000.

Senator BIBLE. It really is not a fair measurement, is it, because there is a difference in billing? The GSA was responsible for the rental in the earlier years.

Mr. BERMAN. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I have several questions here that have been submitted by Senators McGee and Hruska. I will give them to you and ask you to answer them for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

QUESTIONS BY SENATOR MCGEE

HUMANITIES ADJUDICATION CRITERIA

Question. What are the adjudication criteria for applications to the National Endowment? How many applications are accepted; how many are rejected in the Humanities?

Answer. Any American citizen or American institution may apply to the Endowment for support on behalf of a work in the humanities. Because of limited funds, however, the National Council on the Humanities has recommended, and the Endowment has established, broad program areas which encourage proposals for work in priority subjects or activities and which permit applications to be competitively judged in order to assure that all work supported by public funds is of the highest quality and greatest importance.

Each program has developed detailed guidelines to aid potential applicants and award criteria to guide the individual experts who aid the Endowment in reviewing and rating applications, and recommending which should be given priority for funding.

The general review process through which applications go can be summarized as follows: Each application is first examined by the Endowment staff to assure its basic eligibility. (It should be noted here that the staff has no authority to approve or disapprove applications but rather attempts to aid applicants in questions regarding eligibility, priorities, and review criteria.) Following staff review, the applications are frequently sent to outside specialists in the appropriate field for review and then to a panel composed of experts in their fields, or are sent directly to such a panel. The panelists evaluate the applications on a comparative basis and their recommendations are forwarded to the National Council on the Humanities. The Council, consisting of 26 distinguished private citizens appointed by the President to give advice and guidance to the Endowment, makes the final recommendations to the Chairman as to which applications should be funded.

This past fiscal year, 1973, the Endowment received 5,237 applications requesting $167,352,930 and was able to fund 1,256 such awards for a total of $40,469,532.

RATIO OF PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Question. What are your administrative costs per dollar spent?

Answer. Our administrative costs come to 4.9 cents per program dollar spent. Nonetheless—as Mr. Paul Berman and Mr. Kingston will explain when they address our administrative request—the actual costs of administering the agency are significantly higher, indeed almost double. Of their nature, the two Endowments must use a large number of consultants and panelists, provide for travel to the sites of grants, and publish guidelines and information on the Arts and the Humanities. Most of these expenses are recurring and routine, and appear as "object classes" in the budget summary of the preceding year's administrative expenditures. We have been able to cover these costs only by drawing upon that 3 percent of program funds that the legislation allows for "program development and evaluation."

My own understanding is that this "PD&E" percentage is intended for rather more specialized or "occasional" development and evaluation activities. Yet this year, once again, we know that our administrative request will have to be supplemented, in appropriate object classes, by our P.D. & E. funds. Indeed, were our administrative request reduced any lower, not even a supplement from P.D. & E. funds would be adequate to running the agency. For our true administrative costs are nearer to eight percent of program funds.

ADEQUACY OF HUMANITIES REQUEST

Question. Do you believe that the $82 million budget request for the Humanities is an adequate figure? If not, what could you profitably spend in fiscal year 1975?

Answer. Senator, in responding to this question, I would like to point out that our request of $82 million is lower than the $100 million authorized for FY 1975, and, indeed, much lower than the $125 million level set in the NFAH reauthorization bill which passed the Senate last year with a large majority in each party. In preparing its report, which resulted in an extension of NEH operating authority and higher authorized appropriation levels, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare requested that the Chairman provide information on needs in, and feasible Federal support for, the broad range of humanistic work the Endowment has responsibility for.

But I should state here that the current request level was, of course, determined by the Administration in consideration of (1) the many national needs which the various Federal agencies were established to deal with, (2) current national priorities, and (3) overall budget limitations. Lacking full information about these, it would be presumptuous of me to assert that NEH should have x dollars more and another agency x dollars less.

However, in response to your specific question, there is no doubt in my mind that the needs of the American people for humanistic knowledge are so great and the capacities of this agency sufficiently developed that much greater funding could indeed be used in an efficient and effective manner. For almost every NEH division has, unfortunately, been turning down hundreds of appplications which our outside specialist reviewers have found deserving of support; and even should the full FY 1975 request be appropriated, the gap between funded applications and highly rated but unfunded applications will continue to grow.

A summary of our estimated need is attached:

FUNDING LEVELS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1974

The attached material is extracted from Appendix VII of the Chairman's "Reauthorization Statement" prepared for use by the Endowment's congressional authorizing committees last year. The material briefly describes and annotates, by program element, the activities which the Endowment proposed to undertake and the funding levels deemed appropriate to them within the three years for which reauthorization was sought. The following should be noted:

1. The document was designed to be referential rather than argumentative and should be read in connection with the Endowment's FY 1974 and FY 1975 appropriation requests. Those requests describe in detail the scope of planned program elements, the needs to which they are addressed, and the methods and mechanisms through which they operate.

2. The funding levels shown as "Future" are projected on the basis of (a) the universe of needs the programs are designed to meet, (b) past patterns of applications and awards, (c) structural restraints on growth resulting from a limited pool of qualified administrative personnel, and (d) a conservative judgment regarding an appropriate Federal role in the support of humanistic activity at this point in time. Thus, the "Future" projections are not considered an ideal or "wish" budget, but rather support levels which are feasible within the present stage of NEH development and reasonable extensions of activity planned for FY 1974. At the same time, the estimates do not represent binding program commitments of the Endowment, nor do they exclude new programs which it may develop should new needs be identified and significantly larger financial resources become available. Determination of new priorities, and of the kinds of activity which the Endowment should undertake, is under continuing review by the National Council on the Humanities and may result in changed estimates during the next two years.

FUNDING PROJECTIONS, FROM FISCAL YEAR 1974

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1973 (estimated)	1974 (requested)	Future (needed)
Definite appropriation:			
Public program	12,670	28,000	94,000
Education program	9,885	14,550	54,000
Fellowships program	7,160	8,950	21,305
Research grants program	3,324	10,500	34,400
Planning	1,995	3,000	13,500
Total definite	35,034	65,000	217,205
Indefinite appropriation and gifts	10,872	15,000	20,000
Grand total	45,906	80,000	237,205

Note: Includes new appropriation ($34,500,000 definite and 3,500,000 indefinite), new gifts ($3,500,000), and carryover from the previous year ($4,406,000).

QUESTIONS BY SENATOR HRUSKA

ROLE OF HUMANITIES COUNCILS

QUESTION. As you know, Nebraska has recently established a Humanities Council. They are about a year old now and have good expectations for the future. Please describe, for the record, the role that State Humanities Councils have in the development of programs for the regions that they represent.

Answer. We would like to respond to this inquiry about the role of the Endowment-supported state citizens' committees in the humanities by first looking at the Nebraska Committee's experience in trying to make the humanities more accessible to the adult citizens of Nebraska. We would then like to describe briefly what we believe the state committees are accomplishing nationally, even though we are still in the early years of the program.

In May, 1972, the Nebraska Committee received a small planning grant from the Endowment and spent several months consulting with representatives of institutions and organizations, the general public, and scholars in the humanities in community after community across the state. The Committee's aim was to assess issues of concern to a significant proportion of the Nebraska citizenry and to begin to lay the groundwork for a full-fledged statewide program of public activities in the humanities.

After this planning period, the Nebraska Committee chose as its state theme: "Nebraska Communities Face the Future," and with an Endowment grant of $170,000 in July, 1973, initiated its activities by mounting a concerted effort to solicit applications for funding from all corners of the state. The Nebraska Committee, like all state-based committees, does not itself mount projects; rather, it awards funds to statewide and local groups for projects which bring scholars in the humanities together with the broadest possible adult public in public forums for the analysis and discussion of the humanistic questions involved in public issues. These scholar-public dialogues are examining issues which involve value choices, ethical judgments, and questions of rights and responsibilities: which can be illumined through providing historical background or philosophical analysis; and which are often complex and confusing. In funding humanities programs of this nature, we believe the Nebraska Committee, and other state committees, are helping the Endowment state-by-state to relate the humanities to current conditions of national life, as Congress asked us to do at the time of our reauthorization in 1970.

The Endowment, through its state-based program, is attempting to create new human and financial resources for the humanities and to share decision-making on the state level with leading citizens in the State. Thus, each state committee's membership is purposefully diverse and geographically balanced. For example, the Nebraska Committee includes 21 citizens from all walks of life, with the majority coming from the public sector (two newspaper editors, a farm wife, an architect, several local civic leaders), and with others from academic administration and humanities disciplines. The Committee, independent of any single institution or agency in the state, is truly a citizen's committee serving voluntarily and without remuneration, it has an executive director and a secretary,

has located its office in Kearney to be closer to the heart of the state, and has staff officers and fiscal services supplied by Kearney State College. Even in this first year, the Nebraska program is beginning to generate those human and financial resources for continuing education in the humanities so necessary if the program is in fact to be a state program.

Our state-based committees nationally average 17 members composed of a rough balance of institutional leaders, humanists, and public representatives. The total membership now numbers approximately 850, including outstanding leadership in a state and others who are not so well known—from academic life; from the community; from the ranks of farmers and ranchers, business and labor; from local and statewide civic associations; from libraries and historical societies; and from radio and television stations and newspapers. All have volunteered without pay for the state committees, meeting regularly to set policy for their state programs, to assess and judge proposals for project funding, and to evaluate their programs. Many of those committee members also volunteer their time to stimulate local interest in the state program and to visit projects underway.

There appear to be several advantages to the citizens' group approach in a statewide public humanities program: (1) the basic constituents for the program, i.e., the adult public and the scholar in the humanities, are coming together in a statewide decision-making role, perhaps for the first time; (2) the state committees are interested solely in making the humanities more accessible to the adult citizens of the state and, therefore, can most effectively focus their efforts; and (3) the program has gained some degree of credibility and respectability in the states because of the public recognition of the citizen-oriented approach.

Our staff periodically attends the meetings of these state committees, and I am often delighted by their stories of the housewife or the rancher on a committee who informs a university president or a department head that "the project won't work," or "You're supposed to have humanities facilities; where are they in this project?" In the same breath I should also mention that these same people often travel together to distant parts of the state to stimulate project activity or to evaluate a local program.

The state-based program is designed to reach the broadest segment of the adult public in a state, and we now have some hard data on the types of local people participating in the program. Thus, in some 1,500 community projects funded by the state committees to date, more than 1.1 million adults have been involved directly in the public forums, town meetings, and discussion groups funded in these projects. These projects have reached equally into rural, isolated farming communities, into suburban townships, and into the inner cities of large metropolitan areas.

The figures are encouraging, if only to demonstrate that there is a thirst on the part of the "common" citizen for public discussion, beyond the formal classroom, of those state and local concerns with which all citizens must cope. The program may be showing in a small way that the American public appears ready and able to discuss often controversial issues in open forums, with humanists, and to get away from being categorized as mere spectators in public affairs.

HUMANITIES BICENTENNIAL INPUT

Question. This Senator is interested in the role that both Endowments see themselves as playing in the Bicentennial. Please describe your Endowment's input into the Bicentennial.

Answer. We should begin by recalling that underlying the Endowment's creation in 1965 was the strong belief that increased knowledge of our history as a people and a deep understanding of the principles guiding the nation would be pre-eminent among the agency's objectives. And during its eight years of operation the Endowment has pursued this objective in all of its programs. As part of its established mission it has been supporting a broad spectrum of activities by individuals and institutions directed at illuminating the American past, its impact on the present course of the nation, and its relationship to other cultures and civilizations. Thus, a major part of the Endowment's business is, and will always be, closely related to what a serious observance of the Bicentennial should intend.

With the increased funding requested for 1975—one third of which is expected to be expended on Bicentennial-related activities—the Endowment will be able to identify some special priority "sub-programs" within its divisions which will call for projects specifically Bicentennial in nature. We should empha-

size, however, that any Bicentennial activities supported by the Endowment will be extensions of its normal activities and conducted through its normal processes.

The FY 1975 budget will permit the Endowment to enlist in every region of the land the participation of educational institutions, libraries, museums, historical societies, public television, scholarly associations, research centers, film producers, and civic and community organizations in the development of the following kinds of meaningful programs: *in the public program*, emphasize American themes in film, television, and community projects; *in education*, aid in the establishment of inter-disciplinary American studies programs at all educational levels; *in the fellowships program*, address important issues confronting the nation from the Revolutionary period to the present and the future; *in the research grant program*, focus support on popular works, reference works and new editions dealing with American culture and local history; *and in planning and development activities*, seek new ways of involving young people and other specific sectors of the population in active analysis and discussion of the American experience. These will not be programs different in kind from those which the Endowment characteristically sponsors, but they will indicate a special interest and concern that the nation seize this opportunity to explore more deeply and thoughtfully its own heritage.

Humanities Film and TV Program

Question. Many Americans enjoyed viewing the "War and Peace" TV series. Please describe the Endowment's future plans for film and TV programs.

Answer. What we are trying to do through the Film and Television Program is to increase the quality, amount, and variety of humanities programs available to the American public.

In the coming months quite a number of Endowment funded projects will begin to be broadcast nationally. Among those which directly relate to our work in support of the Bicentennial are: "The Adams Chronicles," a series of eleven 60-minute dramatizations of the lives of members of the Adams family, through 200 years of American history. This, by the way, should prove to be as popular and as well produced as "War and Peace."

We shortly expect the completion of a series, "A Storm of Strangers," which will trace the history and cultural development of a variety of immigrant groups and examine their role in the development of American society.

Two individual programs in the final production stages include a half-hour film on the history of Washington, D.C., by one of our foremost film documentarians, Francis Thompson; and a one-hour film examining, through contemporary as well as historical information, the history of rural farm villages and the crafts they produce, particularly as it reflects the changes, and interests, and needs of the American people.

Also in production is a series of dramatic adaptations of major American short stories filmed on location and drawn from works of authors such as Henry James, Stephen Crane, Katherine Anne Porter, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In addition, there are several new projects in the development stage, as part of our Bicentennial activity, including a dramatic series on the public and private life of George Washington; a 90-minute fictional dramatization of the life of a Revolutionary War Soldier, which is based upon actual letters and diaries, and which we hope will be in its own way an earlier "Red Badge of Courage"; and a documentary on the opinions, attitudes and events in New Hampshire between the year 1765 and 1774.

In the area of projects not specifically developed to support the Bicentennial, we have coming up shortly a series called "Classic Theatre" presenting 13 dramatic productions drawn from among the finest works of literature. Also currently in production is a series of 4 films, "Death and Life," examining the subject of death and dying and which we hope will help people to come to grips with the fears that fill us, as individuals, when dealing with this mystery. In development too, is a film biography of Father Damien, priest of the leper colony in Molokai, Hawaii; a ninety-minute documentary of the depression years, and a film documenting the changing interest and life-styles of American communities, both in rural and urban environments.

Of course, we have quite a number of projects either at the point of development or in production, but as can be seen by this brief description, the media program has expanded quite rapidly in the last year in trying to help the American public come to a deeper understanding of the complex issues facing them now, through the work of humanists and the Endowment.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Senator BIBLE. Dr. Berman and Mr. Berman, that completes my questions of the humanities. I wish you well in the coming year.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

We stand in recess until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., Friday, April 5, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m. Monday, April 8.]

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

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:15 a.m., in room 1114, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Stevens, and Young.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator BIBLE. Good morning. This is the day scheduled to begin hearings for nongovernmental witnesses wishing to testify on matters relating to appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies. Witnesses will be asked to submit their statements for the record, and they will be printed in full in the record, and then summarize their testimony in as close to 5 minutes as you can. I have to impose a rule something like this because we have, as you can see here, a full house and we have more than 50 witnesses. I do want to hear as many of you as I possibly can. So we will start out without any further delay.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE TALL CHIEF, SUPERINTENDENT, HAYS/LODGE POLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HAYS, MONT.

Senator BIBLE. Our first witnesses are George Tall Chief, superintendent of Hays/Lodge Pole Public Schools, in Hays, Mont.

I am happy to see you again. I think I have seen you here before. It is good to have you back. You may introduce those with you at the witness table. I have your full statement. You have written a rather short statement, so maybe the best thing for you to do is to read your statement.

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Thank you, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You go right ahead.

Mr. TALL CHIEF. The witness on my left is Mrs. Marcene White, clerk of the school district. On my right, Mr. John J. Mount, member of the board of trustees of school district 50.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Do you have other witnesses in the back of the room with you?

Mr. TALL CHIEF. No, sir, we do not.

Senator BIBLE. I show on my witness list a Robert Jones and a John Allen, but I guess they are not here.

Mr. TALL CHIEF. They are ranchers and farmers.

Senator BIBLE. And they have to be with the crops. All right, you may proceed.

NEED FOR HAYS/LODGE POLE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased, as superintendent of Hays/Lodge Pole School District 50, Hays, Mont., to be here today to discuss with you our critical proposal for a direct appropriation of $2,948,825 to accomplish the following:

(1) Build and equip a new high school for approximately 150 Indian students (9–12),

(2) Build and equip a new elementary school for approximately 202 Indian students (K–8).

(3) To provide necessary residence housing for staff members employed in the school district.

With your permission I would like to discuss briefly our needs and then answer any questions you may have. First, the need for educational housing for our Indian youngsters is grave and intense. We are an isolated community, the nearest town is 41 miles from our community, and our schools, therefore, become the focal point of all educational and community activities. Such isolation makes it imperative to offer an educational program which will enable our students to make a place for themselves in society and also be of a quality to enhance their attendance. Good schools can make a difference.

Presently our elementary children are badly housed even though in 1958 additions were built. Three classrooms, a multipurpose room which serves as a gym, cafeteria, auditorium, and community center. And an office. The original schoolhouse was built in 1920. Needless to say, these facilities are proving hopelessly inadequate and have been condemned since 1968. I would like to call your attention to our plight by quoting from a report which was sent to members of this committee:

> According to the U.S. Public Health Service, for eating and drinking establishments, the Hays Public School lunchroom facilities has an over rating of 56, while 90 or above is considered as satisfactory. . . .

The high school situation is equally critical. Our students have to leave the district and undergo a long bus ride, in numerous cases a round trip of 110 miles, or elect to attend a boarding school hundreds of miles away from home and family. This appalling circumstance creates one of the highest secondary dropout rates in Montana, 61.1 percent for children attending boarding schools. For the past several years, the district has worked hard to establish a high school district in Hays/Lodge Pole. In 1973, the State Department of Public Instruction granted our request. We can now operate a high school in our district, but we have to provide educational housing for the children.

Second, consider the fact that 1 mill raises approximately $123.38 in our district. By comparison, a typical self-supporting small school district in northern Montana has a taxable valuation such that 1 mill yields $4,715. A figure 38 times greater than the Hays/Lodge Pole School District 50 figure. This means that if Hays/Lodge Pole were to bond itself to its highest legal capacity there would hardly be enough money to build one classroom.

Third, consider that a recent Federal Government study I refer to "Public School Survey of Construction Aid Needs Related to the Education of Reservation Indian Children, Bureau of Indian Affairs Contract No. 14–20–01500–1122" completed in 1973. This study, in terms of need, gave Hays Lodge Pole a priority ranking of second in Montana and fourth in the Nation. Out of some 200 Indian schools studied nationally, almost all of them had a recognized school building need which was lower than the Hays/Lodge Pole district.

Fourth, I would like to call your attention to another report which has been made available to you. An analysis of critical building needs of Hays/Lodge Pole School District 50. This report documents the school facilities needs in our district, and estimates the cost of proposed school construction based upon the best information available in January 1973.

In summary, it is our firm intention to build a school house which will meet the needs of our Indian youth. With new facilities we will be in a position to not only improve the basic instructional programs but also create programs which will better meet the needs of our people. This means our schoolhouses will have to consider the needs and interests of the community as well as the student. We, the American Indian, like other minority groups, see education as a key to improving the quality of our life. My colleagues and I will be happy to answer your questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. George Tall Chief. I appreciate your statement. I have no questions of you. We will do the best we can to try to be helpful to you.

Mr. TALL CHIEF. Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT OF DR. ANNIE D. WAUNEKA, MEMBER OF NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL, REPRESENTING THE NAVAJO TRIBE, WINDOW ROCK, ARIZ.

HEALTH NEEDS OF NAVAJO TRIBE

Senator BIBLE. Mrs. Anna Jones, member of the Navajo Tribal Council, of Window Rock, Ariz. It is good to see you again.

Mrs. JONES. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. I am very happy to be here to represent Dr. Annie D. Wauneka, and I am here to represent the health needs of the Navajo Tribe. I will give the summary of the report. Over the past 19 years the Indian health service program for the Navajo people has improved our health and we Indian people thank the Members of Congress for making this possible.

During the past 5 years the budget you appropriated and have added to has saved many lives of my people and we thank you for this. Even with the increase in resources, the health of the Navajo people is still far below what it should be, and we urgently need additional resources now.

An indication of our need for additional resources is the infant death rate of 30.8 per 1,000 live births, compared to the U.S. infant death rate of 18.5 per 1,000 live births. I remember when the death rate of Navajo babies was 90 per 1,000 live births.

Hospital staffing is so deficient that 60 hospital beds are closed in Navajo facilities. The following additional resources are urgently needed.

One, additional funds and positions for 194 hospital staff that could be added immediately in fiscal year 1975, $3,340,000.

Two, additional funds and positions for 171 hospital staff for the new Tuba City, Ariz., hospital, for last 2 months of fiscal year 1975 when hospital will be in operation, $247,000.

Three, additional funds and positions for 162 field health staff that could be added immediately in fiscal year 1975, in existing facilities, $3,756,000.

Four, additional funds for the treatment of otitis media and ear surgery, fiscal year 1975 increase 31 positions, $1,804,000.

Five, additional funds for an adult intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center, 51 positions $650,000, remodeling cost, $30,000, total $680,000.

Six, additional funds for a pediatric intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center, 17 positions, $220,000, remodeling cost, $100,000, total $320,000.

Seven, additional funds for hospital construction and planning, modernization cost, Shiprock Hospital, $14,600,000. Planning new hospital, Chinle, Ariz., planning replacement hospital, Crowpoint, N. Mex., planning replacement hospital, Winslow, Ariz., total planning cost of the three hospitals, $1,825,000. Additional health center construction funds, Tsaile, Ariz., $590,000, Kayenta Health Center modernization, $400,000.

Eight, additional contract health services funds, fiscal year 1975 increase, $3,253,200.

Nine, additional funds for sanitation facilities construction fiscal year 1975 increase, $2,053,000.

The total amount is $32,868,200.

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions of you, except that the exhibit you handed me shows $24 million. Where is the other $8 million? Where does that come from? Does it come from the Shiprock Hospital?

Mrs. JONES. Yes, which was $6,600,000.

Senator BIBLE. But you say that it should be $14,600,000.

Mrs. JONES. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I will make that correction. Thank you very much. Your prepared statement will be incorporated into the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. ANNIE D. WAUNEKA

HEALTH NEEDS OF THE NAVAJO TRIBE

Over the past 19 years, the Indian Health Service Program for the Navajo people has improved our health, and we Indian people thank the members of Congress for making this possible. During the past 5 years the budget you appropriated and have added to, has saved many lives of my people and we thank you for this.

Even with the increase in resources, the health of the Navajo people is still far below what it should be, and we urgently need additional resources now. An indication of our need for additional resources is the infant death rate of 30.8 per 1000 live birth, compared to the U.S. infant death rate of 18.5 per 1000 live births. I remember when the death rate of Navajo babies was 90 per 1000 live births.

Hospital staffing is so deficient that 60 hospital beds are closed in Navajo facilities. The following additional resources are urgently needed:

1. Additional funds and positions for 194 hospital staff that could be added immediately in fiscal year 1975	$3, 340, 000
2. Additional funds and positions for 171 hospital staff for the new Tuba City, Ariz. hospital (for last 2 months of fiscal year 1975 when hospital will be in operation)	247, 000
3. Additional funds and positions for 162 field health staff that could be added immediately in fiscal year 1975 in existing facilities	3, 756, 000
4. Additional funds for the treatment of otitis media and ear surgery, fiscal year 1975 increase 31 positions	1, 804, 000
5. Additional funds for an adult intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center, 51 positions	650, 000
Remodeling cost	30, 000
Total	680, 000
6. Additional funds for a pediatric intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center, 17 positions	220, 000
Remodeling cost	100, 000
Total	320, 000
7. Additional funds for hospital construction and planning:	
Modernization cost, Shiprock Hospital	14, 600, 000
Planning new hospital Chinle, Ariz., Planning replacement hospital, Crowpoint, N. Mex., Planning replacement hospital, Winslow, Ariz., Total planning cost, 3 hospitals	1, 825, 000
Additional health center construction funds, Tsaile, Ariz	590, 000
Kayenta health center modernization	400, 000
8. Additional contract health services funds, fiscal year 1975 increase	3, 253, 200
9. Additional funds for sanitation facilities construction fiscal year 1975 increase	2, 053, 000
Total	32, 868, 200

THE REPORT

Distinguished Members of Congress: On behalf of the Navajo people, I thank you for allowing me to come here today to tell you of the health needs of my people.

First I want to thank the members of Congress who over the past 19 years have done so much to improve the health of Indian people. The health of my people has been greatly improved but is still far below that of the general population of the United States.

Since I appeared before the United States Congressional Committees a year ago, the Indian Health Service budget has been increased, and the Navajo people thank you for the funds you added. We hope that the supplemental funds you are considering will also be added before the end of this fiscal year.

We have also been informed of, and have studied the new legislation being considered by the Congress. If this legislation is passed and funded, it would greatly improve the health services to Indian people. We know you will support such legislation.

The Navajo Area Indian Health Board, of which I am a member, have reviewed the total health needs of the Navajo people. We have worked together with the Indian Health Service staff and have developed the realistic FY '75 budget increases which I have summarized above. These increases may appear quite large to you but we know the total health need of my people is great and we feel these are realistic increases.

I have told the Congress of the United States many times in the past about our poor housing, poor sanitation, tremendous unemployment, poor roads and poor nutrition. The death rates of Navajo people are many times those of the general population. Our infant death rate has been reduced a great deal over the past 20 years, however it is still 30.8 per 100 live births, compared to the general population infant death rate of 18.5 per 1000 live births.

The Navajo Tribal leaders and especially the members of the Navajo Health Board, are very concerned about the 60 beds in our Navajo hospitals being closed because there is not sufficient staff to provide safe services. In the Gallup Indian Medical Center 26 beds are closed; in Fort Defiance Indian Hospital 22 beds are closed; and at Shiprock Indian Hospital 12 beds have been closed most of this year.

Recently because of some additional staff you added to the Indian Health Service budget this fiscal year, some beds at Shiprock Hospital have been put in use again. I should mention at the same time our Hospital and Client Work Loads are increasing each day.

This is why our first priority is for 194 hospital staff positions, so the beds now closed can be put in use again; also so that both the inpatient and outpatient services to my people would be improved. This would make it possible to better utilize the hospital facilities we now have.

Our second priority is to obtain positions and funds for 171 hospital staff for the new Tuba City hospital which will be completed by the end of FY '75.

Our third priority is for an additional 162 Field Health staff to better utilize our existing Field Health facilities and improve the Navajo Preventive Health Program.

Our fourth priority is for additional funds to prevent Otitis Media or properly treat our chldren who have Otitis Media; also to provide ear surgery for some of the 6,000 Navajo children who now desperately need this surgery. Repairing their ear drums will improve their hearing.

Our fifth priority is for additional funds to provide an intensive care unit for adult patients at Gallup Indian Medical Center. This intensive care unit would serve Indian patients of the entire Navajo area and also other Indians referred to the Gallup Indian Medical Center for such care.

Our sixth priority is for an intensive care unit at Gallup Indian Medical Center for newborn babies and other pediatric cases. Navajo and other Indian babies die each year because we do not have such an intensive care unit in operation at this time in our area.

The seventh priority is for hospital construction and planning funds. The new coal gasification plants and the Navajo Irrigation Project in the Shiprock, New Mexico area will result in a very large increase in the Indian population of the Shiprock area. The present 75-bed hospital is already overloaded, and a 150–180 hospital or more will be needed to serve this increasing population.

We would also like planning money for a new hospital at Chinle, Arizona, and a replacement hospital at Crownpoint, New Mexico, and Winslow, Arizona. These last two hospitals are very old; they have been inspected recently and found unsafe for patient care.

We also need a new Health Center at Navajo Community College at Tsaile, Arizona, and modernization of the Kayenta, Arizona, Health Center, as soon as possible.

Our eighth priority is for additional Contract Health Services funds for FY '75. The Navajo people thank you for the additional Contract Health Services funds you provided the Indian people this year. The Navajo Area's share of those funds made it possible to provide much needed ear surgery to many children this year. It also provided some much needed services to other patients who would have been denied these services.

Some of these additional Contract funds will be used to contract with the Navajo Tribe to provide additional preventive and corrective services especially for infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, strep sore throats and venereal diseases. Also, emergency medical services will be privided through a Navajo Tribal contract by a corps of Community Health Representatives who have been trained to be emergency medical technicians and who will operate ambulances provided by the Navajo Tribe.

Our ninth priority on the list is for additional funds for Sanitation Facilities Construction, especially for existng Navajo homes, and for new homes.

We Navajos have had much difficulty deciding which priority should be Number 1 or Number 6, or what number, for all the priorities I hold you about are urgently needed. Each one could be Number 1.

In closing I would like to say one more thing. We in health work realize that if the Indian Health Program expects to recruit and retain physicians, dentists, nurses and other health professionals and then continue a quality program, we must provide them adequate facilities—adequate housing—adequate equipment—adequate supplies—adequate supportive staff, and give them the opportunity to do the best job they are capable of.

We all must work hard to achieve these improvements in the Indian Health services and then each year fewer Indian people will die unnecessarily.

Again, I appreciate your allowing me to present the health needs of the Navajo Tribe.

BIA Higher Education Program

STATEMENT OF RAY C. GOETTING, NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator Bible. Our next witness will be Ray C. Goetting, National Congress of American Indians, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Mr. Goetting. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Ray Goetting. I represent a group of 18 separate American Indian organizations. I have here Mr. John Ranier, Sr. He is also first vice president, and past president of the American Indians National Congress, and he is today director of the American Indian Scholarships, Inc.

Senator Bible. What was the name again?

Mr. Goetting. John C. Ranier.

Senator Bible. All right.

Mr. Goetting. We had some others scheduled to appear with us, but apparently they did not get here in time.

Senator Bible. They will be noted. You are talking about Robert Hunter, Don Jennings and Robert E. Lewis, correct?

Mr. Goetting. Right. We had a meeting in Denver of 18 separate Indian organizations who are vitally interested in the higher education program of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We are rather disappointed because it is grossly underfinanced. We had a small committee that was designated to look into the matter because for the past several years we have actually been so far underfinanced that there are a number of Indian youths not getting an education in the colleges.

We feel that the information being presented is not getting to Congress in the manner in which it ought to. We believe we represent the total American Indian community when we make this plea to you today.

I am sure the great majority of our Indian leaders throughout the Indian community will agree with us when we say unless we are educated and trained to care for ourselves in today's society, we shall be dependent upon the Government for a long time. To develop economic opportunity without trained and educated personnel and employees is to put the cart before the horse. No matter what efforts are made to lift the American Indian out of wholesale poverty, unless they are qualified to render services under the system of equal pay for equal work, again, it is putting the cart before the horse.

I do not know how we can express to you more clearly, but our most real urgency and sincere desire is to impress upon you and eventually on the BIA and the Office of Management and Budget that the highest priority today for Indians is the development of our human resources, and especially our youth. We hope you can agree, and through this appropriation let them know that you agree with us. Here is how we see it.

I would like to ask you to refer to the chart on the first page of our narrative submitted entitled "Growth of College Students."

Senator BIBLE. Yes, go right ahead.

Mr. GOETTING. If you take a look at that chart you will find that we have had some miraculous increases in the attendance and applications for college students. But I would like to call your attention, particularly, to the 1973 fiscal year.

Our request from the field for help was for $18,000, but the Bureau only applied for $13,000 assistance, so we were considerably short. In 1974 the field request for applications from the people, from the students, equalled $20,000. But the budget actually called for assistance for $13,500.

Senator BIBLE. You show here on your exhibit your field request is for $22,000.

Mr. GOETTING. Well, I had to correct that. Actually, the request for help was $22,000, but the estimate was for $20,000 but they actually only budgeted for $13,500.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. GOETTING. But in 1975 the field request has been for $25,000 from the various agencies and tribes. But this year only $14,700 is being requested. So you see the backlog is terrific. Actually, we are so far behind that it is really a terrible situation.

If the students transfer to school when they are ready and they have to work for a couple of years, some of their obligations do not permit them to come back into the school system. So we lose them. And only 33 percent of our high school students apply for college in the first place, as compared to the national average of 58 percent.

So you can see, our need is tremendous. And it certainly will be for some time to come. I would like to call your attention to the point we make on legal rights, through treaties and acts of Congress and the No. 4 conclusion on page 2 is that the United States is obligated to provide funds for Indian education. Many other financial aid sources are behind that particular rule, and denying assistance to Indian youth and saying, "Go through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, they are the ones who are supposed to take care of you," but they do not really do that. The Bureau is limited and it has a ceiling and it certainly is controlled.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. GOETTING. There is a chart on page 3 that would indicate to us, and using the very same formula that the BIA uses in trying to arrive at the total amount of funds that would actually be necessary from all sources if the Indian students in the amount of $25,000 were actually adequately financed, and we used the same amounts that the Bureau uses and would like to start at the 13,000 single students at $2,900 as the estimated annual cost of college education, it would require $37,700,000.

For 12,000 married students whose estimated annual budget would require $5,800, this would equal $69,500,000 or a total student fund requirement of $107,300,000. The estimated outside sources using BIA formula would show that from the U.S. Office of Education the EEOG work study loans and so forth would be $9,690,500.

From tribal scholarships and loans, $600,000, from State, private foundations and so on, $3 million, student and family contributions,

$12,836,750. Or if the total estimated from other sources were $26,127,250 a total student need through BIA would actually be $81 million, a little over.

But the BIA 1974–75 budget request is actually for student assistance of $25,784,000. That is just for the college students. This would mean that we would need an increase of $55,388,750. This $81 million is for actual student assistance and the administration of special programs that they have in their budgets, we did not get into. But adding that amount for them of $4,172,000 would mean a total higher education revised BIA budget ought to be $85,344,750.

Senator BIBLE. That is your first recommendation? What is your second?

Mr. GOETTING. The second recommendation, we would like to see a change in the policy of the BIA on the interpretation of the law to permit the Indians to apply first to the BIA rather than going through the procedure of exhausting all of its efforts first.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. GOETTING. The Bureau is applying this attitude and the financial aid officers at the colleges and universities are saying, "Go back to BIA." Actually this outside service is not producing the amount of money that BIA is estimating and never has.

That is the second recommendation. Third, we request that the Congress authorize and encourage the BIA to utilize the services of Indian scholarship organizations who will be charged with seeking funds from all other sources available to aid Indian students. This will take a great deal of frustration out of the process, and allow the Indian students to enter college. Since the scholarship funds is a student grant, it is requested that block grants be used with Indian scholarship organizations to reduce the severity of regulations which accompanies contracting procedures.

We feel, in this regard, we could put a package for financial aid to a student so that he does not have to spend the money coming from isolated areas on reservations to college and finding eventually, after spending so much money, that he cannot even get enough to go anyway. So when we are missing $10,300 that is really a frustrating process. We would certainly like to do this.

Actually, if the staff of your committee would like us to, we would be glad to help you develop the information and the facts. We do not believe that the Bureau and the Government on the administrative side is getting to Congress the actual truth of the situation. We feel it is a horrible situation. We would like to correct it. We know that you want to do it. We have had instructions from Congress that you want us to be educated. You want us to be self-sufficient. But until we are educated it is very difficult to be that way. We would like to do it. We know that you want us to do it, and we think that our youth is ready to do it.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You made a very fine statement and it will be inserted into the record in its entirety. Thank you.

Mr. GOETTING. Thank you, sir.

[The statement follows:]

My name is Ray Goetting. I represent a group of eighteen separate American Indian organizations vitally interested in securing properly trained professionals among the American Indians. (A list of these organizations is attached.) We are here to request an increase in the Higher Education portion of the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

In the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for Fiscal Year 1975, an allowance has been made to provide assistance to only 14,700 college students, both undergraduate and graduate professional students, while field data of the BIA agencies shows a total count of students is near 25,000. To provide full funding for this number of students, the BIA budget should be $107,300,000. We are amazed that the administration would base their request on a drastically reduced number of students. If adequate assistance cannot be provided, how can anyone expect our youth to have a fair opportunity in participating in the total national society. We believed the President's policy and his administration when it said it would provide an equal education for all. We thought it included Indians, but we find the request reaching this subcommittee is for only 27% of the necessary funds. The requests for the past several years have been considerably less than the need required.

The growth of the requirement for aid to students we recognize is tremendous in percentage, but still it is only 33% as compared to the national average of 58% of high school students entering college. The Congress and the administrations over the years have endorsed programs which encourage our Indian youth to go as far in school as they are academically qualified. This chart will show that growth.

GROWTH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

1968		2,669
1969		3,432
1970		4,271
1971		6,623
1972		12,438
1973		13,000
1974	Field request	22,000
	Budgeted for	13,500
1975	Field request	25,000
	Budgeted for	14,700

The rate of growth on this chart reflects a slow down after 1972 due to inadequate funding. This is causing a tremendous backlog of students which are not permitted to enter college. If this waiting is more than one year, chances are the student does not ever attend college.

In 1948 a BIA grant program was implemented from which 78 students received grants. In the next ten years to 1958, student assistance rose nearly 600% from 78 to 466. This experience developed several facts. The national loan programs do not substantially aid Indian families in the poverty level, with low credit ratings, if any at all. The student involved had no real confidence that he could finish school. Even if he did, because of cultural, language and economic barriers and past experiences of discrimination, the Indian does not always have the self-assurance that he will be able to secure a steady, high-paying job in order to meet the financial obligation of the loan. Therefore, the loan programs raise more doubts in the minds of Indians than they solve. This, coupled with the treaty understanding by the Indians that the government was to provide an education in exchange for lands, proves

that an adequate grant program is the only practical solution for Indians to secure an education.

A review of the various treaties between the Indian tribes and the United States Government and subsequent legislation brought the following conclusions:

1. That the United States Government did promise education of Indians in order to induce the Indians to cede much of their lands to the U. S. Except for their specific homelands, they did this.

2. That Congress took cognizance of these promises and has made an effort to implement the provisions of the treaties.

3. That according to the historical appropriations, these promises have not been adequately fulfilled.

4. That providing funds for Indian education is a legal obligation of the United States Government.

To deny eligible Indian students who have expressed a desire to continue their education is to deny them an equal educational opportunity. This will obviously retard the American Indian community in becoming fully productive citizens within the American society and prevent us from fully accepting the challenge of self determination.

Now let's take a look at the real funding issue of whether the Federal Government, to whom we look as our trustee, is going to appropriate an adequate amount for Indian higher education. The annual average cost at the average university across our land applied to 25,000 students will require $107,300,000 to adequately provide for the Fiscal Year 1975 student requirement. This average cost per single student is $2900 and for a married student is $5800. The division shows approximately 12,000 single and 13,000 married.

To demonstrate some of the complications, let's look at what the present requirements are for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to go through in their budgeting for this item. First, one of the important legislative changes we are recommending deals with priorities of seeking funds.

Since there are other scholarship sources for all students, both public and private, the act now being applied says funds are to be made available for students "after" there has been determined that other sources are inadequate. We believe that the trustee relationship with the federally recognized tribes, supported by legal opinion, would require the Federal Government in all good conscience to provide for full funding and that the provisions of the Snyder Act should be implemented to reflect this intent.

Nevertheless, applying the current BIA formulas, the budgeting of BIA for student support in Indian higher education would follow this process:

13,000 single students @$2900	$ 37,700,000
12,000 married students @$5800	69,600,000
TOTAL STUDENT FUND REQUIREMENT	$107,300,000

Estimated outside sources using BIA formula:

1) EEOG, Work Study, Loans, etc.	$ 9,690,500
2) Tribal scholarships & loans	600,000

3) State, private, foundations	3,000,000	
4) Student & family contributions	12,836,750	
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF OTHER SOURCES		26,127,250
TOTAL STUDENT NEED THROUGH BIA		81,172,750
BIA 1974-75 BUDGET REQUEST		25,784,000
TOTAL INCREASE REQUESTED		$ 55,388,750
TOTAL STUDENT HIGHER EDUCATION NEED		81,172,750
SPECIAL PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATION		4,172,000
TOTAL HIGHER EDUCATION REVISED BIA BUDGET		$ 85,344,750

We believe the $26,127,250 is a very unrealistic estimate of other funds available. Historical records of the Bureau indicate that the estimates from other resources have never been met. Student support from parents has never exceeded $110 per student and for 25,000 students an amount of $3,000,000 would be more realistic than the $12,836,750 using the BIA formula. Why anyone could anticipate more than tripling in one year is incomprehensible. We believe no increase whatsoever could be assumed by poverty level parents. Based on this element, it is our opinion, and one based on a wide experience in our organizations by our own people, that the very minimum would be a $55,388,750 increase or a total BIA budget for student support of $81,172,750. Added to this figure the amounts for special projects and administrative costs, the total for the higher education budget would be $85,344,750.

It is the experience of our organizations that the reliance on the other federal funds through the USOE programs of EEOG, work study, loans, etc., is not realistic. For example, on page 28 of the draft of regulations from the Federal SEOG Program to university financial aids officers, IT LISTS INDIAN STUDENTS AS NOT BEING ELIGIBLE. We hope that you can see what a red tape maze it is for our students to secure assistance. This is why we would rather see all of this type assistance placed only in the BIA budget. We have among ourselves organized to assist Indian students. We have a number of scholarship organizations wherein an effort is made to gather funds from all sources--Federal, public, private, etc. so the student can look to one place. We have been successful to a degree, but with inadequate budgets we are unable to meet the demand. Until we actually took a look at the Fiscal Year 1975 budget, we did not realize the true picture was not getting to the Congress.

Our students need to be educated, and when they are eligible to enter college, we believe they are entitled to go. We believe this subcommittee also agrees with this. We believe the Congress intended this when programs to encourage our youth to enter the mainstream of life were funded. Now our students are responding to your call, and we hope now that you have the truth you will hear our call.

In conclusion, we are asking you to consider three things.

First, RAISE THE AMOUNT ADEQUATE TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR 25,000 STUDENTS. WE RECOMMEND A TOTAL BUDGET OF $85,344,750.

Second, WE REQUEST A CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW TO PERMIT THE INDIAN STUDENTS TO APPLY FIRST TO THE BIA FOR ASSISTANCE RATHER THAN EXHAUSTING OTHER SOURCES FIRST.

Third, WE REQUEST THAT THE CONGRESS AUTHORIZE AND ENCOURAGE THE BIA TO UTILIZE THE SERVICES OF INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP ORGANIZATIONS WHO WILL BE CHARGED WITH SEEKING FUNDS FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES AVAILABLE TO AID INDIAN STUDENTS. THIS WILL TAKE A GREAT DEAL OF FRUSTRATION OUT OF THE PROCESS, AND ALLOW THE INDIAN STUDENTS TO ENTER COLLEGE. SINCE THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND IS A STUDENT GRANT, IT IS REQUESTED THAT BLOCK GRANTS BE USED WITH INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP ORGANIZATIONS TO REDUCE THE SEVERITY OF REGULATIONS WHICH ACCOMPANIES CONTRACTING PROCEDURES.

STATEMENT OF FRANK LA POINTE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SICANGU OYATE HO, INC., ST. FRANCIS, S. DAK.

REQUEST FOR MORE OPERATING FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. The next witness will be Frank La Pointe, executive director, Sicangu Oyate Ho, Inc., St. Francis, S. Dak.

Mr. LA POINTE. Mr. Chairman, someone gave us the translation of "OK Chicago."

Senator BIBLE. That is OK. Very good.

Mr. LA POINTE. Yours is much better.

Senator BIBLE. I am not sure it was, but I tried.

Mr. LA POINTE. I would like to introduce two of our school board members, Mr. Croyville, on my left, and Mrs. Angeline Robert, on my right.

Senator BIBLE. We are happy to have you all here.

Mr. LA POINTE. I would like to add a letter for the record from the Sicangu group tribe but I think Mrs. Ladue is also a member of the education committee and would like to just read the main part of it; is that OK?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. LA POINTE [reading]:

Sciangu Oyate Ho, Inc., St. Francis School. Dear members, the members of the Tribal Education Committee of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council stand behid you in your efforts to obtain further funds for St. Francis Indian School.

We realize that the present budget for fiscal year 1975 is inadequate to provide quality education for the Rosebud Sioux Indian students that you serve. Sincerely, tribal education committee chairman, Jim Burnett, acting secretary.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, thank you.

Mr. LA POINTE. You have our statement, Mr. Chairman. I just want to add to that.

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in the record, as you know.

Mr. LA POINTE. I would just like to add a couple of things. We have come here on behalf of about 497 Indian students from grades K to 12. As you know, we are sort of a unique school. We are kind of like a maverick. We have various funding sources. It is almost like we are branded on the right hip by BIA and on the left hip by the Oyate Ho Tribe, and we are coming to get a little more on the ribs by the Congress of the United States with the dollar sign.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand the dollar sign.

Mr. LA POINTE. We would like to also point out that we are asking basically for more operating funds. When we first came into the—or tried to get into the system we were told that we could, if we got into the budget cycle. Mysterious words, at that time, but I guess that we have not been able to do it.

Senator BIBLE. Are you in the cycle now or are you not?

Mr. LA POINTE. Yes, we are in the cycle for $100,000.

Senator BIBLE. And you are asking for how much?

Mr. LA POINTE. $185,409. You have the budget there.

Senator BIBLE. I have it all before me, yes.

Mr. La Pointe. It shows exactly how bareboned it is. The board members with me said that we should be asking for more, and perhaps we should.

Senator Bible. Yours is so modest that I think you ought to get it. You are only asking for $5,000 more; is that right?

Mr. La Pointe. How much, sir?

Senator Bible. Did you say $5,000?

Mr. La Pointe. We are asking for $185,000.

Senator Bible. But I thought you said in the budget cycle you have $180,000.

Mr. La Pointe. In the budget cycle we have $180,000, and in addition to that we are asking for $185,000.

Senator Bible. Oh, you wanted to double it. I see. I did not make the question clear. All I wanted to know is how much you are asking for. You have $180,000 in the budget cycle and you would like to double it and get $185,000 to make a total of $422,000.

Mr. La Pointe. The $422,000 is a little higher than what is here, but we will take that.

Senator Bible. You will take that, too? All right.

Mr. La Pointe. I would just like to point out a couple of other things. No. 1 is our dropout rate is running between 10 and 20 percent, depending on how you figure it. I think this is in contrast to other dropout rates. I think some other exciting things are happening. We are able to hire new staff members. For instance, our basketball team for the first time in history went to the district championship. This was mainly true because we were able to have an Indian staff member who coached them.

Last year it was supposed to be our year and we had a non-Indian coach and did not make it. But that is just a couple of examples, Mr. Chairman, of some of the things that are making the school go. If we could have more money we could do a better job.

Senator Bible. Very well. I think you made a fine presentation. Thank you.

We will incorporate your full statement into the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, and members of this Subcommittee, my name is Frank LaPointe (or other representative) and I was sent here by the 21-member board of directors of Sicangu Oyate Ho, Inc., the school board for St. Francis Indian School in South Dakota.

First, let me express our regret that the Chairman is retiring from the Senate. We hate to lose a person who has supported our goal of bringing quality education to our children.

Second, let me thank you for the $140,000 add-on that you and this Subcommittee approved last year.

Third, may I refresh your memory on our situation? In FY 1973 we were verbally told by representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that in order to get full funding for our school, we had to get into the BIA budget cycle. We went along with this idea because we understood that the policy of the Administration and the Congress was Indian self-determination in education and that obtaining full funding was only a matter of time. Full funding at that time was estimated at $524,000.

So for FY 1973 the BIA offered a planning grant of $20,000. But we said our school board had been an advisory board for nearly five years and it was ready to go into the education business. This figure was then raised to $40,000. We took it and started to run a former missionary school with financial assistance from non-federal sources till full funding could become a reality.

As FY 1974 came into view, we were told though that once again we would have to settle for $40,000 and that was final. During the previous year, however, we had found that we had a lot of catching up to do if we were to improve the educational process for our children. So we came to this subcommittee for help and we got it. The add-on of $140,000 and the BIA base allocation of $40,000 helped a great deal toward our goal of quality education.

But our work is only beginning and we think we need to move closer to full funding if we are to stay in business.

Let me tell you a little bit about our three other funding sources, other than the B.I.A. regular funding, so that you can better understand our predicament, and why we need an add-on of $185,409.

First, we expect to receive about $243,000 from the Title I program but these supplemental funds come with strings attached and cannot be used legally for our basic program. As a result, we will put most of the funds into three remedial projects: a reading lab to help some of our students learn basic reading; a math lab to help some of students learn basic math; and an ungraded high school dropout prevention center. The reading and math projects affect only half of the students in grades 4 through 9 or 10 and the center takes care of 40 students.

These Title I projects by regulation are restricted to only those students who need help the most and, by the latest word, primarily to strictly academic subjects.

Meanwhile, the regular program must not only offer reading and math for the other students but also a full scale curriculum for all the students. Meanwhile, the regular program must offer services to Indian students who are also having a hard time in school but not hard enough to be classified as Title I target students.

Second, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe allows us to use a Follow Through Program for grades 1 through 3, but this is another supplementary program as Title I is. This tribal program amounts to $72,000 for our school. Here again it can be used for only three grades and the regular program must provide the teachers for it.

Third, funds are solicited from people everywhere across the United States in a "begging campaign" that will net the school about $57,000 for the regular program.

The fourth funding source, as indicated above, is the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We expect $180,000 for the coming school year.

Putting this expected $180,000 of BIA funds and $57,000 from other sources together, we anticipate about $237,000 for the regular program or $474 per child.

In addition, we have or expect to have $315,000 in restricted, supplementary funds or $630 per child. These funds, however, must be put to restricted uses, just as in the case of other adequately funded schools which use Title I projects, including Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

Somehow, things have been turned upside down. We can get only $474 per child for the regular program and $630 per child for supplementary projects.

Maybe, we should be here counting our blessings instead of sheepskins. But these blessings help only those who need it the most. The regular program must bear the burden of producing a sheepskin for the other students, for all the students. This includes those who are not having as tough a time as their classmates but who are having a difficult time in comparison with other American students.

The additional $185,409 being requested would bring the total amount for the regular program to $422,409 or $845 per child.

May I quote some figures from the Associated School Boards of South Dakota? The cost of educating other children (who have some educational and home benefits in a greater amount than our children) ranges from $1,322 to $629 per child. The midpoint is $810 per child and our goal of $845 per child is only $35 more than the midpoint. So we are not asking the lowest nor the highest per child cost.

Also, we think the two attached budgets show that we are not asking for too much.

Budget No. 1 accounts for the $180,000 expected allocation. Please don't be shocked by the low "salaries" because we still have some people in America who are willing to donate their time to help Indian children learn. Non-resident volunteers are working for about half their salary and local people are working below other salary scales, such as the one used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The problem here is that it takes a good year for teachers to reach the point where they and the students are really communicating and where real learning takes place. The communication barrier exists because it takes time to adjust to the cultural differences.

Unless we can pay enough to keep our experienced teachers, we are caught in the vicious circle of having to find new, inexperienced teachers who take a year to catch on and of having to turn out many students who don't learn how to read, write and figure because of a whole year's inaction.

Budget No. 2 accounts for the $185,409 requested as an add-on. A large part of this budget covers non-personnel expenses of running the school as well as filling out salaries or keeping present teaching and administrative positions.

Three years ago, when Indian parents and guardians assumed control of a school in order to make it a place where their children could learn better and faster than ever before in their history, they looked to the promise of full funding. Now we find we must come to the Congress so that the government can partially honor a promise.

An added factor in our increased costs this year is that we want to pay all our personnel, including professionals, at least $2.00 per hour or at least enough to meet their living expenses. We understand that the federal minimum wage will be about this rate.

Even at that the energy crisis has made this rate not as effective on an Indian reservation where the cost of propane has doubled in the past year, and where the cost of living has risen at a rate higher than the rest of the Nation.

We think you will find our budgets are "bare-boned" and will enable us only to hold our own in the school.

Mr. Chairman, and members of this Subcommittee, we are asking for $185,409 so that we will get into the B.I.A. budget cycle for more money and therefore be assured of at least $365,409 annually from now on.

If you grant it, you will have partially fulfilled a promise made three years ago and we will be in the education business a long time after you may have left this Subcommittee.

We are asking you to make an extra effort so that, in addition to catching up, we will have the financial freedom to forge ahead in education.

Budget No. 1

Estimated B.I.A. - FY 1975
1974-75 School Year
$180,000 on salaries and stipends

100 Administration

Superintendent - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
Business Manager - 313 x 24 biweekly pay periods	7,512	8,072

200 Instruction

Grade School

Principal - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
Secretary-Aide - 2.70 x 35 hrs x 42 weeks	3,969	
K Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560	
1st Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
2nd Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods	3,360	
3rd Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
4th Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
5th Teacher - 286 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,006	
6th Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods	6,510	
4th Aide - 2.50 x 35 hrs x 42 weeks	3,675	
5th and 6th Aides- 2.70 x 35 hrs x 42 wks x 2	7,938	52,108

Middle School

Coordinator - 238 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,998	
Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods	3,360	
Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods	3,360	
Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 3/4	2,520	
Teacher - 207 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,347	18,585

High School

Principal - 429 x 21 biweekly pay periods	9,009
Assistant - 334 x 21 biweekly pay periods	7,014
3 General Aides - 2.70 x 35 hrs x 42 wks x 3	11,907
Math Teacher - 334 x 21 biweekly pay periods	7,014
2 Math Teachers - 207 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 2	8,694
English Teacher - 200 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,200
2 English Teachers - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 2	6,720
2 Social Studies Teachers - 214 x 21 biw. p.p. x 2	8,988
Science Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 1/6	560
Science Teacher - 207 x 21 biweekly pay periods	4,347
Counselor - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6	560

Lakota Teacher - 310 x 21 biweekly pay periods.....6,510
PE Teacher (male) - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 3/4...2,520
PE Teacher (female) - 310 x10 biweekly pay periods.....3,110
Art Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6.....560
Business Teacher - 160 x 21 biweekly pay per. x 1/6.....560
Special Projects Teacher - 160 x 21 biw. pay. p.x1/6.....560
Librarian - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 1/6.....560
Librarian - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods x 3/4.....2,520
Counselor - 207 x 21 biweekly pay periods.....4,347 90,260

400 Health Services

School Nurse - 160 x 21 biweekly pay periods.....3,360 3,360

800 Fixed Charges

Partial Employee benefits - c. 130,170 x .0585.....7,615 7,615

Summary Budget

100 Administration.....8,072
200 Instruction.....160,953
300 Attendance.....0
400 Health Services.....3,360
500 Pupil Transportation.....0
600-700 Plant Operation and Maintenance.....0
800 Fixed Charges.....7,615
900 Food Services.....0
1000 Student Services.....0 180,000

Budget No. 2 - Add-on

Request - Bureau of Indian Affairs FY 1975
1974-75 School Year
$185,409 for additional necessary expenses

100 Administration

Salaries - Executive Director - 350 x 24 biw. pay periods x 3/4...6,300
Secretary - 2.70 x 40 hours x 42 wks.....4,536

Office - supplies, equipment upkeep, postage, etc.....3,000

Telephone - basic costs and toll - 50 percent of cost.....2,000

Travel - mileage and perdiem.....400

School Board - miscellaneous expenses.....3,000

Consultants - budget/program/legal/audit, etc.....500

Evaluation - Tribal Education Committee (5 x 25 x 4).....500

200 Instruction

Salaries - Grade School - Assistant - 334 x 21 biw. pay periods...7,014
Secretary-Aide - 2.70 x 5 x 42 wks.....567
Aide - 2.50 x 5 hrs x 42 wks.....525
2 Aides - 2.70 x 5 hrs x 42 wks x 2.....1,134

Middle School - Teacher Ass't - 238 x 21 biw. p.p.....4,498
Counselor - 375 x 21 biw. p.p.....7,875

High School - 3 GeneralAides - 2.70 x 5 x 42 wks.....1,701
5 Teacher Aides - 2.70 x 40 x 42 x 5...22,680
Student Coor. - 250 x 15 biw. p.p.....3,750
Art & Crafts Teacher - 250 x 21 biw.pp..5,250
PE Teacher (female) - 310 x 11 biw.p.p..3,410
PE Teacher (male) - 160 x 21 biw.ppx1/4...840

Materials and Supplies

Textbooks - 500 x 7.00.....3,500
Classroom supplies and materials - 500 x 10.00.....5,000
Art and Crafts - 500 x 10.00.....5,000
Science - 500 x 5.00.....2,500
Library (books, subs., sup. mat., etc) - 500 x 2.50.....1,250
SILAS and other special projects..... 3,186

Travel - staff mileage and perdiem.....400
student field trips.....400

Inservice Education - expenses for courses, workshops, etc.....400

300 Attendance

Travel - mileage 4,000 x.12.....480

400 Health Services

Travel - mileage to clinics - 2,000 x .12 (auto).....240
2,000 x .38 (bus).....760

500 Pupil Transportation

50 percent of estimated total cost thru RES.....12,500

600 Plant Operation-Maintenance

50 percent of estimated total cost thru RES.....42,500

800 Fixed Charges

Employee benefits (partial) - 73,944 x .0585.....4,326
- Full benefits - 246,329 x .0415.....10,223

900 Food Services

Salaries - aide for grade school needs - 2.30 x 40 x 42..3,864

1000 Student Services

Athletics (including PE).....7,500
Publications.....400
Speech-drama-music.....500
Scouts.....250
Indian Club.....250
Student Council.....400
Miscellaneous.....100

Total....9,400

GRAND TOTAL.....185,409

Summary Budget

100 Administration.....20,236
200 Instruction.....80,880
300 Attendance.....480
400 Health Services.....1.000
500 Pupil Transportation.....12,500
600-700 Plant Operation-Maintenance.....42,500
800 Fixed Charges.....14,549
900 Food Services.....3,864
1000 Student Services.....9,400

Total.....185,409

STATEMENT OF EARL OLD PERSON, CHAIRMAN, BLACKFEET TRIBAL COUNCIL, HEART BUTTE, MONT.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Earl Old Person, Blackfeet Tribal Chairman, of Heart Butte, Mont. You look like familiar faces. You have been before me before, have you not?

Mr. OLD PERSON. Yes, several times.

Senator BIBLE. I thought so. Introduce those with you at the witness table.

Mr. OLD PERSON. Mr. Chairman, I have with me to my left Mr. Robert Crawford, the board member of the Heart Butte School District. To my right is Frank Bertino. He is superintendent of schools of Heart Butte.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. OLD PERSON. Mr. Chairman, I do want to say, to begin with, I know that you have referred to the time element. But let me say this, that I am just one of the many Indian ledaers that have traveled many miles to be here. A lot of times we sacrificed the funds that we have to make it here. So I hope you will excuse the Indian leaders if we go a little beyond the 5-minute time element.

Senator BIBLE. You have a short statement, You just go ahead and read it and you will make the time limit.

Mr. OLD PERSON. As chairman of the Blackfeet Tribal Council of Browning, Mont., I hereby submit my statement to your committee, and request that this statement be part of the record on behalf of the Heart Butte School District.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be in order.

(The statement follows:)

Dear Senator Bible:

Thank you for your acknowlwdge of our request to testify before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and related Agencies. We respectfully present the following prepared statement for your information.

The following representatives of the Blackfeet Tribe and Heart Butte School will be present: Mr. Earl Old Person, Blackfeet Tribal Chairman, will make our presentation. Mr. Dick Stone, Mr. Robert Crawford, Mr. Richard Rutherford, Heart Butte School Trustees and Mr. Frank Bertino, Heart Butte School Supt. will be available to answer any questions. The Heart Butte School Telephone number is 406-338-2885: The address is Heart Butte School, Heart Butte, Montana 59448. Mr. Old Person's telephone number is 406-338-5311; his address is Browning, Montana 59417.

We are requesting $2,236,000 through direct appropriation through the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, to build a new elementary school building and teacher housing.

The current building started life in 1916 as a one room school. Since then six additions have been made to the original one room building providing eight classrooms, a multipurpose room, and a lunchroom. In putting these seven sections together through the years, the electrical, plumbing, and sewer systems have not mated well together and are a tremendous daily maintenence problem just to keep them functioning. Two classrooms and the library are housed in temporary buildings a considerable distance from the main building. An unproportionate amount of the school budget must be spent just to keep the buildings and systems functional. Over the past several years the enrollment has shown a trend of increase. Current indicators show that this trend will accelerate. Current enrollment is 177 and some of the classrooms are too small for the number of students in them. The Blackfeet Housing Authority has indicated that a 25 unit low rent project will be constructed in the Heart Butte area and five units of mutual help homes are currently approved for the Heart Butte area. Tribal officials expect about 15 more mutual help homes to be located in the Heart Butte area. It is estimated that the new housing will bring in from 50 to 100 new students hopelessly overcrowding the present inadequate facilities.

In the study PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY OF CONSTRUCTION AID NEEDS RELATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL OF RESERVATION INDIAN CHILDREN (BIA contract No. 14-20-0150-1122) Heart Butte School was ranked second in the nation in building needs prioity. Dr. Pratt of the National Indian Training and Research Center told us that under the formula they used for the above study all of our students were considered unhoused.

Teacher housing is necessary to our program since the only available housing in the area is school district owned housing. Additional housing will be needed for increased staff caused by increased enrollment and need to improve the school program.

Being entirely on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Heart Butte School is financially unable to construct even one class room. One mill raises $69.25 giving us a total bonding capacity of $14,086.

Our full prepared statement, Critical Building Needs for the Heart Butte School, will be available for inclusion in the hearing record.

PROPOSAL FOR NEW SCHOOL FACILITIES

Mr. OLD PERSON. Regarding their proposal for new school facilities and housing units, the Heart Butte School District is located on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and is recognized as one of our larger communities.

A majority of the students using the facilities are of Indian descent. The Heart Butte School System has operated for approximately 50 years in the same facilities. Recently a part to the old school building was added. But that, too, is approximately 20 years old. There are about 200 students at the present time, and the enrollment is increasing all the time. The board of trustees, the school property and the community itself has made every effort to have the kind of facilities to take care of the needs of the school students, using their present facilities. However, due to the condition of such facilities they now have no other alternative except to request new facilities. Arizona State University has concurred with the needs of the Heart Butte School District, and, according to a survey they have made, these facilities are ranked as No. 1 priority for the State of Montana and No. 2 priority in the Nation.

We are requesting $2,236,000 through direct appropriation through the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, to build a new elementary school building and teacher housing. The current building started life in 1916 as a one-room school.

Since then, six additions have been made to the original school building providing eight classrooms, a multipurpose room, and a lunchroom. The electrical, plumbing, and sewer systems have not mated well together and are a tremendous daily maintenance problem just to keep them functioning. Two classrooms and the library are housed in temporary buildings, a considerable distance from the main building. An unproportionate amount of the school budget must be spent just to keep the buildings and systems functional.

Over the past several years the enrollment has shown a trend of increase. Current indicators show this trend will accelerate. Therefore, knowing that the Indian people are very much in favor of advanced education for their children and for adults who want to upgrade their education. I fully concur with this need.

And I do want to ask very sincerely that a support for the proposal and for the help that your Committee can give the Heart Butte School would be well appreciated, and I want to thank you in advance, hoping that it will be in their favor. I do want to add that, just to concur with the statements made before by one of the people that testified, that this is the effort that the Indian people are making today. I do want to concur that unless we have the education for the Indian people we could not exist within the society that we are following.

But until that time that we are upgraded in education, regardless of what it may be, we can begin to compete in this world that we live in. Therefore, if there are any further questions that you may want to ask, I have the two gentlemen, one with the school board, one the superintendent, that are working with the facilities daily.

If you have any questions you may want to ask or I would like to have them elaborate maybe a little further.

Senator BIBLE. No; I have no question. You made a very effective statement, and you furnished me here with the critical building needs for the Heart Butte School, which appears to be extremely well done.

That will receive the careful analysis of our staff. I appreciate the fact that you came here and I have no further questions. Thank you very much.

Mr. OLD PERSON. Thank you.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE TOURISM COMPLEX

STATEMENT OF AARON RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN, YAVAPAI-APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION, CAMP VERDE, ARIZ.

REVISED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Joe P. Sparks, the attorney for the Yavapai-Apache Indians, at Camp Verde Reservation, in Arizona. Mr. Sparks.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Sparks will not be here, so we have revised our statement.

Senator BIBLE. Fine. Are you going to do the speaking?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. All the panel will say a few words.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed. First, state your name.

Mr. RUSSELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Aaron Russell. I am chairman of the Yavapai-Apache Indian community at the Camp Verde Reservation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my tribe, for the opportunity to speak before you. We will have a panel presentation of Dennis Numkena, president, Numkena Associates, Inc., who is architect on the project, and he will discuss design criteria and environmental concepts.

Also, we will have Jeff Davis of the American Indian Consultants, who will take Ernest Stevens' place. He will describe the economic considerations, and Ted Smith, vice chairman of the tribe, will describe the effects of the project on the tribe.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Whom do you want to call on first?

Mr. RUSSELL. I still have some more. Due to a conflict in schedule, our tribal attorney, Joe P. Sparks, will be unable to make a statement in our behalf. However, his statement is part of our statement as submitted and made a part of your record.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE TOURISM COMPLEX

There is much more contained in that record and we urge you to review it carefully. Our reservation is located in the geographic center of the State of Arizona. Ninety-three miles north of Phoenix on I–17 interchange, lies a beautiful Verde Valley where the Montezuma Castle is located and where history began. This was prior to the coming of non-Indians. As the story begins, a large Indian population resided in the Verde Valley where an abundance of food, created by God and nursed by the rivers and the mountains surrounding the Verde Valley, were found. This group of Indians were the Pueblo people who built the Montezuma Castle and who ruled the Verde Valley for centuries; then in more recent years we, the Apache and Yavapai Tribes, made our homes there.

Today many changes have been made in the Verde Valley in the fields of sanitation, health, and education where Indians and non-Indians

now live in harmony. The population of my tribe is about 800. Of the 18 tribes in Arizona we rank about 10th in population, yet we have close to the smallest land base. The annual income of the tribe is only about $1,300 a year. This comes from leasing some farm land. Although there are certain other funds received by the tribe annually, such funds are programed separately from various Federal programs.

Needless to say, with $1,300 as our operations budget, few tribal programs can now be provided by our government. The tribal agency office is located 210 miles away which means it is a 420-mile round-trip. The Verde Valley is agriculturally oriented and there is very little industrialization in the valley. Tourists play an important part in the Verde Valley economy. They are attracted to the area by three national monuments. The Montezuma Castle, Montezuma Well and Tuzigott Ruins. Other scenic attractions are the Red Rock Country of Oak Creek Canyon, the Ghost Town of Jerome and Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Area.

The tribal leadership with much foresight was determined that the only way for the tribe to progress economically, and to become self-sufficient, would be to acquire more land for commercial and industrial purposes. With the tourist trade being one of the major contributors to the Verde Valley's economy, the tribe decided to tap into this market. The tribe has acquired, with its own funds, approximately 80 acres of land at the proposed site of the Montezuma Castle Interchange.

The most significant part of this plan is the fact that this will be the only access to the Montezuma Castle National Monument which attracts 400,000 visitors each year. The 1973 report of labor force submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs shows a labor force of 307 on the reservation and surrounding area and a total of 102 employed and of that amount 15 are on seasonal work.

Fewer than half have full-time jobs. Many others are not counted here because they have left the area, because we could provide them no future. In recent years our tribe has reviewed many ways of turning four scattered parcels of land totalling approximately 578 acres into an economic base with enough strength to support 800 tribal members. We have been told that it cannot be done. Without this project it is probably true. With the project, it is possible. This is an Indian project, conceived, analyzed, designed, and implemented by Indians. It will serve Indian people by serving the citizens of the United States. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You can call on those that you want to make the panel presentation.

Your prepared statement will be incorporated into the record.

[The statements follow:]

My name is Aaron Russell and I am Chairman of the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community of the Camp Verde Reservation.

On behalf of my tribe, I thank you for this opportunity to speak before you.

Due to a conflict in schedule, our Tribal Attorney, Joe P. Sparks, will be unable to make a statement in our behalf. However, his statement is part of our statement as submitted and made part of your record. There is much more contained in that record and we urge you to review it carefully.

Our reservation is located in the geographic center of the State of Arizona.

93 miles north of Phoenix on I-17 Interchange, lies a beautiful Verde Valley where the Montezuma Castle is located and where history began--This was prior to the coming of non-Indians. As the story begins, a large Indian population resided in the Verde Valley where an abundance of food, created by God and nursed by the rivers and the mountains surrounding the Verde Valley, were found. This group of Indians were the Pueblo people who built the Montezuma Castle and who ruled the Verde Valley for centuries; then in more recent years, we, the Apache and Yavapai Tribes made our homes here.

In 1600, Spanish people came on the scene looking for gold, then disappeared after locating copper in the Jerome area.

In the year 1871, non-Indians from the east came and occupied and built the Fort Verde. At this time, the buildings are still standing.

In 1872, the U.S. Government, in a treaty with the Yavapai-Apache Tribe, established a reservation of forty miles up the river and ten miles on each side of the river. In April 23, 1875, President Ulysses S. Grant revoked and annulled the treaty to restore the reservation to public domain. He then marched the Yavapai-Apache from Fort Verde in the Verde Valley to San Carlos, Arizona by Federal troops. In 1900 some of the members of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe came back to the beautiful Verde Valley. Presently, they occupy small tracts of land at Camp Verde, Middle Verde, Rimrock and Clarkdale.

This is the history of the Verde Valley and the Montezuma Castle.

Today many changes have been made in the Verde Valley in the fields of sanitation, health and education for Indians and non-Indians who now live in harmony.

The population of my tribe is about 800; of the 18 tribes in Arizona we rank about 10th in population, yet we have close to the smallest land base. The annual income of the tribe is only about $1,300 a year. This comes from leasing some farm land. Although there are certain other other funds received by the tribe annually, such funds are programmed separately from various Federal programs. Needless to say, with $1300.00 as our operations budget, few tribal programs can now be provided by our government.

The tribal agency office is located 210 miles away which means it is a 420 mile round trip.

The Verde Valley is agriculturally oriented and there is very little industrialization in the Valley. Tourists play an important part in the Verde Valley economy; they are attracted to the area by three national monuments, the Montezuma Castle, Montezuma Well and Tuzigott Ruins; other scenic attractions are the Red Rock Country of Oak Creek Canyon, the Ghost Town of Jerome and Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Area.

The tribal leadership with much foresight has determined that the only way for the tribe to progress economically, and to be come self-sufficient, would be to acquire more land for commercial and industrial purposes. With the tourist trade being one of the major contributors to the Verde Valley's economy, the tribe decided to tap into this market. The tribe has acquired, with its own funds, approximately 80 acres of land at the proposed site of the Montezuma Castle Interchange. The most significant part of this plan is the fact that that this will be the only access to the Montezuma Castle National Monument which attracts 400,000 visitors each year.

With the energy crisis in effect, the tourists to the Verde Valley will decrease; however, Park Service officials in the Verde Valley strongly feel that the situation in the Verde Valley will fare better than most national parks because Montezuma Castle and Well are located on Interstate 17 within relatively easy driving distance of Phoenix and Flagstaff. A round trip from either city can be made on one tank of gas.

It is helpful to recognize the Yavapai-Apache's reasons for seeing the proposed commercial development. Of the 578 acres of reservation land, less than two-thirds is usable for grazing or farming. No paved roads pass through the main reservation and little opportunity for commercial enterprise exists there. As a result, business and employment opportunities on reservation land exist for only a handful of persons. In effect there exists, in perpetuity, a reservation upon which it is virtually impossible for an individual to make a living. More than one-half of the enrolled members of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe have had to make their homes else-where, generally in the Verde Valley, and still have apparently done poorly. It is the desire of the Yavapai-Apache to live on the reservation or in the immediate area. This has been clearly illustrated over the last 70 years by the hardships they have been willing to endure in order to move back to what they consider to be their traditional homeland.

The 1973 Report of Labor Force submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs shows a labor force of 307 on the reservation and surrounding area and a total of 102 employed and of that amount 15 are on seasonal work. Fewer than half have full time jobs; many others are not counted here because they have left the area, because we could provide them no future.

From the facts stated you can well understand, that for the Yavapai-Apache tribe to survive economically, funding for the Montezuma Castle Commercial Complex is paramount.

In Phase One, five enterprises (an arts and crafts center, the information center and museum, the service station, the restaurant, and the RV park) are initially recommended as components for the Yavapai-Apache commercial development. Two of these enterprises (the arts and crafts center, and the Muesum and information center) occupy the same building. Similarily, the restaurant/cocktail lounge and RV Park convenience store and register desk are also located in one building. We believe Phase Two consisting of a fast food facility and an 80 unit motel will soon be justifiable if visitor volume continues to grow as it has in the past. The motel will become more necessary as the site becomes a focal point for shuttle service to surrounding parks and landmarks, and other activities such as evening shows at the museum and outdoor performances in the ampitheater develop. Ultimately, then, there should be seven enterprises and five buildings. The enterprises, as they realize their potential, will benefit the tribe and surrounding community both. They will provide the tribe employment and income, and they should generate ancillary business (such as laundry, printing, advertising) to the community.

Total construction cost of the complex for Phase One is $1,657,000. Each facility individually operates at a profit during the first year, but together they operate at a loss. The reason is that some unallocated developmental costs and complex overhead negate total combined profits. But under conservative estimates the facility should break-even during the third year.

In the recent years our Tribe has reviewed many ways of turning a four scattered parcels of land totaling approximately 578 acres into an economic base with enough strength to support 800 tribal members. We have been told that it cannot be done. Without this project it is probably true. With the project it is possible.

We have a panel presentation; Dennis Numkena, President of Numkena Associates, Inc., is the architect on the project and will discuss design criteria and environmental concepts; Ernest L. Stevens, President of American Indian Consultants, Inc., will describe the economic considerations and Ted Smith, Vice Chairman of the tribe, will describe the affects of the project on the tribe.

This is an Indian project, conceived, analyzed, designed, and implemented by Indians. It will serve Indian people by serving the citizens of the United States. Thank you.

Aaron Russell, Chairman
Yavapai-Apache, Indian
Community, Camp Verde
Reservation, Arizona.

STATEMENT OF THEODORE SMITH, VICE CHAIRMAN, YAVAPAI-PACHE INDIAN COMMUNITY, CAMP VERDE RESERVATION, ARIZ.

BENEFITS TO TRIBE

Mr. SMITH. My name is Ted Smith, vice chairman of the Yavapai-Apache Indians. My time before you will be dedicated to discussions concerning the ways the proposed complex will help all members of our tribe and at the same time serve all the people in the State of Arizona and the United States.

The project was conceived by Indians, designed by Indians, analyzed by Indians and by serving the people of all the United States as they visit one of our country's most popular monuments, the Montezuma National Monument, it will serve Indians. It will serve the members of our tribe by providing jobs, and will serve Indians everywhere by providing an example of a well-conceived, well-designed and well-operated project, designed for economic assistance to a large but almost landless tribe.

This is not to say that we have designed this project to the exclusion of our non-Indian neighbors. The National Forest, Department of Agriculture, has worked closely with us in selecting and exchanging land for the project. The National Park Service has encouraged us and in a spirit of cooperation, we have developed a plan with the Park Service to serve as the receiving center for the Montezuma National Monument. Jobs for our tribe is an important goal. The complex will provide four categories of job opportunities. Indian owned and operated businesses; Indian manager positions for tribal or non-Indian businesses; Service industry jobs in all businesses, and cottage industry jobs in the homes of our members.

Emphasis will be given to providing our tribal members with opportunities to start their own businesses.

These include recreational parks, tour buses, horseback rides, restaurants, cocktail lounges, craft shops, gas stations, convenience markets, groundskeepers and others. In tribally owned, and non-Indian-owned businesses, preference will be given to Indian managers and employees. We do not intend to discriminate. We hope to give opportunity to Indian people and convey the image of our "Indianness" to guests visiting a unique monument built by our forefathers.

All areas of the project provide potential for service jobs, from tour guides to maids. From gas station attendants to bus drivers and more. These opportunities have never been experienced by the Verde Valley or the tribe.

Finally, jobs will be available through "Cottage Industries." This term I learned from non-Indians. We would call it "Wikiup Industries." Our people are good artists. We make beadwork, baskets, dolls, quilts, and jewelry in our homes. We have never had a real marketplace before. Our crafts find their way, in an inefficient manner, to non-Indian "Indian stores" all over the Southwest. Usually the art has changed hands three or four times with the price being doubled or tripled on each occasion. That usually means the Indian artist or craftsman receives $2 for an item sold to the public for $12.

This is the only request the tribe has made of Congress in my lifetime. We have looked for a lifetime for a way to solve our problems. We believe we have found it. We hope you will agree and assist us with this dream.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, thank you. The next member of your panel?

STATEMENT OF JEFF DAVIS, AMERICAN INDIAN CONSULTANTS, INC.

COMPLEX FEASIBILITY STUDY

Mr. DAVIS. My name is Jeff Davis. I am from the American Indian Consultants, which have contracted to perform a feasibility study for the complex. I would like to present some highlights of that study.

Simply put, in 1973 over 400,000 visitors visited Montezuma complex. With the Bicentennial in 1976 we anticipate between 500,000 and 600,000 will visit the complex. The National Park Service has been very active in this entire project for several reasons.

The current facilities are already much too small for the current visitor volume. They need new facilities, and further work with the Yavapai-Apache Indians rather going and constructing new facilities, they have agreed to lease the major facility of the complex and museum holding center. Other facilities in the complex would include a restaurant, arts and crafts center, a service station, and recreational vehicle park. Construction begun today would be ready by the bicentennial, 1976. There are few competitive facilities between Phoenix and Flagstaff.

The total funding for the entire project would amount to $1,656,935.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. The next member of your panel?

STATEMENT OF DENNIS C. NUMKENA, PRESIDENT, NUMKENA ASSOCIATES, INC., ARCHITECTS

FACILITY CONCEPT

Mr. NUMKENA. My name is Dennis Numkena. I represent Numkena Associates of Arizona. We are the architects of this project. Basically I would like to talk about the facility itself. These are concepts at this time of what we feel might be the appropriate way to express this facility. I think later on you can take a closer look at it if you would like, but the main structure you would see there would be the No. 1 building that we would be starting off with. Principally, I would like to talk about architecture itself.

The principal considerations in the proposed project are to be as follows:

(A) Visual impact for highway travelers. To interest high speed traffic on Interstate Highway I-17, which has but one significant diversion, the Cordes Junction Interchange in the entire 148 miles between Phoenix and Flagstaff.

It has been considered important by the designers to utilize a design vernacular with a degree of drama. The location, immediately adjacent to the freeway is expected through this increased exposure, to increase visitorship to the more remote monument by approximately 50 percent.

B. Harmonious relationship with Montezuma Castle. Monument architecture. The design evolved for the tourism complex captures the monolithic nature of the 400-year-old monument through the use of the straightforward textured surfaces, stacked one upon the other to reflect the many decades over which construction took place.

Openings are punched through these plain surfaces in a matter-of-fact way without ostentatiousness. Buildings will be constructed in such a way as to utilize the existing site characteristics and topography and, though the project site in no way compares with that of the monument itself, every attempt has been made to show the same kind of respect for the site as the original inhabitants did.

C. Durability consistent with heavy visitor traffic. All structures are to be designed as permanent facilities. Every effort has been made and will continue to be made to coordinate all building functions with Park Service objectives. Cooperation between the Numkena organization and the National Park Service has been excellent and the considerable experience of the Park Service in similar facilities has been and will continue to be brought to bear on the final product.

D. Indianness. Numkena Associates was commissioned by the Yavapai-Apache Tribe for the specific purpose of executing with authority an Indian design. Exhibits which will be presented during the hearings will hopefully make clear the validity of this judgment.

E. Function. Most functional purposes of the proposed facility have been described above under land use. Internal functions, however, is particularly important in certain areas. Again, utilizing Park Service expertise with respect to visitor traffic, all facilities will anticipate the movement, during relatively short spans of time, of large numbers of people.

In the tribes' behalf, these movements of people will be accomplished by frequent purchases of goods and services. Other functional considerations include the grouping of the museum, information center, and arts and crafts areas together in the same building.

The arts and crafts commercial enterprise will be greatly enhanced by this association. The presence of Park Service personnel in this building will serve as a strong influence on the overall quality of the operation efficiency. For management efficiency, the restaurant, cocktail lounge, convenience market, meeting rooms, campground, and future motel offices have been grouped together under a single roof.

Senator BIBLE. Illustrate to me there. You are the architect. Stand up there and point it out. Those are beautiful pictures.

Mr. NUMKENA. This will be the main structure. The National Park Service will be leasing the total ground floor. The tribe will occupy the top floor. Once again, this will be the first building built. The restaurant and cocktail lounge, convenience market, and motel check-in is in this second building here.

The phase II hotel complex in the high ground is some time in the future. These two additional drawings are just to give you an idea of what the feeling might be like inside the structures. This happens to be within the information center building. This happens to be in the restaurant cocktail lounge looking at the 80-unit hotel complex in the background.

Senator BIBLE. That is extremely well done. How long have you been an architect?

Mr. NUMKENA. About 4 years.

Senator BIBLE. Where did you take your training in architecture?

Mr. NUMKENA. Arizona State University in Phoenix.

Senator BIBLE. Did you do this?

Mr. NUMKENA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You have done an excellent job. I congratulate you. We will do the best we can. I think this shows the imagination that your people have shown. I just hope that we can be of help to you. We will try. Thank you very much.

The prepared statements of Mr. Numkena and Mr. Sparks will be incorporated into the record.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF DENNIS C. NUMKENA, PRESIDENT, NUMKENA ASSOCIATES, INC.

I. BACKGROUND

Numkena Associates is a wholly Indian-owned architectural firm established nearly 4 years ago and is located in Phoenix, Ariz. Dennis C. Numkena, president, is a Hopi Indian originally from Moencopi and presently living in Phoenix. The firm has provided services for 15 different tribes.

Numkena Associates, Inc., has worked with the Yavapai-Apache Tribe on the Montezuma Castle tourism complex concept from the initial stages, and was instrumental in obtaining EDA funding for the feasibility study. The firm joined with American Indian Consultants to conduct that study and was responsible for all design exhibits, plus much of the written material exclusive of the marketing analysis and legal aspects.

II. LAND USE

A. Land Use Background

Preparation of a land use plan for the proposed complex took into consideration the following factors:

1. Classification by market imperatives.
2. Site boundaries.
3. The freeway traveler.
4. Site topography.
5. Importance of interchange feeder road to the development.

B. Classification By Market Imperatives

The types of facilities proposed are all related in their dependence on the highway traveler as the primary market source. They differ in certain significant ways, however, and have been grouped accordingly, as follows:

1. Freeway commercial.—Gas stations, fast food or drivethrough-type facilities, and convenience markets which can substantially enhance their business volume by direct highway exposure and the proper presentation of their services to persons who would not otherwise leave the freeway at the interchange, make up this group.

Another means is proposed to attract travelers who might otherwise not exit at the Montezuma Castle interchange—highway rest area type facility with ramadas, toilet facilities, et cetera. These facilities can become economically feasible through dual utilization as services for the recreational vehicle campground development but have been grouped with freeway occupancies because of their requirement for exposure.

2. Tourist commercial.—The proposed restaurant, cocktail lounge, arts and crafts facilities museum, information center, and Montezuma Castle holding station comprise this grouping. From a promotional point of view, however, it is wise to consider a degree of freeway visibility. This grouping has been made principally as a matter of operational convenience. Taking into consideration that the various facilities complement one another in terms of use by those visiting the national monument who have committed themselves to the expenditure of from 1 to 3 hours, this grouping is referred to as tourist commercial.

3. Campground use.—Recreational vehicle campgrounds require reasonable freeway exposure and are expected to depend in more or less equal measure on: (1) Transient traffic, and (2) weekend vacationers for business. Both high-density overnight facilities, as well as low-density extended stay facilities, have been contemplated in the study.

Recreational and neighborhood commercial uses are recommended for future development, although they are not included in this evaluation. Both are expected to be natural extensions of the development as it becomes permanently established.

4. Recreational use.—A large recreational area which might include a golf course, tennis courts, a small lake, an Indian village, outdoor amphitheater and other aspects of a public park.

5. Neighborhood Commercial (future).—Retain facilities depend for business not only on tourist trade but, in addition, on local traffic as well. These facilities should likely be limited to boutique-oriented uses in order that the integrity of the entire project be retained.

C. Site Boundaries

Though land use normally is governed by many variables with respect to external development activities, in part generated by the interchange activities themselves, such variables are less a factor of business in this instance due to the fixed nature of the site boundaries. The west boundary of the site is presently being developed as high grade airport-residential development; the north boundary is, of course, a freeway. The east boundary is to remain in the possession of the Forest Service. The Yavapai-Apache Tribe intends to acquire two smaller parcels of land, now comprising the south boundary, which are designated for withdrawal as an extension to the development proper and has instituted option procedures to that end. The boundaries of the development then will remain quite distinct without uncontrolled influences affecting the project. Greenbelt buffer zones are indicated as a means of separating the project site from adjacent uses.

D. The Freeway Traveler

As stated in other portions of this study, traffic passing the proposed Montezuma Castle interchange is made of approximately 80-percent in-State vehicles and 20-percent out-of-State vehicles. Obviously, a large proportion of the out-of-State vehicles choose to stop at the Montezuma Castle National Monument, and they do comprise a significant share of the 350–400 automobiles visiting the monument on the average day. This traveler can be expected to continue to exit from the freeway at the location of the proposed site. The in-State traveler, however, whether he be on business or heading to or from central and northern Arizona vacation country, does not presently stop at this location. High visibility of convenience facilities mentioned above is vital in order to entice these persons off the high-speed freeway.

E. Site Topography

The site proper is in a swale between two hills. The existing roadway running away from the highway through the site and approximately bisecting it is between 60 and 80 feet below elevations at the outside edges of the site.

In order to obtain maximum visibility for freeway commercial uses which depend to a great extent on impulse existing by the traveler, high ground should be utilized. To the greatest possible extent, high ground has been assigned to freeway commercial and recreational vehicle campground facilities. Topography also influences the land use plans in an internal way. It is felt by the planners that less imposition will be placed on the creation of a pleasant environment for the motel and recreational uses by locating them beneath the rim of the property where campground facilities, a somewhat disorderly use, have been placed. The campground facilities will serve as an additional buffer zone from external development.

F. Interchange feeder road

This all-important road which will exist as the only access to the Montezuma Castle National Monument is the artery carrying the life blood of the development. It is essential, therefore, that this road pass through every important commercial use on the project site. The plans reflect this consideration. Schematic designs not only indicate the roadway passing through these facilities, but, make every effort to slow traffic and cause the traveler to leave his car.

III. ARCHITECTURE

Principal architectural considerations in the proposed project are to be as follows:

A. Visual impact for highway travelers

To interest high speed traffic on Interstate I–17, which has but one significant diversion, the Cordes Junction interchange in the entire 148 miles between Phoenix and Flagstaff. It has been considered important by the designers to utilize a design vernacular with a degree of drama. The location, immediately adjacent to the freeway is expected, through this increased exposure, to increase visitorship to the more remote monument by approximately 50 percent.

B. Harmonious relationship with Montezuma Castle Monument architecture

The design evolved for the tourism complex, captures the monolithic nature of the 400-year-old monument through the use of straight forward textured sur-

faces, stacked one upon the other to reflect the many decades over which construction took place. Openings are punched through these plain surfaces in a matter of fact way without ostentatiousness.

Buildings will be constructed in such a way as to utilize the existing site characteristics and topography and, though the project site in no way compares with that of the monument itself, every attempt has been made to show the same kind of respect for the site as the original inhabitants did.

C. Durability consistant with heavy visitor traffic

All structures are to be designed as permanent facilities. Every effort has been made and will continue to be made to coordinate all building functions with Park Service objectives. Cooperation between the Numkena organization and the National Park Service has been excellent and the considerable experience of the Park Service in similar facilities has been and will continue to be brought to bear on the final product.

D. Indianness

Numkena Associates, was commissioned by the Yavapai-Apache Tribe for the specific purpose of executing with authority, an Indian design. Exhibits which will be presented during the hearings will hopefully make clear the validity of this judgment.

E. Function

Most functional purposes of the proposed facility have been described above under land use. Internal functions, however, is particularly important in certain areas. Again, utilizing Park Service expertise with respect to visitor traffic, all facilities will anticipate the movement, during relatively short spans of time, of large numbers of people. In the tribes' behalf, these movements of people will be accomplished by frequent purchases of goods and services.

Other functional considerations include the grouping of the museum, information center and arts and crafts areas together in the same building. The arts and crafts commercial enterprise will be greatly enhanced by this association. The presence of Park Service personnel in this building will serve as a strong influence on the overall quality of the operation efficiency.

For management efficiency, the restaurant, cocktail lounge, convenience market, meeting rooms, campground (and future motel) offices have been grouped together under a single roof.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

As a part of the feasibility study for the Montezuma Castle tourism complex, a complete environmental analysis has been undertaken. The results of this study indicate no significant adverse effects on the environment. Furthermore, the land upon which the project is to be constructed has been declared withdrawal land by the Forest Service and is being acquired through exchange for other more highly valued property.

More important, however, environment is the reason for the initial conception of the project. The Park Service, Forest Service, Yavapai-Apache Tribe and Arizona Highway Department in the earliest stages of the idea met at the urging of the Park Service to locate the most convenient access to the monument. Park Service has long felt that the volume of traffic presently handled at the monument was reaching untenable dimensions in terms of wear and tear on the monument area. Their interest in creating an "off-monument" information and visitor holding facility led to the birth of the project concept. Essentially, then, the project exists to protect an important and unredeemable national resource.

STATEMENT BY JOE P. SPARKS, TRIBAL ATTORNEY, YAVAPAI-APACHE INDIAN COMMUNITY, CAMP VERDE RESERVATION, ARIZ.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Joe P. Sparks; I am of the law firm of Sparks, Siler & McConnell, located at 4234 Winfield Scott Plaza, Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251. We represent the Yavapai-Apache Indian Community, Camp Verde Reservation, Ariz.

It is my privilege to be the master of ceremonies to what will be a short, but all-Indian show. We encourage you to look to the record for a more comprehensive view of the project which these witnesses will be briefly describing. Through that record and the presentation here today, you will understand the soundness of this proposal, its design and implementation plan and its probable effect on the tribe.

You have probably never heard of the Yavapai-Apaches. The last to hear from them with any clarity was General Crook. In the 1870's he was given the job of capturing some of the best foot soldiers this world has ever seen. If the military equipment had been reversed, most of us here today would still be speaking "Old English."

First, as they were fine soldiers with considerable discipline, they have been fine citizens. They are 800. They have been ignored for years because of their tiny land base and the great distance from established Indian agencies.

They, as many Indian people, have borne considerable hardship, and like most, have done so silently. They are not pleased with the treatment rendered by the Government in the past or presently. But luckily, a new day is here, and, as with most good luck, it has been made with hard work.

Those things that have been done for them, they have done largely for themselves. This project was conceived and has been developed by them. I am able to compliment them on their efforts when they would not have complimented themselves.

THE VERDE VALLEY

In the State of Arizona, 93 miles north of Phoenix on I–17 Interchange, lies a beautiful Verde Valley where the Montezuma Castle is located and where history began—this was prior to the coming of non-Indians. As the story begins, a large Indian population resided in the Verde Valley where an abundance of food, created by God and nursed by the rivers and the mountains surrounding the Verde Valley, were found. This group of Indians were the Pueblo people who built the Montezuma Castle and who ruled the Verde Valley for centuries; then in more recent years, the Apache and Yavapai Tribes made their home there.

In 1600 Spanish people came on the scene looking for gold, then disappeared after locating copper in the Jerome area.

In the year 1871 non-Indians from the east came and occupied and built the Fort Verde. At this time, the buildings are still standing.

In 1872, the U.S. Government, in a treaty with the Yavapai-Apache Tribe, established a reservation of 40 miles up the river and 10 miles on each side of the river. On April 23, 1875, President Ulysses S. Grant revoked and annulled the treaty to restore the reservation to public domain. He then marched the Yavapai-Apache from Fort Verde in the Verde Valley to San Carlos, Ariz. by Federal troops. In 1900 some of the members of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe came back to the beautiful Verde Valley. Presently, they occupy small tracts of land at Camp Verde, Middle Verde, Rimrock, and Clarkdale.

This is the history of the Verde Valley and the Montezuma Castle.

Today many changes have been made in the Verde Valley in the fields of sanitation, health, and education for Indians and non-Indians who now live in harmony.

THE PROJECT

The proposed Montezuma Castle Commercial and Cultural Center has much to offer as a primary showcase for Indian and Arizona history.

1. A feasibility study funded by EDA, including preliminary plan for the project, has been completed and indicates economic viability.

2. The opportunity for multiagency involvement exists. The National Park Service intends to cooperate in the operation of the facility by locating its information center and holding station for Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monument. The holding station would prevent thousands of people who are visit-

ing the castle from destroying a most prized possession, preserving the attraction for future generations. The U.S. Forest Service and the State parks board as well have expressed interest in utilizing the facility as a Verde Valley public information center.

3. The proposed project is to be located in almost the exact geographical center of the State of Arizona on Interstate Highway I–17, and, therefore, contrary to many other Indian locations, presents easy all-weather access to great numbers of people.

4. The history of the inhabitants of the Verde Valley and Montezuma Castle area includes the predecessors of virtually all Arizona tribes and many of those of the entire Southwest. It is felt, therefore, that the project location is ideal as a center to display the cultures of all Southwest Indians.

5. Finally, this project represents a new wave of activity for the Indian people—not only are employment opportunities to be offered here, but the entire object of the project has been geared to Indian entrepreneurship.

THE TRIBAL SITUATION

It is helpful to recognize the Yavapai-Apache's reasons for seeking the proposed commercial development. Of the 578 acres of reservation land, less than two-thirds is usable for grazing or farming. No paved roads pass through the main reservation and little opportunity for commercial enterprise exists there. As a result, business and employment opportunities on reservation land exist for only a handful of persons. In effect there exists, in perpetuity, a reservation upon which it is virtually impossible for an individual to make a living. More than one-half of the enrolled members of the Yavapai-Apache Tribe have had to make their homes elsewhere, generally in the Verde Valley, and still have apparently done poorly; BIA statistics indicate that only 76 persons are employed out of the 307-member labor force. It is the desire of the Yavapai-Apache to live on the reservation or in the immediate area. This has been clearly illustrated over the last 70 years by the hardships they have been willing to endure in order to move back to what they consider to be their traditional homeland.

The tribal government has extremely limited sources of income. Although this situation may be somewhat alleviated by a forthcoming judgment settling a claim, tribal income at present amounts to only about $1,000 annually (from grazing leases). The tribe's annual budget amounts to approximately $36,000 which consists primarily of funded job descriptions. For example, the Public Health Service funds a community health representative; the BIA funds a social service worker, et cetera.

Other potential problems which must be faced in the development of a successful complex are securing financial resources and development of an organizational structure to manage the complex. Commercial lenders are extremely cautious and conservative in making long-term unsecured loans or investments in Indian business. Hopefully, time will resolve this problem. Government support, however, seems essential for the interim.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT JACKET, CHAIRMAN, UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE, TOWAOC, COLO.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Scott Jacket, chairman of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Towaoc, Colo. First, please introduce those with you at the witness table.

Mr. JACKET. On my left here is Mr. Carl Cuthair, and on my right Henry Jacket.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. JACKET. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Scott Jacket. I am chairman of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. I am very pleased to appear before this committee. Personally, I thank you for the assistance you provided us last year in the Public Health Services.

We have four small requests for assistance. We would not be here, but as we told you last year, we are broke, and can no longer pay part of the Government expenses. Last year the committee added $50,000 to supplement our funding for our health care. This brought the Public Health Service to $100,000, since we no longer can again afford to contribute ourselves to the Public Health Service we will need $220,000 more if they are to take full responsibility for providing medical services for our tribe.

The tribe has always paid for law enforcement services, but we can no longer afford it. The tribe is entering into an agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide for Government funding. The problem is that the Bureau will only pay for the chief of police this next fiscal year. They will need at least $100,000 more, which is what we have been spending. They really should have $150,000 if we are to have effective training and a properly equipped police force.

First, in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget, I am concerned that the Bureau will reduce expenses at a time when we desperately need them. Because of our budget limitations, they plan to cut staff in social service operations to reduce expenses. This staff now provides counseling, oversees the work experience program and provides services to the community in Utah. The planned budget calls for $42,000 if we are to receive the same services they will need $24,000 more or a total of $66,000.

We had planned to contract for the entire roads maintenance program this next year. The contract is to be for $42,000 but this is a very inadequate amount to maintain 181 miles of roads. We will need at least $40,000 more if we are to do more than emergency repairs. All the equipment is old military surplus equipment and has been worn out twice. We realize our requests may appear quite small, but they are very important if the Government is to provide services to the Ute Mountain Ute people.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is a very fine statement. Tell me this: How many members do you have in your tribe?

Mr. JACKET. Approximately 1,200 people.

Senator BIBLE. And where are you located again?

Mr. JACKET. In Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Senator BIBLE. Do you live in a comparatively small area, or are you scattered?

Mr. JACKET. We are scattered.

Senator BIBLE. That sounds like a reasonable request. We will see what we can do. Thank you very much.

We will now insert your prepared statement into the record.

[The statement follows:]

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT BY SCOTT JACKET, CHAIRMAN, UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE, TOWAOC, COLO.

The statement by Chairman Scott Jacket, Ute Mountain Tribe requests additional appropriations for the U.S. Public Health Service in the amount of $220,000 for health services to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. It also supports additional appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the amount of $214,300 for contracts and services to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; $24,300 more is requested for social services; $40,000 more for roads maintenance and $150,000 more is needed in law enforcement.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe for many years paid the total cost of health care and medical services for tribal members. The average costs were $400,000 annually. The Public Health Service began to help us 3 years ago by providing $50,000. Last year, because this committee responded to our request, it was raised to $100,000 plus some medicine and dental services. The day has passed when we can afford to assist the Government to meet its health commitments to the Ute Mountain Ute people. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is still faced with many serious health problems not uncommon to other tribes in the Southwest. Repiratory and alcoholism related ailments are especially bad.

The Public Health Service will need at least $220,000 more if they are to provide the same level of health care provided by the tribe in the past. The total needed, $320,000, plus the medicine and dental services should improve our health standards and possible permit a reduction of appropriations in the near future.

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is thankful for the assistance the Indian Health Service has given to the members in the past 3 years.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, JUDICIAL, PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is currently funding a tribal police department at a cost of over $100,000 per year. We are now faced with not being able to meet even this very inadequate budget.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has agreed to fund the program, but is very limited by lack of funding. The minimum additional funding needed by the Bureau is $100,000; however, if we are to begin to do any kind of crime prevention programs at least $150,000 is needed. Some of the initial effort will go toward training and properly equipping the local police force, but most of the funding will be salaries and operating expense.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

We are very concerned that the Bureau proposes to limit funding for "Social services operations" to just under $42,000. The minimum needed to pay salaries is $66,300 and is essential to continue counseling and our work experience program which offers good training and an opportunity to break the poverty cycle. We are especially concerned that the limited funding will necessitate closing of the field office in our isolated community of White Mesa, Utah. The extra $24,000 will be of great benefit to our tribe.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: ROAD MAINTENANCE

The "Road maintenance program" has been contracted to us for the past 3 years, but is very inadequately funded. It is planned to increase this contract from $11,000 this year to $42,000 for next fiscal year, but even this amount is very inadequate to maintain 181 miles of roads. We can only take care of emergencies with present and planned funding for next year. At least $40,000 more is needed if we are to properly maintain and replace the old surplus equipment we received from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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SUMMARY

The decrease in tribal income and the lack of jobs for the tribal members is presenting many problems for the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. The time has past when the tribe could pay per capita payments to each member for his basic living expenses. The tribal funds for law enforcement and health care programs are no longer available.

The items noted in the statement are important to the overall progress of the tribe in providing opportunities to the tribal members.

Other projects such as housing, training, education, and employment assistance are being made available under existing Government programs.

Mental Health Services

STATEMENT OF PATRICIA BELLANGER, AMERICAN INDIAN MENTAL HEALTH, NEW CAREERS PROJECT, MINNESOTA

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Bible. Our next witness is Patricia Bellanger, American Indian Mental Health, New Careers project, Minnesota. Your full statement will be incorporated in the record. It appears to be very well done and very long. We will put it all in the record for you.

Ms. Bellanger. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

Purpose

I am appearing before you to plead for a means of integrating and coordinating mental health services for urban American Indians in the Minneapolis area. Minneapolis has the highest percentage of urban Indians of any major metropolitan area in the country. The problems of the urban Indian in Minneapolis are similar to those of other Indians in the country. There is a very high rate of unemployment, life expectancy is low (probably no greater than the median life expectancy of 44 years for American Indians), incarceration, recidivism, alcoholism, and family disintegration are commonplace. These characteristics can probably be attributed wholly to the low socio-economic status of the urban Indian. These problems are an outgrowth of the conflict between the cultural barriers developed by the Indians in an attempt to maintain remnants of their own religious beliefs and culture, which is in conflict with the racism and narrowmindedness of the power groups across the country.

Within the dominant white culture, it is well recognized that mental health problems, if not occurring more often among the low socio-economic class, are certainly treated in different ways according to socio-economic class. Despite the high preponderance of American Indians in the lower socio-economic classes, the statistics that are available almost invariably focus upon the anti-social diagnostic categories, such as alcoholism, crime, and the manifestation of different sexual mores between cultures. The urban Indian is burdened with at least the same stresses as the poor white, with the additional burdens of an inability to either comprehend or be comprehended by the dominant society, and the manifestations of racism which exist when the Indian culture comes in contact with the white culture. Little, if nothing, is known except for a miniscule number of case studies concerning neurosis, psychosis, and other mental health problems which relate not to the overt behavior of the individual in conflict with the society, but merely relate to an accessibility to life and an ability to conform to the expectations of society. The American Indian is forced to seek mental health services where they are available. Typically, this is the community mental health center, staffed by white professionals and paraprofessionals, who understand nothing of the specific problems of the American Indian. Attempts at treatment are usually white-oriented therapies, which are predicated upon misunderstandings of the differences between the Indian and white cultures and the goal of such therapies is typically to assure the conformity to the white culture on the part of the Indian. The research on the effectiveness of psychotherapy with the white culture indicates that the long term effects are questionable. Among the Indians, there is no question that the therapeutic services available are useless.

For these reasons, we are proposing a prototypic demonstration program which can function as a model for the delivery of human services to urban Indian populations in the United States.

Resources Available

Within the Minneapolis area, there are several unique programs which are existing independently, due to differing funding sources and patterns. I am the Director of the American Indian New Careers Program. The purpose of this program is to train Indians for function as mental health aides within the mental health services resources available to Indians. However, our experience with this program has demonstrated that the placement of aides in a facility has no effect, unless the administration of that service delivery facility agrees to alter its approach to meet the needs of its individual clients. Typically, we

find that most agencies are unwilling to do this because of an inability to understand the Indian approach to mental health.

Despite this, during the past two years we have been training twelve Indians and, by the program's completion next year, will have achieved A.A. Degrees for each of these people. This program is unique within the American Indian population of this country in that it is an Indian run program aimed at serving Indians, and has been successful in meeting its goals.

There are other Indian agencies within the Minneapolis area that provide mental health services to sub-groups within the Indian population. There are two group homes (one for boys, one for girls), which are residential centers for adolescents who are having difficulties in adjusting to society. There are four half-way houses for alcoholics. There are two half-way houses for Indians who are moving from the prison setting to freedom. In addition, there is a Family Health Program, which provides diagnostic services, advocacy services, and legal services aimed at school-aged children within the Indian population.

Goals

It is therefore postulated that the uniqueness of these programs nevertheless results in a lack of total effectiveness because of the factionalization of service delivery. I am therefore proposing that these programs be combined under one umbrella program to reduce duplication and ineffectual communication.

The achievement of this goal would also result in coordination with other agencies that provide support to the mental health service delivery agencies mentioned above. Included are the Department of Indian Works, which provides educational support, particularly in training Indians to achieve their G.E.D. as a high school graduate. There is also the Title IV Program, which consists of social work aides in those Minneapolis public schools which have a high percentage of Indian students. However, the Title IV Program must also function within a limited scope, providing support to school programs. There are day care centers which are currently in operation and others opening, which provide the opportunity for single parent Indian families to move off of welfare by providing a protective environment for the children while the mother seeks a job. There are other non-Indian agencies which have maintained a high level of cooperation, such as the St. Paul Urban League which provides employment counseling, a LEAP Program, and other programs aimed at employing American Indians.

The Gap in Services

The continued development of the New Careers Program increases the potential for more positive levels of communication with the mental health agencies which, despite their stated attempt to provide helping services to Indian populations, are typically seen as the enemies of the Indian populations, because of the problems enumerated above. This would include the welfare system, community mental health centers, hospitals, the juvenile centers, etc.

Although the city of Minneapolis can boast of progressive programs in the mental health area, the urban Indian typically feels like he is falling through the cracks in the delivery of services. Not only does the urban Indian feel that the agencies designed to help him are, in

fact, the enemy, but recognizes the fact that the Federal public health priorities are aimed at reservation Indians. Thus, we find that there are programs for Indians but that we are the "wrong kind" of Indian.

Proposal

We are therefore requesting that the Federal government allocate monies to the Indian mental health desk in the Federal agencies to cover the cost of maintaining the New Careers Program (see Attachment I) and to recognize the expansion of the American Indian New Careers Program (see Attachment II) to function as an umbrella organization for the delivery of mental health services to the urban Indian in Minneapolis. Providing an appropriation through a governmental Indian agency to a consortium of programs would result in a more efficient operation of the delivery of services to American Indians. Reduced would be the administrative time, reporting time, budgeting time, etc. as a result of coordinating all of these efforts under one umbrella. Furthermore, by combining the funding methodology for each agency, a greater amount of flexibility would be allowed in each agency, since they would have some prediction concerning their future funding. Currently, each of these programs is funded by different agencies, some governmental and some local. Oftentimes, there are two or three administrative layers between the budgetary process within the agency and the actual granting of money.

By reducing the number of administrative levels, the Indian community could allocate its funding resources for mental health programs according to the priorities present within their communities, rather than according to national priorities.

For this reason, we are requesting an allocation of money to cover a three-to-five year program for the integration and coordination of mental health services in the Minneapolis area. The current funding needs are, in approximate terms, the New Careers Program requiring about $100,000 a year and the umbrella component requiring about $50,000 a year.

Cost Effectiveness

Our programs have neither the manpower nor the information at the present time to provide cost effectiveness data in a highly quantitative manner. Possibly, it would be more efficient to demonstrate through a case history the potential saving of taxpayer dollars by the actualization of the program described above. I will cite an actual case in doing so.

One of the biggest problems encountered among Indian children is truancy. As demonstrated in a paper by two of the teachers in the New Careers Program (see Attachment III), truancy is not only typically the first manifestation of delinquency, but is over-represented in terms of the proportion of the number of juvenile crimes committed in the state of Minnesota. Truancy is more than common among Indians, it is almost totally predictable. When Indian parents are working and a young child is sick, the Indian parents may think that keeping the child home from school is important to the family. The school typically sees it as truancy.

A couple of weeks ago we had dealings with a youngster who had been truant from school for three or four days. The reason for his truancy are almost a comedy of errors. He was sent from his classroom to the principal's

office for misbehavior. He was told to wait outside the principal's office by the school clerk. Another teacher saw him there and told him to get back to class. He did, and the first teacher contacted the principal to see what the outcome was. When they found that the boy had never been in to see the principal, they suspended him from school. Although this boy was trying to adhere to the demands of different authority figures, he found himself in this predicament as a result of not understanding the power structure in the school.

At the termination of the suspension period, the child returned to meet with the principal. The principal explained his concern, and turned to the child and asked him if he would be disobedient anymore. The child responded that he would not. The principal then said, "I want a commitment from you." In the Indian manner the child did not respond but stared down at his feet. The principal repeated this several times. The principal then sent the child home in exasperation.

At this point, it should be noted that the boy's family had just moved in from the reservation not too long before. Their primary language is Chippewa, and although able to communicate in English, their knowledge of standard English is limited. The child sat home for a month at which point the mother was served with papers to bring him to court for truancy. It was at this point that she called an advocacy agency and asked what the word "commitment" meant. The child, being asked to "make a commitment" did not understand what was being asked of him, and therefore did not respond, which is not unusual for Indians in dealing with white authority. The principal in exasperation had sent the child home, forgot about him, until serving truancy notice.

The typical course of this program would include the administrative procedures for declaring the child is truant, and then sending him to juvenile court. After the cost of the court hearing, he would, in many cases, be sent to the Adolescent Diagnostic Center at Lino Lakes for a six-week evaluation. The cost of such a program runs about $38/day. In many cases, the child would then have been incarcerated at further cost to the taxpayer.

What could have happened might have been an avoidance of all this trouble. If there were a coordinated Indian program available, the school could have brought in an Indian outreach worker to deal with the child in his own language. He then could have been sent to the Family Health Program for diagnostic work-up, probably done in a day or less. The Indian outreach workers at the Family Health program could have worked with Title IV social work aides to develop a program relevant to this child's needs to reduce the probability of his behavioral nonconformity. Were a treatment center around, and the youngster needed additional treatment, a referral could have been made to a treatment center where a culturally consistent program could have been invoked.

It would appear that such a program would probably result in a great savings of tax dollars. Not only would many of the diagnostic and incarceration procedures have been eliminated, but the chances are that the youngster could have remained in school and possibly, given an adjustment in his curriculum to meet the needs of the youngster who does not speak standard English as his first language, he might have learned to better adapt to the school and remained there rather than being incarcerated.

Cases like the one above are legion in our community. It is only that we became involved within the last week that I use this example. I could cite hundreds of other cases which contact Indian communities which are worse.

INDIAN MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Ms. BELLANGER. I have been given 5 minutes to explain the Indian mental health program, and our solutions for the urban Indians of Minneapolis as the focal point, so I will begin at the end with the summary.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Ms. BELLANGER. To transfer the Indian mental health program to the Indian mental health agency. To begin training for Indian mental health programs. To develop the mental health units, the coordinating unit that would: No. 1, provide a unified means for Indian mental health agencies to secure recognition from established human services agencies and the court system.

No. 2, to provide a central resource to which non-Indian agencies may refer Indian people for services, and to promote staff development activities related to Indian people with established mental health agencies. I should explain in the first program as it is now set up there are 10 mental health new careers training programs throughout the country.

The Minneapolis program being the only Indian one in the country, we train Indians to function as mental health aides, not only aides but any time within the career ladder of the mental health agency and Indian mental health agencies available to Indians. We offer an A.A. degree in mental health through a local college, and we have trained 12 Indian students in the mental health field. That is 12 more than the Minneapolis area has ever seen before. Further, of the 12 people getting their A.A. degrees, 7 of them would like to continue with their education and get their B.A. in mental health.

There are many other subgroups in the Indian community in the Minneapolis area that offer mental health programs. There are two groups homes that are residential centers for teenagers as alternatives to the juvenile centers, four Indian AA halfway houses, a couple of halfway houses as alternatives to prison, family health, which provides diagnostic services for the Indian people. Our proposal is to do two things, one, relocate the Minneapolis Indian training project to HEW as an urban Indian project.

The urban Indian community in Minneapolis recognizes the potential of new careers, because there are no Indians staffing any of these established mental health agencies within the area. There are none in the AA wards or hospitals. There are none in the juvenile center, which has a 40-percent Indian juvenile caseload. In other words, there are that many of those of our Indian children who go to juvenile centers with no Indian staff workers.

We feel the project would flourish and grow in the Indian community in Indian health and Indian mental health offices. No. 2, would be to develop the urban Indian mental health unit, which would coordinate all mental health services available, which would provide a unified means for us to secure recognition for established mental health agencies, such as the welfare agency, juvenile center, court service, et cetera. Then when a juvenile Indian or Indian juvenile is arrested for a status offense, we can shelter him within the group home until we can go into court with him. In the meantime we can provide the diagnostic services, if needed, and provide a lifestyle which would be suitable to the child, the family, and the court.

Then we would go to court with that child, to present this alternative. If the court agrees, we will have saved that child from incarceration. We can provide him with the support he needs to adjust to society, the school, and to his family.

That is basically what we are asking. The appropriation is not much. It is a lot to us, but not much to the Congress, I hope.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement. We have done a lot of work in these urban Indian mental health areas and we will continue to do the best we can.

Ms. BELLANGER. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

STATEMENT OF THOMAS E. ATCITTY, PRESIDENT, NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE, TSAILE, ARIZ.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Thomas E. Atcitty, president, Navajo Community College, Tsaile, Ariz. Introduce yourself and the gentleman with you at the witness table.

Mr. ATCITTY. My name is Thomas Atcitty, president, Navajo Community College, Tsaile, Ariz. To my right is James S. Hena, director of development for the Navajo Community College.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in the record. Just highlight it. I am very familiar with the history of the Navajo Community College.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Committee members, ladies and gentlemen, My name is Thomas E. Atcitty, President of Navajo Community College. Navajo Community College requested the opportunity to make a statement before your committee in order to have certain funds added to the Bureau of Indian Affairs FY 1975 request for operation and additional construction costs at Navajo Community College.

As you know, the Navajo Community College Act (Public Law 92-189) was signed into law by President Nixon on December 7, 1971. This Act authorized the Department of Interior to provide through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funds to be expended to assist Navajo Community College in terms of construction and operational expenses. The Act called for a total not to exceed 5.5 million dollars for construction in terms of 1971 construction costs and for an annual operational allocation not to exceed what the BIA spends on their own comparable post high school facilities.

At first, I will address myself to our request for operational funds and then will turn to the request for additional construction funds.

The specific procedure whereby the intent of the Navajo Community College Act is carried out was arrived at in a plan jointly signed and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the President of Navajo Community College on March 13, 1972. That agreement was recapitulated by the present Commission of Indian Affairs in a letter of March 19, 1974 (letter attached as Attachment "A"). That plan provides that the method of determining the operational funds to be received by Navajo Community College would be for the College to develop two years in advance, its operational budget and at that time indicate the amount of money the College thought it could raise in that particular year. The balance would be requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs provided the figure was less than what the BIA would have spent in one of its post-secondary institutions. It was agreed that any discrepancies would be negotiated before a final request was submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Department and Office of Management and Budget.

For the second year in a row, we have been advised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that we will not be receiving the full amount of the money requested for our next year's operating budget.

During FY 1973, we received $1,458,000 for our operating budget. In FY 1974, Navajo Community College developed an approved budget totaling $2,450,000. Of this amount, $2,058,000 was requested of the BIA. Through their own mistakes, the BIA only requested $1,458,000 for Navajo Community College. When this discrepancy was found, the BIA admitted these mistakes and stated it would support our going before the Committees of Congress to get the missing $600,000 restored. This was done and Congress approved the restoration of the $600,000 in November, 1973, giving Navajo Community College the amount previously agreed upon. For FY 1975, with the addition of our Shiprock Branch, we submitted our budget to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in April, 1973, totaling $4,181,474 (attached as Attachment "B") of which $3,500,000 for FY 1975 was requested from the BIA for that year. This figure of $3,500,000 for FY 1975 was discussed with BIA officials and the College received the approval of the BIA for this request and nothing was said to indicate a less amount would be requested by the BIA. Consequently, the College proceeded to implement plans based on the budget amount agreed upon by the BIA. Now, we were shocked to learn in March, 1974 that the BIA only requested the same amount for FY 1975 as was received in FY 1974, namely $2,058,000. Yet the number of students served has expanded to such an extent that the full amount is urgently needed; in addition, the manner followed by the BIA is not even notifying us of unilateral cuts is in direct violation of the agreement entered into in good faith by Navajo Community College.

We have made attempts to negotiate this discrepancy, but it seems that we were only informed of the arbitrary reduction after it was too late for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior and Office of Management and Budget to do anything about our concern.

We have also failed in our attempts to receive approval from the Commissioner to provide these additional funds from within the Bureau of Indian Affairs' overall Higher Education appropriation. However, the Commissioner stated he would support our efforts to have the full amount restored for FY 1975.

We submitted our budget estimates in good faith and according to the agreed upon procedure. Each time we develop a budget estimate the BIA encourages us to include all that we must have to operate economically and efficiently. However, when it comes time for that agreed upon request to be submitted to Congress by the President, it is arbitrarily and unilaterally reduced. The College already has enough problems without having to go through a time consuming exercise each and every year just to get the Government to live up to the Navajo Community College Act.

The College has a Tribal Council mandate to play a major role in the development of the Navajo Reservation, probably the most economically and socially depressed sector of our nation. Our role is to provide relevant and needed educational programs to prepare our people to carry on positive development for themselves. A good example of our efforts is the development of the Shiprock Branch, a branch that will be devoted to preparing Navajos to become engaged in the activities of operating the Navajo Irrigation Project and associated industries and business. The Four Corners area of the Navajo Reservation appears to have the most dynamic potential of any Indian area for economic development. The development potential comes through use of the Navajo and other Indian resources, a good part coming through use of Navajo land and water made possible by the construction of Navajo Dam and the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. The Irrigation Project is scheduled to begin producing crops in 1976, when irrigation water will reach the first bloc of almost 10,000 acres of Project land. Cultivation of land and production of crops will progress in incremental 10,000 acre blocs until a total of 110,630 acres is under cultivation in 1987 or some time thereafter.

Some 3,000 permanent jobs will be created in the first few years of agricultural and industrial developments (by 1980), and another 6,000 temporary jobs will be created in their construction. By 1987, from 12,000 to 16,000 permanent jobs will have been created in the Irrigation Project and in induced enterprises and government services. Within twenty (20) years, income in the general area (reservation and non-reservation) will be two to three times what it is today, and population will double.

The general question that faces the Navajo Tribal government and Navajo Community College is: how can Navajo benefits be maximized from this development of Navajoland, water and coal resources? The answer depends in no small part on development of Indian agricultural and industrial skills and of Indian expertise in resource management. In order to integrate development of these skills with development of broader Indian capability in resource conservation and management, a well-rounded program is needed involving higher education, secondary and elementary education, and community education. Significant responsibility for setting the various elements of such a general program in motion and keeping the program going will be lodged with Navajo Community College.

Navajo Community College has also been called upon many times to assist other tribes by offering educational programs and assistance in developing like institutions.

The College now has an enrollment of 348 students on the main campus at Tsaile, Arizona and have, in addition, an enrollment of 181 students at the Shiprock Branch, and 94 students enrolled at Ramah and Fort Defiance, making a total of 623 students. This figure is 123 students more than that anticipated and budgeted for! (See Attachment "C"). This enrollment includes students from twenty-four (24) tribes.

For 1975, we anticipate an enrollment of 400 at Tsaile, 300 in Shiprock, 400 at Fort Defiance, Ramah, Kayenta, Page, Tuba City, Shonto, Kaibeto, making a total of over 1100. Actually, our budget request for FY 1975 was based on only 800 students. Were we to receive only a total of $2,058,000 from the BIA for 1975 to apply against an operating budget of $4,181,000, it would seem reasonable to expect that the College would be obliged to close its doors after six (6) months of operation.

I am happy to report to you that the major portion of construction of our Tsaile, Arizona campus has been completed and we have been occupying those facilities since early October of 1973. The Board of Regents have set May 14, 1974 as formal dedication of the Tsaile, Arizona campus. I would like to extend an invitation for the members of the Committee to attend our dedication ceremonies.

To date, we have expended over $12,000,000 toward the construction and furnishing of our campus. This represents the completion of all major facilities under Phase I and II with the exception of the Navajo Culture and Education Center and additional dormitories. The Culture and Education Center will be a multiple use facility. It includes classrooms, specialized libraries, museums, study rooms, archiveal storage and the only auditorium on campus. Actually this building will provide more square footage of classroom space than is presently availabe in any of our existing classroom buildings.

Navajo Community College submitted to the BIA in keeping with the provision of the escalation clause of the Act (PL 92-189) and at the request of the BIA, escalation figures and documentation. This was done in April of 1973 with a request for some $1,500,000 additional escalation funds as provided by the Act. Here again, upon checking by the College, we were advised that the BIA only requested $1,000,000 under the escalation provision of the Act - in spite of our documenting a $1,500,000 figure through the summer of 1973 - this figure should be even greater in terms of today since an additional eight months have elapsed.

The cost of constructing the Navajo Culture and Education Center has risen greatly due to the expanded nature of the structure as determined by our Board of Regents in terms of additional classrooms, an auditorium, security devices for the museum, etc.

Recent financial reports indicate that we are still in need of $2,300,000 to complete our present construction. We have already received numerous donations and loans from other sources. However, it now appears that additional resources are not forthcoming; therefore, I respectfully request that your committee add an additional $2,300,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriation to be earmarked for Navajo Community College construction.

Let me hasten to add that of the $2,300,000 for construction, we actually are requesting only $1,800,000 new money. The other $500,000 is what we believe we are entitled to under the escalation clause of the Act.

It has been a real honor to appear before you today. On behalf of the Navajo Tribe and Navajo Community College, I would like to extend our deepest appreciation for your continued interest and support of this institution and its significance to the concept of Indian self-determination.

Attachment "A"

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. ~~20242~~ 20245

MAR 19 1974

Dear Mr. Atcitty:

This letter will recapitulate the understandings which were developed between the BIA Central Office of Education Programs and the Navajo Community College in 1972 concerning the Bureau's contributions toward the College operations.

As you know, the Bureau begins preparing budget estimates about two years in advance of the anticipated funding. In order to be able to include an estimate for NCC operation in the Bureau budget we must have your estimates about a year and a half prior to the actual year of operation. This means we must have a budget proposal from NCC by February of the year preceding the operational year.

The budget from NCC must be as complete as possible within the limitations imposed by the required lead time and must, of course, include an estimate of enrollment for the year in question. We will review the proposed budget at the Area and Central Offices and compare it to proposed budgets of similar Bureau schools. If discrepancies arise they will be negotiated with NCC. After this process a final agreed upon figure will be included in the proposed Bureau budget request to the Department and the Office of Management and Budget.

In the development of the budget for any fiscal year NCC will list anticipated sources of income, i.e., Bureau of Indian Affairs contributions, tuition from students, contributions from foundations, etc. Since these estimates are made 18 months in advance they may well be inaccurate. A review will be made of outside funds actually received and an adjustment in the Bureau's contribution to the NCC will be made in the subsequent fiscal year. It is clearly understood that financial support for non-Indian students must come from sources other than BIA contributions.

The dollar figure for NCC operations will normally be included as part of the Bureau's request for higher education funds and may or may not be specifically identified in the budget document. Once the appropriation process is complete, a specific allocation of funds will be made to the Navajo Area Office for transfer to NCC for operational purposes.

Sincerely,

Morris Thompson

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Attachment "B"

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Fiscal Year,1975 Budget
Current Funds Expenditures
Summary

Educational

Dean's Office	$ 45,770
Associate of Arts Degree	271,084
Curriculum Development Center	80.131
Directed Studies	90,150
Learning Resources Center	82,445
Mental Retardation Center	43,165
Navajo Studies	375,782
Nursing Program	135,115
Off-Campus Instructional Program	17,669
Records, Research and Admission	78,557
Voc-Tech Office	26,997
Animal Science	31,965
Building Trades	59,247
Business	70,995
Commerical and Find Arts	27,969
Drafting	32,992
Home Economics	24,533
Transportation Trades:	
Service Station	42,231
Auto Shop	87,816
Welding	42,595
Shiprock Satellite	521,059
Expenses allocated to Community Services	(40,066)
Total Education	$2,148,201

Student Services

Dean;s Office	35,363
Counsiling	77,128
Financial Aid and Placement	58,337
Housing, food and Health Services	135,276
Student Programs	103,985
Physical Ed. Intra Mural, Intra School	90,683
Total Student Services	$500,772

Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant

Administration	48,570
Custodial Services	59,150
Maintenance of building & Grounds	124,540
Utilities	180,000
Security and Watchman	78,500
Property Insurance	78,000
Total Operation/Maintenance	$568,760

neral Administration		
Administration		$150,080
Business Administration		142,740
	Total General Admin	$292,820
General Institutional Expenses		
Development Office		150,480
Public Relations		33,400
Central Duplication and Mails		69,250
Auditing		20,000
Catalogs and Brochures		12,000
Commencement		2,000
Publications		10,000
Telephone and Telegraph		53,800
Data Processing		40,000
General Insurance		12,000
Community Services		150,191
	Total General Institutional	$553,121
	Total	$4,063,674
Debit Retirement		
HUD Bonds- Principal and Interest		$ 99,800
HEW - Interest		18,000
	Total Debit Retirement	$ 117,800
	GRAND TOTAL	$4,181,474

Attachment "C"

SUBJECT: Enrollment Report

Following is the latest calculations of the current semester's spring enrollment. The total enrollment includes the "extension students" under the Career Opportunities Program with 64 students, and Indian Manpower Training and Technical Assistance Program with 30 students, and the Shiprock branch campus with a total of 181 students.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT 623

	ON-CAMPUS:	348	(with 7 withdrawals)
	COP:	64	
	IMT & TA	30	
	SHIPROCK:	181	
CREDIT LOAD:	Full-Time	300	> ON-CAMPUS
	Part-Time	48	
	Full-Time	8	> OFF-CAMPUS
	Part-Time	267	

The statistical breakdown from here only includes the on-campus enrollment:

SEX:	Male	191
	Female	157
AGE:	Below 18	1
	18-19	48
	20-21	90
	22-23	73
	24-25	39
	26 + above	97
MARITAL STATUS:	Single	241
	Married	85
	Separated	8
	Widowed	2
	Divorced	12
PREVIOUS ENROLLMENT AT NCC:		
	Returning	251
	New Students	97
TRIBAL AFFILIATION:		
	Navajo	279
	Anglo	35
	Pomo/Nation	1
	Navajo/Choctaw	1
	Cherokee/Anglo	1
	Mission	1
	Cheyenne/Arapahoe	1
	Hopi/Hualapai	1
	Navajo/Papago	1
	Shoshone/sioux	1
	Oriental	1
	Osage	1
	Laguna	1
	Oglala Sioux	3
	Ukrainian	1
	Papago	1
	Cherokee/Otoe	1
	Pawnee/Cheyenne	1
	Northern Cheyenne	1
	Taos	1
	Navajo/Pima	1
	Pueblo	1
	Washo	1
	Hopi	2
	Apache/Yavapai	1
	Hopi/Papago	1
	Apache	5
NAVAJO AGENCIES REPRESENTED:	Chinle	119
	Tuba City	27
	Ft. Defiance	79
	Crownpoint	19
	Shiprock	34
	Not Reporting	70
PREVIOUS COLLEGE EXPERIENCE:	Attended another college	124
	Never attended another college	224
PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCH. EXPERIENCE		
	None	4
	1-3	4
	4-6	5
	7-9	11
	10-12 w/o H.S.	19
	H.S. Diploma	281
	GED certificate	24
VETERANS		65
RESIDENCE		
	Dormitory	285
	Commuter	63

Mr. ATCITTY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of the committee. We appreciate your taking the time and the opportunity for our appearance before your committee. As we have already stated, the Navajo Community College was very fortunate to have a law passed, Public Law 92–189, which provided for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide operational and instruction funds.

The operational moneys was to be provided at the same rate as other institutions of higher learning that the Bureau operates, such as Haskell Junior College, the construction amount money provided with an amount of $5.5 million, plus any escalation factor that might have been incorporated into the amount, due to rising costs. Subsequent to the passage of the bill, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the president of Navajo Indian College entered into an agreement as to how the money would be processed to the Navajo Community College. It is agreed that we would submit a budget to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2 years in advance of our actual need. We have done this, the last 2 years, and if there were any questions that would be raised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs we would enter into a discussion and negotiate an amount that would be requested by the Bureau.

Navajo Community College has, each year since the passage of the bill, followed the agreed-upon procedure. However, to our dismay and to our surprise, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has not followed this procedure, but arbitrarily and unilaterally submitted their own budget, contrary to the agreed-upon procedure. A year ago we submitted a budget in the amount of $4,181,474 for fiscal year 1975.

We learned from the Bureau of Indian Affairs that a request of $2,058,000 has been submitted. Of the $4 million we are asking from the Bureau of Indian Affairs the amount of $3.5 million, the balance of over $600,000, would be raised by the college through its development operations. Due to our expanding needs and our projected programs accordingly, Navajo Community College must have the full amount which it requested. We are anticipating approximately 1,100 students for fiscal year 1975. The amount that was agreed upon or requested was for an enrollment of 800 students.

Senator BIBLE. How many do you have in your community colleges now?

Mr. ATCITTY. We presently have a full-time student enrollment of 623. In addition to this, we are also providing training and technical assistance to various agencies and programs on the reservation, as well as other reservations of other tribes which we estimate at approximately 67,000 other Indians.

Senator BIBLE. The community colleges are popular everywhere. You requested how much for the operation of your school, and you are allowed how much?

Mr. ATCITTY. We have requested $3.5 million from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and I understand that the budget request was in the amount of $2,058,000, the same as the present year.

Senator BIBLE. And you want the full figure?

Mr. ATCITTY. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. You say something about construction on your last page.

Mr. ATCITTY. Yes, sir. We are still in our construction phase. We have one major construction which is under way, the Navajo Culture and Education Center, which has been under construction for a little over 1 year. This amount, due to rising costs, unforeseen because of various economic factors that the Nation and the world has experienced, we found it is inadequate. We have only been able to raise half of the amount.

We are asking for an additional amount of $2.3 million to complete this building. This structure will double our classroom facilities which will provide the only auditorium on the campus. It will provide for museum facilities for Navajos as well as other tribes.

This will also provide an opportunity for our tribal people who are interested in learning the Navajo way of life in terms of religion and medicine practices. We feel that in order to make this program which the Congress has been so graciously supportive of, we need to complete our present construction needs to complete our construction program.

I would like to state here that we are presently out of the number that I have just cited, our enrollment, we have 24 different tribes represented at Navajo Community College. This college does not close its doors to non-Indians. We have Anglos from east to west. We have blacks. We have Mexicans from Mexico, and we have had one Peruvian from South America.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is the way that it should be. You can tabulate that and give it to the staff man, the number of blacks you have, the number of Spanish Americans or Mexicans and the other people you have there. I think that is fine.

CONSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

Mr. ATCITTY. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I do not want to read this, but I would like to have this additional document, relative to our constructional program on the culture center——

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the document will be made a part of the record.

(The document follows:)

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION COSTS
APRIL 5, 1974
NAVAJO CULTURE CENTER

for

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Tsaile, Navajo Nation, Arizona

GROSS BUILDING AREA - 80,400 SQUARE FEET

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION COST	COST PER SQ.FT.	PER-CENTAGE
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION			
Sub-foundation	$ 97,750	$ 1.21	2.9
Sub-structure	97,750	1.21	2.9
Structural system	642,850	7.99	19.0
Exterior wall treatment	432,400	5.38	12.8
Architectural treatment	570,400	7.11	17.0
Roof system	23,000	.29	.6
SUB-TOTAL, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION	$1,864,550	$23.19	55.2
Vertical transportation	34,500	.44	1.0
Plumbing system	163,300	2.02	4.9
HVAC system	632,500	7.88	18.9
Electrical system	328,900	4.08	9.7
SUB-TOTAL, BUILDING	$3,023,750	37.61	34.5
Building equipment	345,000	4.29	10.3
TOTAL, BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT	$3,368,750	41.90	100.0
SITE DEVELOPMENT			
Civil work	109,250		
Plumbing utility	34,500		
Electrical distribution	17,250		
SUB-TOTAL, SITE	$ 161,000		
General conditions	247,250		
TOTAL BUILDING AND SITE COSTS	$3,777,000	$46.96	

Contingencies	167,190	
Escalation to bid	86,250	
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST	$4,030,440	$50.68
Equipment and furnishings	325,000	
Architect's fee 6%	244,560	
TOTAL COST OF NAVAJO CULTURE CENTER	$4,600,000	$57.21

(Cost estimates based on 15% increases due to material shortages and Gray Zone factors.)

RECAPITULATION, ADD-ON REQUEST

NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

April 5, 1974

TOTAL COST	$4,600,000	
Includes: construction, furnishings, equipment and architect's fees.		
MINUS NCC FUND RESERVE	1,300,000	
MINUS BIA REQUEST - COST ESCALATION	1,000,000	
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ADD-ON REQUEST		$2,300,000
NCC FY '75 REQUEST TO BIA	3,500,000	
BIA REQUEST FOR NCC FY '75	2,058,000	
TOTAL OPERATIONS ADD-ON REQUEST		1,442,000
GROSS TOTAL ADD-ON REQUESTED		$3,742,000

AUGUST 31, 1973.

Dr. ROBERT ROESSEL,
Chancellor, Navajo Community College,
Chinlo, Ariz.

DEAR BOB: As per your request I will attempt to bring you up to date on the cost escalation factors affecting the five and one-half million dollar congressional grant to the Navajo Community College.

As you will recall in my letter of April 5, 1973, the amount of money needed on January 1973 to match the construction purchasing power of the June 1971—$5,500,000.00 grant would be $6,462,258.00. This figure was based on the Construction Cost Index prepared by Engineering Newsweek Magazine, which gave a cost escalation factor of 14.9% in 1971, and a 9.4% escalation factor in 1972. At that time it was anticipated that there would be a slight leveling off and that the escalation factor would drop to around 6.5% in 1973. This, however, has not been the case. Instead there appears to be a sharp rise in the construction costs throughout the country. This increase is due to many factors such as the sharply rising cost of living index, high prime interest rate, acute shortages and high cost of construction materials, and more stringent building codes.

In the July 1973 issue of Architectural Record, the Building Cost Data Sheet prepared by the Building Cost Services, a Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, gives the escalation factors for the major cities in the country. For example, Dallas has had an 11.09% increase in the last twelve months and Phoenix has had a 10.60% increase. These percentages corrected to the Albuquerque area would give an 11.57% increase. Although at this time there are no correction factors to adjust those increases to the Reservation area, it would be safe to assume that the factors would be higher due to the isolation of the area, the higher (grey zone) labor rates, the difficulty of material shipment and the scattered labor market.

At the present time it is impossible to accurately forecast what the final escalation factor will be in 1973, however, it is clear that the rate of increase is accelerating, and unless major changes in the Nation's economy occur the above date would indicate that the construction costs for the Navajo Communtiy College would escalate at around 1% per month in 1973. Using this as a basis it would be necessary to increase the Grant $516,980.00 from January 1973 to the present (6,462,258.00×8%=516,980.00) bringing the total up to $6,979,238.00.

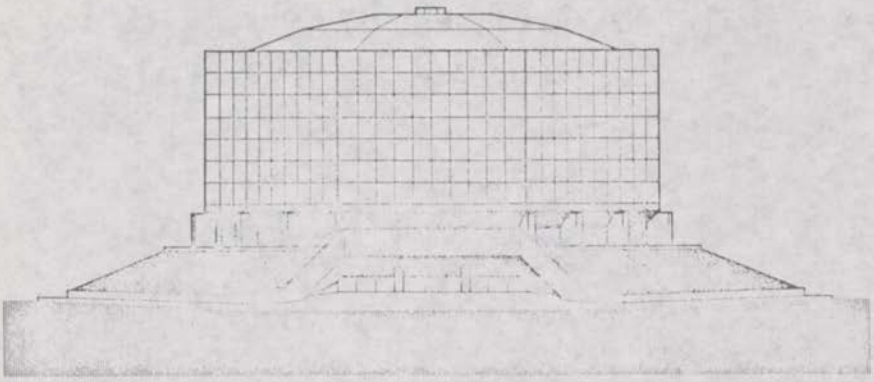
In summation, inasmuch as the funds allocated by Congress to the College in June 1971 were $5,500,000.00, it would now be necessary to appropriate an additional $1,479,238.00 above the original grant in order to meet the provisions of the Navajo Community College Act, which was to provide the College with $5,500,000.00 worth of construction purchasing power based upon the 1971 construction prices.

Very truly yours,

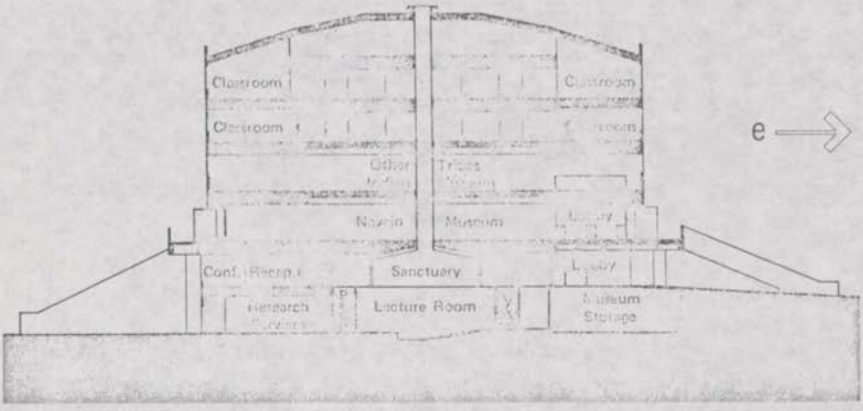
DOUGLAS A. CAMPBELL.

Navajo Community College
Campus Master Plan



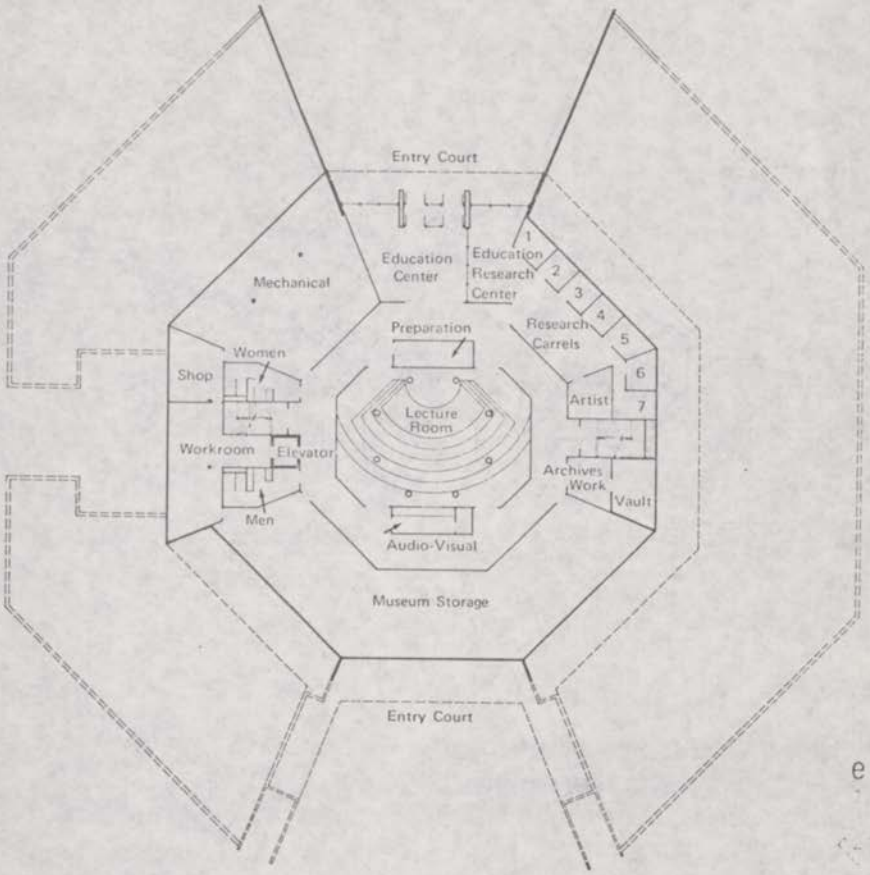


East Elevation of Navajo Culture Center
Navajo Community College



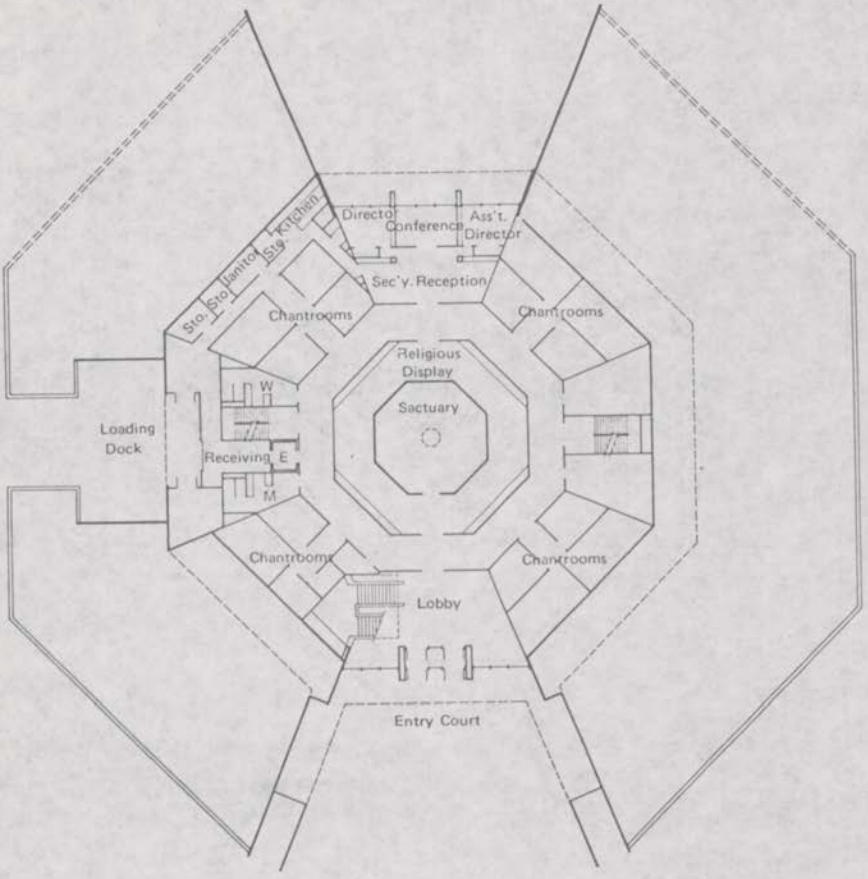
Cross Section
Navajo Culture Center

(The Navajo museum display along the ramp will depict the emergence and growth of the Navajo Nation from the earliest times to the present.)



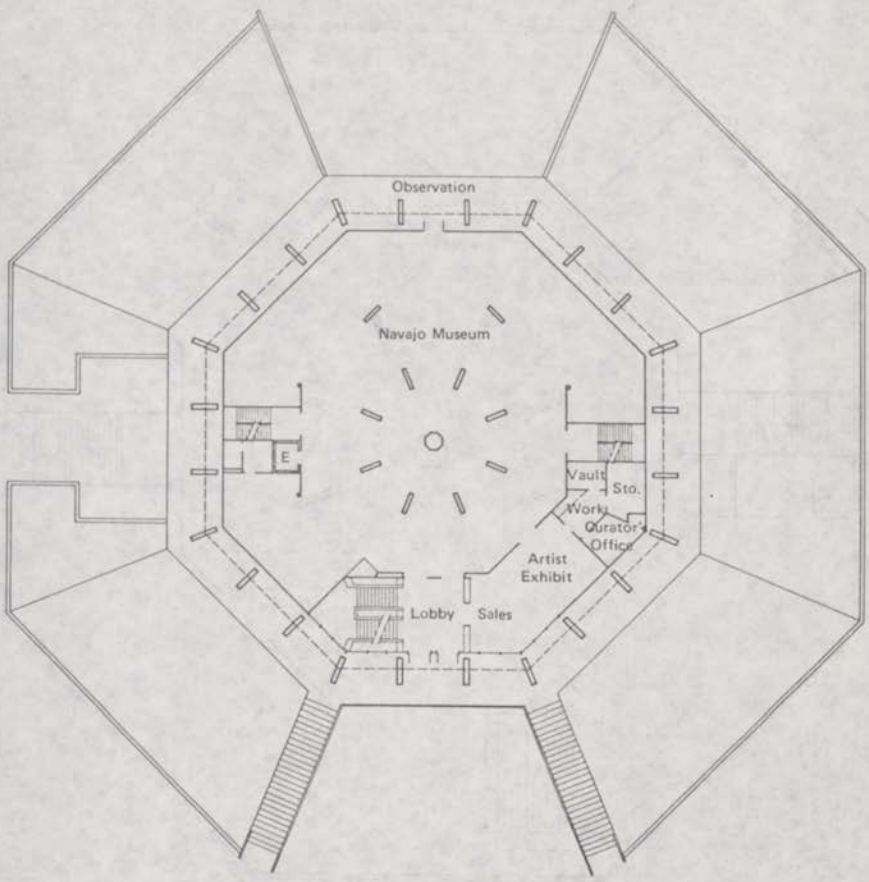
Educational Resource Center and Lecture Hall
Navajo Culture Center

First Floor



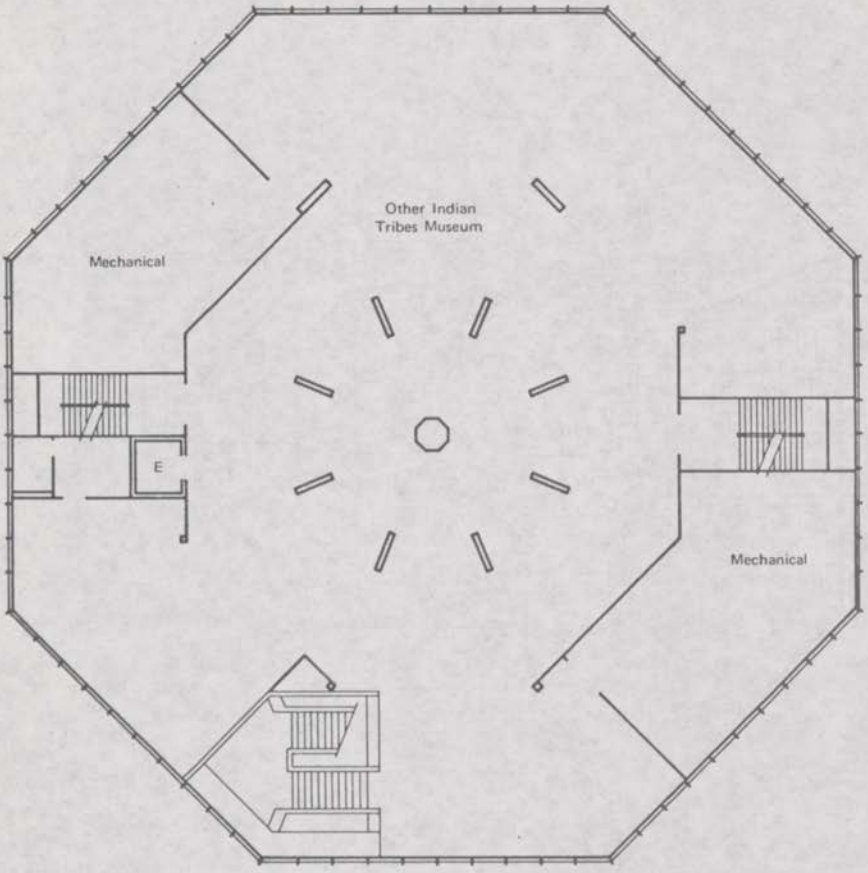
Sanctuary and Chant Rooms
Navajo Culture Center

Second Floor



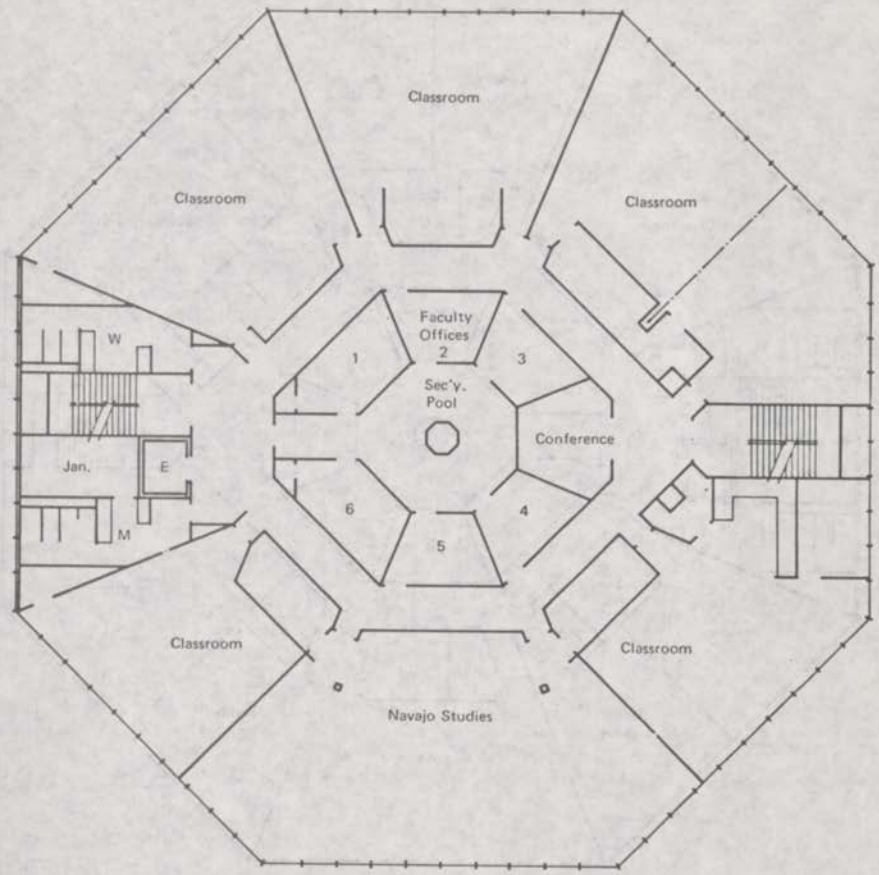
Navajo Museum
Navajo Culture Center

Third Floor



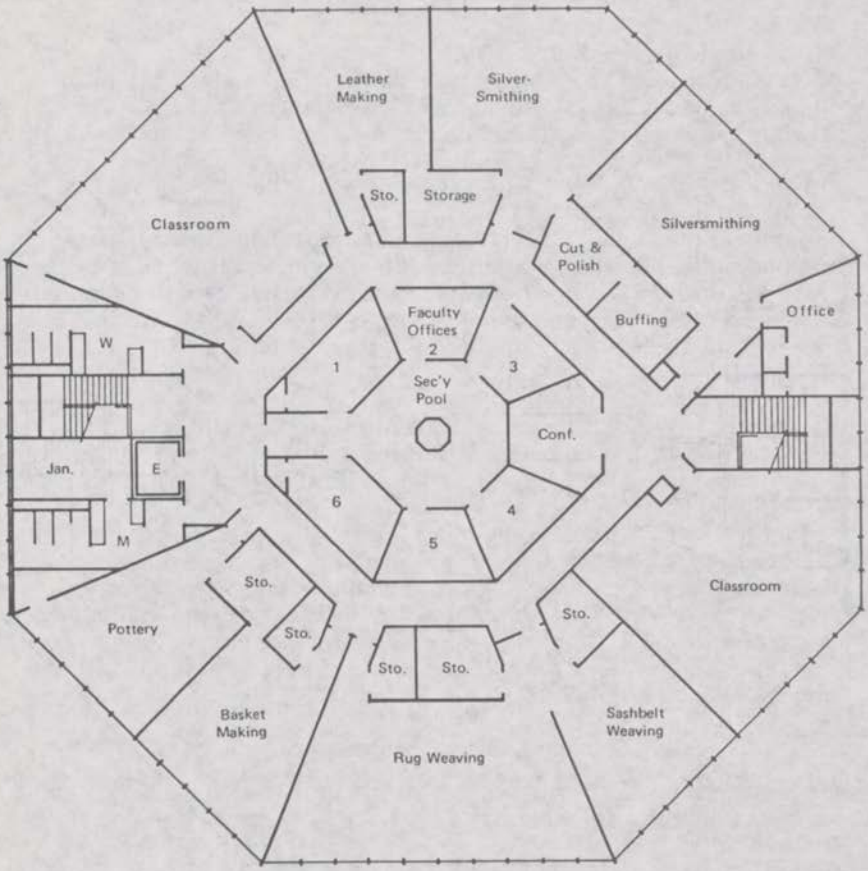
Other Indian Tribes Museum
Navajo Culture Center

Fourth Floor



Classrooms and Offices for
Navajo and Indian Studies
Navajo Culture Center

Fifth Floor



Educational Classrooms and Offices
Navajo Culture Center

Sixth Floor

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. How much money have we spent on the Navajo Community College to date?

Mr. ATCITTY. We have presently spent in excess of $12 million, $5.0 million from the Government, and the balance through the Navajo Tribe, it has provided over $2 million in construction funds. The balance has been through loans through HUD.

We are in debt. In the next 40 years we will be paying. We are in debt up to our ears.

Senator BIBLE. The U.S. Government is in debt up well past its ears, but we will do the best that we can and try to help you.

Mr. ATCITTY. In closing I would like to state that we will be having the dedication of our campus on May 14, 1974. We have invited the President of the United States. If he is unable to make it we will get the Vice President. Mr. Ford will be able to join us to dedicate the facilities at Navajo Community College. I would like to also personally extend an invitation to you and members of your committee to make every effort to join us to see for yourselves what the Indians are doing, in terms of providing a means, a positive way of providing self-determination for their generation.

Senator BIBLE. I would very much like to do it. This is the busiest time of year we have because we are marking up money because you people come in here and say you want more money. We have to decide that. You would not want me to come out to the community college and then you would not be able to get the money to you. But we will do the best we can. I will get by there and see you one of these days. Thank you very much.

ACOMA RESERVATION HOSPITAL

STATEMENT OF CLYDE SANCHEZ, GOVERNOR OF ACOMA PUEBLO, SAN FIDEL, N. MEX.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Clyde Sanchez, Governor of Acoma Pueblo, in San Fidel, N. Mex. Goveronor Sanchez.

Governor SANCHEZ. Mr. Chairman, I am the Governor of Acoma Pueblo.

Senator BIBLE. First, introduce the gentleman with you at the witness table.

Governor SANCHEZ. On my left is Mr. Bob Magirl, from the Acoma Pueblo Agency who has been working closely with the tribe. On behalf of the Pueblo de Acoma and its people and as the governor of this Indian Pueblo which is the oldest continuously inhabited community in our country, I wish to express my appreciation for being given the privilege and opportunity to make this statement to this committee.

By way of background, the Pueblo de Acoma is generally about 55 to 65 miles west of Albuequerque and about 80 miles east of Gallup. Its tribal membership is about 3,000 people. But the hospital to which I refer in this statement is meant to serve a combined potential population of 10,000 people in the service area of this health facility.

Planning money was made available by the Congress in fiscal year 1972 for construction of a 40-bed hospital on the Acoma Reservation to serve the three Indian tribes of Acoma, Laguna, and Canoncito. The planning for the hospital will be finished this spring, so now we need money for construction. The Acoma people and others who will benefit from the hospital are seriously concerned that money for building the hospital is not included in the fiscal year 1975 budget.

We need $5,430,000 to build this hospital now because we know that cost for construction is going up every day and in a year's time the hospital would cost at least another $1 million to build.

The closest hospital to the people of this area is Cibola Hospital at Grants, N. Mex., 20 miles away. It is a private hospital with only 44 beds and these are full of patients most of the time. There are other hospitals in Albuquerque, N. Mex., but these are 65 miles away from us. There is a Public Health Service Center in Laguna, N. Mex., that can give us some help when an emergency comes up, but if the people are very sick or hurt, they must go the 65 miles to Albuquerque.

To travel the long distances for hospital treatment makes a financial hardship on the people. The transportation costs money and, if a mother and father have to stay in Albuquerque with a sick baby, they have to pay money for a motel and food. The low income of the Indian people just does not allow us to spend money for extras like these.

When our Indian people are sick they need to be close to their families and friends for comfort and support. We feel that this helps the sick to get well quicker, especially the children and old people who sometimes have to stay in the hospital a long time.

With the new hospital on our reservation the families could be close to their sick people. The people who will work in the new hospital will be mostly Indian people from Acoma, Laguna, and Canoncito. They will understand our problems and special needs better than strangers who work in hospitals in the cities. The Indian people will really benefit from this kind of care. It is for these reasons that I ask you to give $5 million in the 1975 budget for building our new hospital on the Acoma Reservation.

Senator BIBLE. Chief, that is a very fine statement. This is the problem that bothers me, as the chairman of the committee, and other members of the committee, more than any other. We plan these hospitals and educational facilities and we design them and we get the land for them, and it is almost impossible, or it takes a long time to get the construction money.

I realize that costs go up and it does cost you more. We have to take a look at the total package and see how much the total construction in all of the budgets, because when you have $5 million here and $5 million there and $5 million somewhere else, it adds up to a lot of money.

I will take a close look at it and we will do the best we can. Thank you very much.

Governor SANCHEZ. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILFRED K. COLEGROVE, CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC., BERKELEY, CALIF.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Wilfred K. Colegrove, California Rural Indian Health Board, Inc., Berkeley, Calif. You may proceed. Introduce yourself and the two gentlemen with you.

Mr. COLEGROVE. My name is Wilfred Colegrove. I am a member of the Hoopa Tribe and also board of directors of the California Indian Health Board. On my right is Jim Medina, executive director of the California board. On my left is Joe Benitez, who is the chairman of the board of directors.

Senator BIBLE. I have your full statement. Your statement seems to be reasonably short. Why don't you just go ahead and read it?

DIRECT HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Mr. COLEGROVE. I will, but I would just like to make some comments as I go through here.

Senator BIBLE. I have to hold you to time limits. If you read the statement I should think that would just about take the 5 minutes.

Mr. COLEGROVE. OK, fine. We are here today to request that this committee appropriate an additional $4,273,000 to the Indian Health Service budget to provide direct health care services essential to fulfilling the unmet health needs of over 40,000 rural California Indians. This amount, along with the base CRIHB budget of $2,227,000 will provide a total of $6,500,000 for continued operation and for expansion of all 16 projects in California to a standard level of service, including essential direct medical and dental care. To date, the intent and direction of the CRIHB health care program in California has been in the nature of a demonstration, to fully identify the health needs. To develop and apply modern innovative approaches and methods to meet those needs, and to insure a delivery system fully utilizing third party resources and benefits available to all citizens.

Although the 16 projects of CRIHB are now in different stages of funding and development, we have proceeded carefully to measure and replicate the success of each within the time frame initially established 5 years ago. All available third-party resources and benefits have been utilized, through the education and outreach program, but it is now clear that the gaps are great and the need exists for some funding of direct health care services for California Indians. Furthermore, recent legislation which has advanced revenue sharing to the diminishment of the categorical aid programs has unfortunately affected a further reduction in direct health services available to Indians from other sources.

Presently, all 16 projects operate preventive health care programs with outreach services designed to utilize third-party resources. Only 12 of the projects are funded to operate dental clinics and there are only funds to operate five medical clinics. Outreach programs are

limited in their effectiveness by the availability of direct care service. For example, the lack of dental care for California Indians has been notorious for years. However, with your help, in 1973 we served over 14,000 patients in our own direct service dental program with the average cost per patient being only $17 compared to an average cost of $54 for the same work performed by private dentists.

A major constraint to full utilization of third-party resources is that the major proportion of our clinics are not adequately equipped to be accredited by the State, which is necessary to recapture expenditures from welfare, medical, medicare, and private insurance programs. We propose to overcome these problems by utilizing the additional funds to:

One, bring the operating medical and dental clinics up to accrediation standards by moving necessary equipment, facilities, and licensed staffing.

Two, by establishing four more dental clinics.

Three, providing 10 more medical and out-patient clinics.

Four, by expanding the preventive health programs, and five, providing funds to the project for contract health care services, where appropriate.

In closing, it must be emphasized that over 90 percent of the CRIHB project are staffed by Indians who participate in all phases of the management and that the board of directors is composed of representative Indians from their respective communities. They are requesting that Congress appropriate the funds requested to assist the Indian Health Service in bringing the level of health care services for California Indians comparable with other areas.

Finally, we need a substantial increase in our budget to "catch up" with other Indian tribes as well as our non-Indian neighbors. The average IHS expenditure for California in fiscal year 1974 is only $68 per capita versus $289 per capital spent nationwide on Indian health.

We have enclosed a series of charts with our testimony for comparable data with other areas. Again, I think I would like to bring up the point again on accreditation. It is so important for us to bring our clients up to accreditation standards so that we may be able to recapture some of the other moneys available in the non-Indian community, such as medicare.

We repeat that point, because it is important. I think we can do a lot more work in California if we have this type of extra resources.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement. This is a program, as you know yourself, with which I am very familiar. I am very happy that I was the one who added some dollars on the floor, in an argument several years ago, to get this program on its way, so I am sympathetic to the program and we will do the best we can.

[The charts follow:]

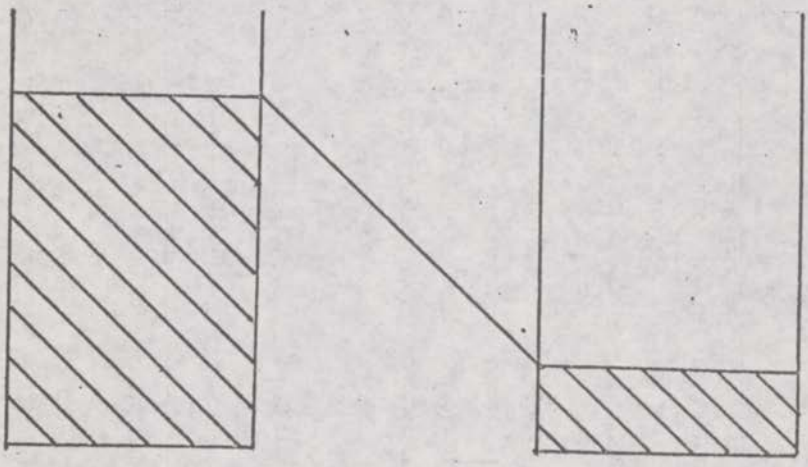
EXPENDITURE - INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE - CALIFORNIA FIELD OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA - MARCH 20, 1974

INDIAN POPULATION (FY 74)	AREA	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	PER CAPITA (FY 74)
47,092	Aberdeen	12,174,700	12,913,700	14,853,800	17,655,600	17,393,100	18,791,200	399.
35,426	Albuquerque	5,892,100	6,097,100	7,601,600	9,723,700	11,441,000	11,702,000	330.
52,168	Alaska	17,962,000	19,267,500	22,641,700	26,464,500	30,774,900	21,042,000	403.
20,827	Bemidji					3,769,700	4,162,500	200.
28,522	Billings	6,700,500	7,105,300	8,157,200	9,658,700	12,443,500	12,163,000	426.
95,308	Navajo	13,299,000	14,272,300	16,871,200	20,298,700	24,131,900	24,991,500	262.
108,102	Oklahoma	9,908,600	10,770,300	10,863,250	13,112,900	15,775,100	16,890,600	156.
52,093	Phoenix	12,212,900	12,502,500	16,274,100	19,057,700	21,737,400	23,130,000	444.
26,305	Portland	4,011,600	4,618,100	5,660,900	6,650,700	8,332,000	8,458,000	322.
10,230	Tucscon Program Office (Part of Arizona)	2,202,100	2,582,700	3,041,400	3,787,400	4,624,800	4,645,100	454.
8,814	United Southeastern Tribes			1,891,850	2,178,000	2,851,100	3,254,800	369.
39,017	Sacramento	337,600	200,000	750,000	1,055,000	1,100,000	2,650,000	68.
523,904		84,363,500	90,129,500	107,858,000	128,527,900	152,274,500	151,882,600	

NOTES:

Average Size - 43,715 People * Average Budget - $12,615,217 * Average Per Person Expenditure - $288.57

DURING FY 1974 CRIHB SERVICED ABOUT 8% OF THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE POPULATION WITH LESS THAN 2% OF THE IHS BUDGET



7.7% OF THE INDIAN POPULATION

39,017[2]

504,587[3]

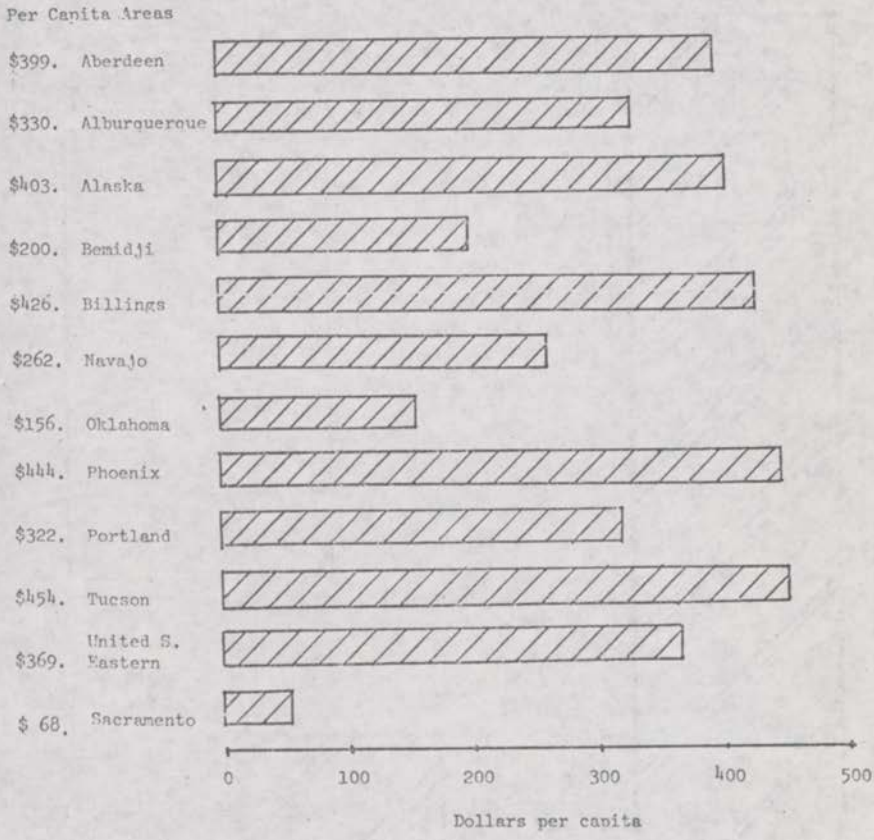
1.7 OF HEALTH SERVICES BUDGET

$ 2,650,000[4]

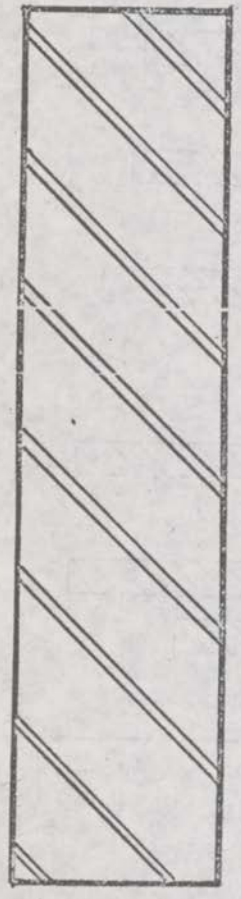
$153,027,000[5]

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES by AREA

during FY 1974



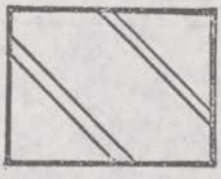
The AVERAGE IHS PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE NATIONWIDE COMPARED to the AVERAGE IHS PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE in CALIFORNIA (for authorized service population)



$288.57 7.

Average all Areas per capita Expenditure

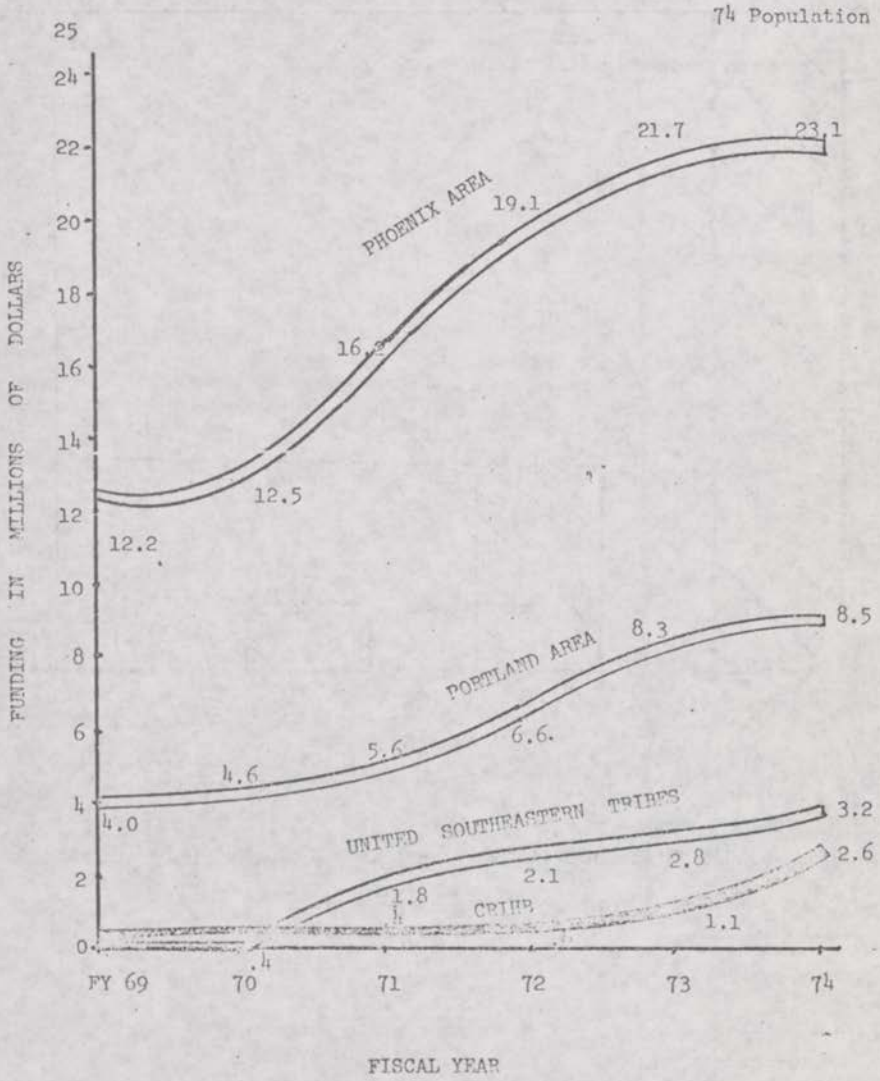
Approx 1/6 of Average



$68.00 8.

Average CRIHB per capita Expenditure

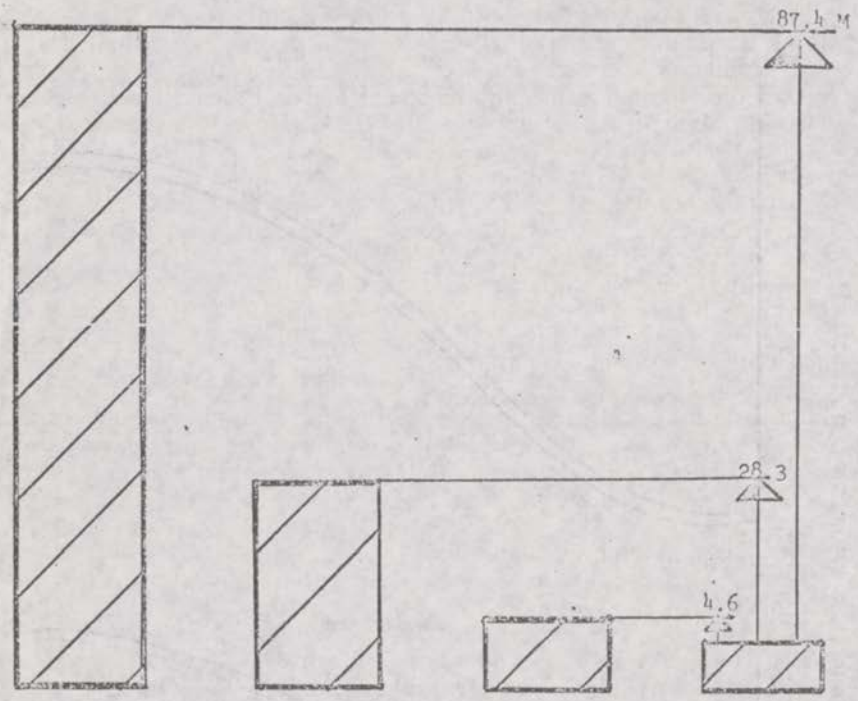
The CRIHB BUDGET and SERVICE POPULATION RELATIVE to the PHOENIX, PORTLAND AREA, and UNITED SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES 9.



SERVICE POPULATION (FY 1974)

Phoenix	54,093	CRHIB	39,017
Portland	26,305	USET	8,814

The COST of CATCHING up with OTHER SELECTED IHS AREAS



TOTAL EXPENDITURES in MILLIONS of DOLLARS for SELECTED IHS AREAS between 1970 - 74 INCLUSIVE[10]

STATEMENT OF PATRICK H. LEFTHAND, CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES, FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Patrick H. Lefthand, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.

Mr. LEFTHAND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Patrick Lefthand, of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. I am accompanied by R. Anthony Rogers, tribal attorney of the firm of Wilkinson, Cragun & Baker.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am pleased to testify today to request specific additional funds for the budget of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975. I am a duly elected member of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. In addition, I am chairman of the Billings Area Indian Health Advisory Board. It is in both capacities as a representative of the tribes, that I appear here today.

The Confederated Tribes request $95,500 in addition to the funds contained in the budget request of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975. Specifically, the additional funds would be earmarked for the Flathead service unit of the Billings area office of the service, for use toward increased dental staff personnel and supplies.

As this subcommittee is well aware, the state of health care to American Indians on reservations is considerably inferior to that available to most other Americans. Some improvement has been made during the current fiscal year. Last year we asked for $272,256 additional to the Indian Health Service budget for the unit. This year's request is down to $95,500 because of improved hospital care and because of assignment of a pharmacist to the unit. Despite this progress, the urgent need for additional dental facilities and for more unit nursing team personnel leaves the Flathead Reservation unacceptably below national standards set by the Indian Health Service in provision of health care.

For many years, the Flathead Tribes have been in serious need of increased dental services on the reservation. The greatest need is essentially in the area of services for the adult population. In 1969, the Indian Health Service indicated that the minimum percentage of the population expected to be treated annually should be more than 55 percent. Figures for the first 6 months of this fiscal year show that dental exams were provided at the dental facility to only 9 percent, 168 of 1,797, of the adults in the service unit. In addition, those adults who were examined received only 45 percent of the services they required. Thus, only a very minimal number of services required by adults is being met. The tribes have spent $370,000 from tribal funds to construct a four-chair dental clinic at St. Ignatius, Mont. This building has been operating since July 1973. Due to the lack of dental services for adults and the long distances involved in traveling to the St. Ignatius facility from some outlying areas, there are two significant needs at this time.

First, additional staffing of one dental officer and one dental assistant is required. Second, another two-chair, fixed dental clinic on the north end of the reservation would make services more available and accessible. The tribes have provided a suitable building in Polson for this purpose, rent-free.

Equipment and staffing are the other needs. Today I am requesting that Congress appropriate an additional $22,000 for these new staff salaries and $40,500 for other nonrecurring "startup" costs of the Polson Clinic. With the granting of these requested funds, dental care for the Flathead people would be vastly improved.

Presently, the permanent nursing staff of the Flathead Indian Health Center consists of one Public Health nurse to serve a population of over 3,000 Indians. Through the maternal and child health fund program, an assistant nurse has been added on a year-by-year basis. The Indian Health Service recommends as a mininum one nursing team for each 2,000 people. Such a team consists of one Public Health nurse, one licensed practical nurse, and one part-time clerk. We request an additional $33,000 in order to provide one more permanent Public Health nurse and the one recommended clerk, together with certain administrative suppliers. The second Public Health nurse, unsupported by a team of her own, would help serve the 1,000 Indians who exceed the 2,000 person level recommended for one team. Our request is obviously minimal, but critically important. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. That is a fine statement. Let me ask you one question. That is, how many members do you have in the Flathead Reservation in Montana that are members of the Salish and Kootenai Tribes?

Mr. LEFTHAND. We have a total population of 12,600.

Senator BIBLE. Where is that located in Montana?

Mr. LEFTHAND. Western Montana, between Missoula and Council Bluffs.

Senator BIBLE. A fine statement which we will incorporate into the record. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to testify today to request specific additional funds for the budget of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975.

I am a duly elected member of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana. In addition, I am chairman of the Billings Area Indian Health Advisory Board. It is in both capacities, as a representative of the Tribes, that I appear today.

The Confederated Tribes request $95,500 in addition to the funds contained in the budget request of the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 1975. Specifically, the additional funds would be earmarked for the Flathead Service Unit of the Billings Area Office

Need for Improved Health Care on the Flathead Reservation

As this Subcommittee is well aware, the state of health care to American Indians on reservations is considerably inferior to that available to most other Americans. Some improvement has been made during the current fiscal year following the release of funds previously impounded by the Administration and supplemental appropriations by Congress. This betterment is reflected in our request for the Flathead Service Unit. Last year, we asked for $272,256 additional to the Indian Health Service budget for the Unit. This year's request is down to $95,500 because of improved hospital care and because of assignment of a pharmacist to the Unit.

Despite this progress, the urgent need for additional dental facilities and for more Unit nursing team personnel leaves the Flathead Reservation unacceptably below national standards set by the Indian Health Service in provision of health care.

Additional Dental Care

For many years, the Flathead Tribes have been in serious need of increased dental services on the Reservation. The greatest need is essentially in the area of services for the adult population. In 1969, the Indian Health Service indicated that the minimum percentage of the population expected to be treated annually should be more than 55 percent. Figures for the first six months of this fiscal year show that dental exams were provided at the dental facility to only 9 percent (168 of 1,797) of the adults in the Service Unit. In addition, those adults who were examined received only 45 percent of the services they required. Thus, only a very minimal number of services required by adults is being met.

The Tribes have spent $370,000 from tribal funds to construct a four-chair dental clinic at St. Ignatius, Montana. This building was completed in July, 1973. At the present time, the facility is staffed by one dental officer and three dental assistants.

Due to the lack of dental services for adults and the long distances involved in traveling to the St. Ignatius facility from some outlying areas, there are two significant needs at this time. First, additional staffing of one dental officer and one dental assistant is required. Second, another two-chair, fixed dental clinic on the north end of the Reservation would make services more available and accessible. The Tribes have provided a suitable building in Polson for this purpose, rent-free. Equipment and staffing are the other needs.

Additional resources required include:

Staff:	
One dental officer at a salary of	$15,000
One dental assistant at a salary of	7,000
TOTAL	$22,000

Other:	
Equipment costs for new facility	$30,000
Installation costs	6,000
Startup costs	3,000
Operating costs	1,000
Utilities	500
TOTAL	$40,500

It should be noted that the figure of $40,500 represents "startup costs" -- i.e., purchasing equipment, installing it, and stocking the clinic with necessary supplies. Ongoing operational costs will be minimal since the building is being provided rent-free; most of the ongoing costs will be staff salaries.

With the granting of these requested funds, dental care for the Flathead people would be vastly improved. The new dental officer and dental assistant could man the Polson dental clinic three days per week, which should meet the needs of the Elmo, Hot Springs, and Polson residents. The other two days for these two staff members would be spent at St. Ignatius, in the four-chair facility, with the remainder of the current dental staff. This team could operate one unit to provide partials, dentures, etc., to the adult population in this area while the other dental officer and three dental assistants continue to provide routine services. This service to adults would be an enormous improvement.

Nursing Team for Flathead Service Unit

Presently, the permanent nursing staff of the Flathead Indian Health Center consists of one Public Health nurse to serve a population of over 3,000 Indians. Through the Maternal and Child Health Fund Program, an assistant nurse has been added on a year-by-year basis.

The Indian Health Service recommends as a minimum one nursing team for each 2,000 people. Such a team consists of one Public Health nurse, one licensed practical nurse, and one part-time clerk.

We request an additional $33,000 in order to provide one more permanent Public Health nurse (salary $15,000), a permanently assigned licensed practical nurse (salary $9,000), and the one recommended clerk (salary $7,500), together with certain administrative supplies ($1,500). The second Public Health nurse, unsupported by a team of her own, would help serve the 1,000 Indians who exceed the 2,000-person level recommended for one team. Our request is obviously minimal, but critically important.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BURNETT, CHAIRMAN, ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE, SOUTH DAKOTA

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Robert Burnett, chairman of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota. Introduce yourself and the two gentlemen with you at the witness table.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Chairman, I am Robert Burnett, president of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. On my right is Dr. Allen, who is our surgeon at the Rosebud Indian Hospital, and on my left is James Burnette, chairman of the Law and Order Committee, Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council.

Senator BIBLE. Happy to have you here.

Mr. BURNETT. We have a prepared statement, Senator, but we are going to deviate from that and go into an off-the-cuff discussion with you here.

Senator BIBLE. I do not object to your going into an off-the-cuff discussion, as long as your off-the-cuff discussion is not longer than your prepared statement.

Mr. BURNETT. It certainly will not be.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Your statement will be incorporated in the record. You may proceed.

[The statement follows:]

Historically there have been annual funding increases in all major activities. Increases to most categories were intended to cover nothing more than mandatory increases (salary increases, etc.) and to a limited extent offset inflation. The few categories receiving sizeable program increases were the consumer oriented activities such as Public Law 86-121 Construction, and the Community Health Representative programs.

Unfortunately, the Patient Care Activities have not received comparable increases. The basic health programs of Direct Patient Care and Contract Health Services have been neglected, mainly because they are not popular "trend oriented" activities.

Even though there has been considerable health benefits from the expanded programs, the imbalance of funding has resulted in an unbalanced comprehensive health program. Because there was no real increase in Office Services funding or staff, the Direct Patient Care activities had to compete more strongly for administrative services such as financial management, contracting and procurement, personnel services, and property and supply. Further aggravating this already undesirable situation was the lack of funds to maintain, repair, update, and replace deteriorating hospital buildings and equipment

Because of Indian Health Service efforts to motivate the Indian people to seek better health care, there has been a continuous increase in hospital admissions and outpatient medical visits. Although this is certainly a desirable result of health education activities, it has, along with outmoded facilities and equipment, placed an enormous burden on the physicians, nurses, laboratory and x-ray technicians and technologists, and other hospital employees. This is primarily because a commensurate increase in patient care personnel has never been authorized. Eighty hour weeks are now somewhat common among the physicians. Nurses and lab technicians are resigning because they have to work fifty and sixty hour weeks with no weekends. Kitchen personnel are complaining of long hours and low pay.

Previous experience in the Aberdeen Area indicates that contract medical service costs roughly twice the amount that the same service costs when provided by the Indian Health Service. Contracts were used as a supplemental service only. There has been little pressure in the past to increase contract services. Thus, there is no funding cushion in this activity; therefore, the hospitals and clinics do not have the option of resorting to contracts to reduce workloads. In fact, the opposite is happening. Recent increases in contract service costs have further restricted the buying power of these limited funds. The Indian Health Service hospitals and clinics now paradoxically find themselves in even greater demand.

Recent difficulties in retaining and recruiting physicians and health professionals will place even heavier workloads on remaining personnel if corrective measures are not taken immediately. Fuel shortages, drastic increases in charges by other governmental and

private medical facilities, severe increases in cost of materials, equipment, supplies, and labor have now compounded this problem in a very short period of time.

The fact must now be faced that patient care is the most fundamental component of any comprehensive health program and as such it should be adequately funded and staffed on its own merits.

The fact that hospital construction has been excluded from the Aberdeen Area in the President's '75 budget will only mean further suffering for the Indian people of the Aberdeen Area.

The fact that 8 out of 11 of these hospitals cannot reach accreditable standards because of inadequate funding, the fact that Rosebud and Eagle Butte hospitals have been declared unfit for use even by the Indian Health Service can only worsen an already deteriorating situation.

And so we urge you to consider our request of which Senator Abourezk has joined us with for $17,960,000.00 to be administered over a two year period.

DIRECT PATIENT CARE

I. Direct Patient Care

a.	90 positions, equipment, supplies and additional operating needs	$ 2,520,000
b.	Physician recruitment	100,000
c.	Maintenance & Repair	1,025,000

1. General ($300,000)
2. Eagle Butte Quarters ($200,000)
3. Fort Berthold Storage (temporary building) $20,000)
4. Pine Ridge ($280,000) Field Medical Office Building ($50,000) Includes: expansion of outpatient clinic to provide 11 exam rooms (5 now exist). Also, expand dental chairs from 4 to 8. Dental equipment now available.
5. Sisseton ($75,000) Includes: miscellaneous - lab, nurses station, x-ray, emergency room, dental clinic, storage and administration.
6. Winnebago - move outpatient clinic to first floor ($100,000), inpatient services to second floor, administration to basement.

d.	Contract Health Services		1,500,000	
	Otitis Media			
	Eyeglasses			
	Surgery Backlog			
	Mental Health			
	Dental			
	Other			
c.	Rosebud Package (Interim)		385,000	
	Personnel ($185,000)			
	Remodeling ($200,000)			
				$ 5,530,000
II.	Field Health			1,600,000
	Includes 60 positions, equipment, supplies and additional operating needs			
III.	Facilities Construction			
a.	Rosebud Hospital Replacement		7,750,000	
b.	Rosebud package		252,000	
	Parking/out building $175,000)			
	Parking plant alteration $77,000			
c.	Feasibility Study - Rapid City	$100,000		
	feasibility Study - Eagle Butte	50,000		
	Feasibility Study - Sisseton	40,000		
	Feasibility Study - Pine Ridge	60,000		
			250,000	
				$ 8,252,000
IV.	Eagle Butte Package		2,578,000	
	Construction	2,255,700		
	Operational Exercises	323,300		
	GRAND TOTAL			17,960,000

INDIAN ORGANIZATION ACT PROVISION

Mr. BURNETT. Thank you. First of all, I would like to deal with something that nobody else has mentioned. What people keep forgetting is that the Indian Organizaion Act of 1934 provides for a provision of law that requires the Secretary of Interior to notify the Indian tribes of estimates of the budget prior to submission to Congress.

We would like to have that law carried out, so that we would know what is coming to Congress, and we would not take so much time here in Congress after it has been done. Number two, we have a very serious law and order problem in this country, as you know. We are being affected by this at Rosebud. We are asking for an additional appropriation of $150,000 to double our police force because of the situation that has been created in South Dakota by the activities of various people and organizations.

Because of an area that is totally void of any attention by Congress of the administration so far, and that is drugs, and the suppression of drugs on Indian reservations, we are requesting $50,000 to suppress drugs and to prosecute those who are spreading and pushing drugs on our reservations. We believe this should be done on other reservations as well, because this is prevalent on most reservations. We would also like to request a special override on the budget for the Sinte Glaska College, which is an effective means of higher education on Rosebud. We are requesting a $500,000 appropriation to run that college and really make it effective on the reservation, as it is a tool in many fields. Extension of the overall matter of health we are training nurses there for the hospital and there are many things that it is doing that are very vital to us as a tribe and to other tribes.

Also, in the field of health, I am charged with the responsibility this morning of testifying to the entire area. We are asking for an override of approximately $17 million. We would like to briefly give you some statement about this override.

This is a 2-year budget, over a 2-year period. It is figured out at less than $200 per capita for people on a tristate area. In Mr. Kennedy's bill, it is based on the average of $300 per person, and the national average is $380, per capita. We think the national average should be more comparable to the IHS system which is now operating on a basis of less than $200 per capita. We have 11 hospitals in the Aberdeen area. Eight of these hospitals need renovation. Just to show you what kind of operation is being done there, the IHS is operating with less than one room per doctor. And they are wasting their doctor's time by utilizing this type of hospitalization facility.

We would like to have the committee take real serious consideration of these figures, because they are very vital to us. They are also totally lacking any facility to treat alcoholics or to treat anyone addicted to drugs. There is no place in this country that I know of that is treating drugs for Indian people. In closing I would like to say that I think that the Senate and the House and the administration ought to take a good, close look at what is happening in Indian appropriations.

I think the cart has been put before the horse in many cases. We are getting houses, running out of our ears. And we do not have the economic base to take care of them. We are getting all kinds of social programs, and grants from Congress, and they are not creating the kind of economic development on the reservations that will put the people on a firm footing economically, so that they can finance themselves. We at Rosebud would like to put the horse before the cart.

Senator BIBLE. That is a good way to have it.

Mr. BURNETT. We would like to develop an economic base so that they can be self-supporting, and not have to run around and talk about——

Senator BIBLE. I cannot argue with that. I think that is one of the main problems of Congress. We have more programs coming out of our ears than anyone can understand, let alone implement. We get a new program every day. It is better to concentrate on a few. Our end objective is to help the Indian people, to have them develop a good economic base and be more and more self-supporting. I think that is a good statement of yours.

Mr. BURNETT. Thank you very much. I would like to say at this point that the data analysis system being used right now is very, very misunderstood. If the Congress would see fit to try to finance the project, we would be happy at Rosebud to undertake this and utilize the money annually to our benefit instead of being used for several programs that are not effective. We think that by investing this money within a short time of 10 years we could be self-sufficient totally, except for a small band of people who would be there to carry out the trust responsibility of this country.

Senator BIBLE. That should be the end objective. I appreciate that philosophy. It is very close to my own. How many people do you have in your tribe?

Mr. BURNETT. We have over 10,000 members.

Senator BIBLE. Scattered how far?

Mr. BURNETT. We cover a 210 by 75 mile area.

Senator BIBLE. Are you entirely in South Dakota?

Mr. BURNETT. Entirely in South Dakota, on the south central part of the Nebraska line.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You have made a fine statement. I appreciate your appearance here this morning.

Mr. BURNETT. May I submit the Indian Health Service Program for the record?

Senator BIBLE. It will be submitted for reference. It looks like a rather husky document. I do not think we want to incorporate all of that in the record. Thank you very much.

NEW IHS HOSPITAL, BETHEL, ALASKA

STATEMENT OF ALVIN S. IVANOFF, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, YUKON-KUSKOKWIN HEALTH CORP., BETHEL, ALASKA

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. The Chair would announce that I intend hearing the Alaska people next. That will be Mr. Carl Jack and Mr. Alvin S. Ivan-

off. Are they here? Why don't you come forward, and identify yourselves.

Mr. IVANOFF. I am Alvin S. Ivanoff, executive director of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp., in Bethel, Alaska.

Senator BIBLE. Is Carl Jack from Anchorage here?

It is my intention, I would say, to run this hearing until about 12:15. We will first hear Mr. Ivanoff and then we will return and hear Mr. Masten and Mr. Colegrove, and then we will hear Mr. Forest, Mr. Banning Taylor, and Mr. Don Calac.

We will go from there to the North Dakota people. Is Tony Moran here? The supporting group of people, I guess they are all from North Dakota and South Dakota. I will plan to hear them this morning. If you are in that North Dakota or South Dakota group, or if you are in the Mr. Forest, Mr. Taylor or Mr. Calac group, or if you are Mr. Masten or Mr. Colegrove, that will be the extent of the witnesses that I will call this morning. We will recess until 1:30, and those of you whose names I have not called, whose groups I have not called, we will start the hearing on that group at 1:30 this afternoon. That might be helpful to those of you who know that you are not going to be called this morning.

Mr. Ivanoff, you may proceed. First, introduce those with you at the witness table.

Mr. IVANOFF. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce Alex Nick, to my right. He is the President of the Bethel Services, Bethel Native Health Board. Also, he is a board member of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp. To my left is Mr. Dan Rounds, staff member of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Co. We are present today to represent the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area.

We would like to give testimony concerning first a new Indian Health Service Hospital for the Bethel Service Unit and secondly a special program package increasing IHS staff in the Bethel Service Unit prior to the opening of the new hospital. Very briefly, we are requesting a new IHS hospital for Bethel to replace an inadequate facility, to allow expansion of ambulatory services, to develop new inpatient, outpatient and field services, now available, and to bring to the Bethel Service Unit a proper staffing level which meets current IHS standards. The new hospital will cost $25.5 million in addition to the $600,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1974 for architectural planning. To insure the successful implementation of the new hospital programs we are also requesting that Congress appropriate money for staff housing and authorize IHS to operate or contract for transient patient quarters.

The second request is for Congress to support a staff increase for the Bethel Service Unit and housing for the staff. The new hospital staffing level will be implemented after construction. We are asking to have a few of the new staffing positions added now. The current hospital is understaffed, given existing workloads and present IHS standards. The second request will entail an appropriation of $2,320,742, to the Indian Health Service. The details of the two requests are outlined in our attached testimony.

Thank you for your interest and past support to the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to be helpful.

Mr. IVANOFF. For the transient facilities, right now, as we are in Bethel, the many patients that come in from far villages from our area, they are placed in private homes where they are overcrowded, private homes where people live, and the cost of feeding is high. Many times the transportation is by plane or mail plane to their homes. It is not adequately in contact with these homes. So these patients are left behind and have to stay in Bethel for a few more days.

Senator BIBLE. You have all of your justification here and this appears to be a very well prepared statement. Of course I am not going to have you read all of this, but your whole statement will be incorporated in full in the record. It has the 1970 requirement for your Health Services and five pages from the board of health, directors of the heatlh corporation. It seems to me that that is extremely well done. Is there anything else you wanted to add?

Mr. IVANOFF. If we have a couple of minutes, with your permission I would like to ask Mr. Dan Rounds to speak.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. ROUNDS. The need for the hospital has been established for the last 3 or 4 years.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I heard those earlier requests. So you do not have to establish the need for it. I am sure it is there. It is just a question of finding the dollars to do it. That is what it boils down to.

Mr. ROUNDS. I would like to elaborate on that one issue. The costs of hospital construction are quite high, generally speaking and extremely high in the Bethel area. The cost of construction is 2.5 times what it is down in the lower 48. The present hospital has river erosion and we are trying to save it and remodel it. It seems a very excessive expenditure of funds in the long run. We would rather go for a new hospital rather than save construction.

Senator BIBLE. How many bed hospital do you have in Bethel now?

Mr. ROUNDS. Forty-two beds.

Senator BIBLE. And the plans call for a construction—what is the bed capacity of this other one?

Mr. ROUNDS. Fifty new beds. There has been a decrease in the inpatient load. The main reason for the additional beds is allowing transfer of patients that now go to Anchorage to be treated in Bethel. The main increase is needed in the ambulatory services and the support diagnostic and treatment services, and radiology services.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I think you have a good, strong case. We will do the best we can. It is just a matter of finding the dollars for these many projects. As you can tell by the witnesses here, we have those needs all over the USA and it is a difficult and perplexing problem.

Thank you gentlemen. We will do the best we can. Your full statement will be incorporated into the record.

Mr. IVANOFF. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

LETTER FROM ALVIN S. IVANOFF

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION

AFFILIATE OF THE ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES

P. O. Box 536
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-2506
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April 3, 1974

Honorable Senator Allan Bible
Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee
on Interior and Related Agencies
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Alex Nick, President of the Bethel Service Unit Native Health Board and Board Member of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation, Dan Rounds staffmember of YKHC and myself are present today to represent the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Area. We would like to give testimony concerning first, a new Indian Health Service Hospital for the Bethel Service Unit and secondly, a special program-package increasing IHS staff in the Bethel Service Unit prior to the opening of the new hospital.

Very briefly, we are requesting a new IHS hospital for Bethel to replace an inadequate facility, to allow expansion of ambulatory services, to develop new inpatient, outpatient and field services, not now available, and to bring to the Bethel Service Unit a proper staffing-level which meets current IHS standards. The new hospital will cost $25.5 million in addition to the $600,000 appropriated in FY 74 for architectural planning.

To insure the successful implementation of the new hospital programs we are also requesting that Congress appropriate money for staff housing and authorize IHS to operate or contract for transient patient quarters.

The second request is for Congress to support a staff-increase for the Bethel Service Unit and housing for the staff. The new hospital staffing-level will be implemented after construction. We are asking to have a few of the new staffing positions added now. The current hospital is understaffed, given existing work loads and present IHS standards. The second request will entail an appropriation of $2,320,742, to the Indian Health Service. The details of the two requests are outlined in our attached testimony.

Thank you for your interest and past support to the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area.

Cordially,

Alvin S. Ivanoff
Executive Director

STATEMENT OF ALVIN S. IVANOFF

I. INTRODUCTION

We are here to testify on behalf of the residents of the Yukon-Kuskokwim area. Last year the Appropriation Subcommittee on Interior and related agencies heard testimony from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation concerning the cooperative planning it has been involved in over the past years. Based on that testimony the subcommittee supported a $600,000 appropriation for architectural planning for one component of our Health Master Plan, a new hospital in Bethel. We wish to extend our thanks to the subcommittee for their support. Our last testimony indicated that we would be seeking additional funds in 1975 for hospital construction. We are appearing today to follow up on our past request and to make a plea for the early acquistion of key staff prior to the completion of the hospital.

II. NEW HOSPITAL

The residents of the area are united in their request for a new hospital. The attached resolutions indicate the concern of the residents in this connection.

The Yukon-Kuskokwim area includes 85,000 square miles of delta land in Southwest Alaska.

There are over 52 villages with a combined population of 14,000 to 15,000 people. The Bethel IHS Hospital is a key resource for the villages. It is not only a referral center but a training center and staging ground for itinerate field health specialists who visit villages. Next to the village health aides who serve as primary health providers in the villages the Indian Health Service hospital constitutes the next most important element in our health system.

It has been recognized for a number of years by the people of the area and by the Indian Health Service that the Indian Health Service hospital in Bethel is inadequate. Many patients who could be treated in Bethel, if services were available, now have to be flown to Anchorage for care. The existing facility itself, due to primarily its age, its poor design and the rigorous climate is expensive to maintain. In the past four years $2,000,000 has been expended just to keep the facility open and operable. It should be emphasized that these funds are used just to keep the facility operating at its present level and does not allow for any increase in services.

At one time it was hoped that we could phase construction adjacent to the present hospital. Ambulatory Care Services were to be in the first phase. Such an approach would focus on our most immediate needs for outpatient services and increased pathology and X-ray services. The Army Corps of Engineers, however revised their estimate that the present hospital site would be free from river eriosion for 40 years. It appears now that the present site may be threatened within the next 20 years. The phased construction was thus abandoned in light of this forecast. We must now build an entirely new hospital to avoid the threat of river erosion to the present hospital.

The new hospital is also required to meet the increasing demand for outpatient services. The outpatient load has gone from 23,000 visits per year to 26,000 visits between 1964 and 1973. Indian Health Service and Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation have projected a need for 40,000 outpatient visits in 1985 to serve the projected population of 15,000 native persons and 2,000 non-native persons. Additional space and manpower are required to meet the projected work load.

The new hospital will increase the bed size from 42 to 50 to allow more patients to be taken care in Bethel rather than Anchorage. Mental health, minor surgery, and some medical problems which now are referred to Anchorage will, in the new hospital, be treated in Bethel. The new hospital will thus be needed to increase the surgical capacity in Bethel and to offer mental health inpatient and certain medical facilities not now available because of staff or space.

Perhaps the most important need which the new hospital will fullfil is to bring the health system in the Bethel Service Unit up to IHS standards of care. The number of doctors per OPD visits and inpatient days is far below IHS standards. Likewise nursing and other support functions do not meet current standards of care. With the present under-staffed conditions the quality of care is much lower than it should be. There is poor follow-up of patients. A few programs to monitor high risk groups infants and chronic disabled persons have been attempted but fall short due to the lack of staff time. The follow-up

to village health aides is again poor due to slow processing of patient-encounter information. Nursing care for OB and critically ill persons is dangerously low. The dental program also suffers due to staff shortages. The dental program cannot offer the breadth and quantity of services needed by the residents. Adult care has been reduced to mostly emergency patients. There are needs for prosthetics which are not being met. The present staff is over worked and underpaid. Under-staffing also results in reduced medical encounter time in the outpatient areas.

On the positive side however the hospital staff has been reorganized for coverage of the OPD department, the radio network for villages and on the wards. Screeners, either nurse extenders or physician assistants, are being used to meet the high demand of minor problems not requiring physician consultation or problems referred back by a physician. The inpatients have more consistent care due to a revised staffing pattern. There are many other examples of ingenious attempts to cover weaknesses in the present system.

The last major need for the new hospital is to obtain services which are not now available due to staff or space limitations. These urgently needed services consist of mental health outpatient and field activities, physical therapy, health education and new training programs. A core interagency mental health program is now co-sponsored by IHS and YKHC. There are more demands for field and outpatient consultation. The mental health program is attempting to develop positive programs and activities designed to prevent the development of mental health problems and to give people other activities to offset self-damaging behavior such as excessive drinking. Physical therapy services are provided marginally now by OPD nurses. Because of the high accident-rate, TB-rate and respiratory problems an active program for physical therapy is required. Training of health "para-professionals" has focused on training of health aides. New programs are needed in nursing (LPN), mental health, and maintenance training for parap-professionals trained in programs outside of Bethel. The new hospital will have space available to undertake both clinical and didactic training.

Currently IHS is revising the program for the new hospital. They are updating the planning done conjointly by the YKHC, the Alaska Native Health Service and the State of Alaska. The revisions take into account new data concerning the past utilization of outpatient and inpatient services, the fact that the present hospital has a high probability of being washed into the river within 20 to 40 years, and the fact that the health aides currently practicing in each village will be backed up by district health clinics.

The revised program plan will be completed within two months at which time an architect will be commissioned to design the new hospital. The $600,000 appropriated this year will not allow the architect to complete the design documents. The architect will only be able to complete schematic plans (floor plans, site plan, and elevations) and arrive at a gross maximum price by early spring.

We would like to request the additional planning money and the construction money to enable the hospital designs to be completed and to start construction on a fast track schedule next summer. The cost for the additional planning and construction will be 25.5 million dollars.

The cost of the new hospital are quite high compared to the lower forty-eight. We are all familiar with the fact that hospital construction is generally higher than other types of construction due to strict fire and safety codes built-in equipment, special ventilation, extra wide circulation corridors and other special mechanical support systems. In Alaska these costs increase expotentially due to the climate, the nature of the construction industry, the lack of local materials and a short construction season.

Bethel is in an extremely harsh environment with a 200 to 400 foot thick layer of permafrost underlying the tundra, temperatures from 60° above zero to 40° below zero and winds of 40 to 60 mph which drive the effective temperature down to -75°. Special foundations are required to maintain a stable building and prevent the freezing and thawing of surface ground from damaging the buildings. The buildings require special design features such as insulated utilidors or plumbing in the ceiling rather than in the floor. It also requires more insulation. The short summer season requires close scheduling and more manpower. The competition for manpower during summer months drains the existing construction/manpower pool in Alaska. As a result high wages can be asked for by construction workers due to their limited supply.

Bethel is also located in an area void of natural materials that are needed to construct a hospital under current fire code standards. Because it is isolated from other areas (1 hour flying time for Anchorage by jet) materials and equipment have to be shipped in from Seattle.

Generally speaking construction costs in Bethel have been 2.4 times those in the lower 48 as compared to Anchorage which is 1.7 times lower 48 costs.

In order to assure the successful operation of the new hospital and its new programs two other needs have to be met. First, housing for staff, and second, transient care for patients who fly in from the 40-50 remote villages whose only means of transportation are weekly or bi-weekly mail planes or air-charter services if emergency conditions exist.

Staff housing is still required in Bethel. The community has a shortage of housing and ca not now support the additional need for 129 new housing units. The new staffing level wi require 250 persons, an increase of 125 persons above the present staff. The new position will create a need for 87 new housing units if housing is made available for 70% of the ne staff. There is an additional need for replacing 42 of the existing 58 units since the maintenance costs are excessive and the buildings are outliving their usefulness.

The Board of YKHC wishes to express its concerns over how the Federal Government might di charge its responsibility to supply housing for the hospital employees. In most rural areas the federal government has had to resort to building housing "complex" to support a federal activity. The problem with this approach is that federal employees become isolat from the community. A housing compound is created. The isolation establishes an undue barrier to the mixing of hospital staff with the community.

To overcome the problems associated with housing compounds we would urge Congress to authorize Indian Health Services to guarantee leases. With a guarantee lease authority w feel confident that the Bethel community can develop the necessary housing. If it is not possible to grant IHS this authority, we would urge the Federal Government to build the houses in the community. This will require either acquisition of city or Bethel Native Association Land.

If the lease authority is granted we estimate that the cost of the leased housing units would be around $800 a month based on current leases and utility costs. Part of the cost would be covered by the staff. At a rate of $800 per month the yearly lease contract for 129 units would be $1.24 million. If the housing is constructed and owned by IHS it will cost about $62,000/unit or $8 million dollars plus maintenance costs.

Our second concern is that we need to provide transient facilities for patients coming from the villages. Because of infrequent flight schedules or poor weather many times village patients are required to stay over past their discharge from the inpatient or outpatient department. Presently these patients are kept in the hospital. A few people can stay in board and care homes that are inadequate to meet the demand. Many patients are sent to Bethel for diagnostic work-up and then treatment. Often this results in overnight stays. The board and care program has contracts with a group home and with individual families. The families often live in over crowded housing adding additional burdens when a patient stays overnight. Many patients are assigned to a family but get lost and have delays in getting back to the hospital. The Board feels a need to develop more housing for transient patients so they do not take up valuable bed space and to meet the over demand for transient care.

The transient care need can be met by either granting Indian Health Service the authority to run such a center in Bethel. Our first priority, contracting with a local agency or organization would cost approximately $30/person/pay or $164,250/year. Our second priori would be to use 20 beds of the old hospital as a transient facility for the next 10 to 20 years at which time other sources of transient care could be available. IHS should be consulted as to the costs of the second option.

III. 1975 REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM AREA

In addition to the new hsopital we are requesting support of a special program package fo 1975. The attached document "1975 Requirements of Health Services in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Area" describes our needs for additional staff prior to the oepning of the new hospital. We are asking to add some new positions which will come with the hospital. Since the present hospital is under staffed, it can easily accomodate the staff asked for in our 19 program package. An acceptance of the program package will hasten acquisition of service and increase the quality of services.

The Boards of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Alaska Native Health Service have requested funds for the following program packages:

Priority 1: Ambulatory Care Package - $972,868; 18 new personnel and 14 housing units.

Priority 2: Field Health Package - $490,435; 6 new personnel and 4 housing units.

Priority 3: Dental and Medical Records Package - $332,019; 5 new personnel and 3 housing units.

Priority 4: In-Patient Nursing Package - $402,685; 8 new personnel and 6 housing units.

Priority 5: Support Services Package - $122,785; 1 new personnel and 2 housing units.

Total: $2,320,742; 37 new personnel and 29 housing units.

The additional staff level will be consistent with the staffing level of the new hospital. Appendix C - p. 22 of the attached program plan illustrated the types of staff being added and compares the 1975 level with the estimated 1985 level.

We hope the sub-committee gives the hospital, the housing and a 1975 staff increase support and funding.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
YUKON-KSUKOKWIM HEALTH CORPORATION
BOX 528
BETHEL, ALASKA 99559

STATEMENT OF PETER MASTEN, JR., MEMBER, HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE, HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIF.

SPECIAL ADD-ON APPROPRIATION

Senate BIBLE. Our next witness is Peter Masten, Jr., and Wilfred Colegrove, of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Hoopa, Calif.

Mr. MASTEN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Peter Masten, and I am chairman of the Hoopa Valley Business Council of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, located in the Hoopa Valley Reservation, of California. Accompanying me today is Mr. Willie Colegrove, program planner for the Hoopa Valley Reservation and also a member of the Hoopa Valley Tribe.

I am here today to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount of $3,517,000 for a combination domestic water and irrigation system for populated portions of the Hoopa Valley Reservation.

This request is unique, for it will involve two Federal departments which have agreed to assist the tribe in a joint effort, the Indian Health Service and the Buerau of Indian Affairs. As with other reservations throughout the United States the Hoopa Tribe has experienced considerable difficulties in providing an adequate supply of water to the Indian residents. In our case we have an abundance of water from the Trinity River, but we do not have a system of purification nor delivery.

Most improvements to the domestic water systems were begun after the flood of 1964 which damaged many of the existing water systems and made them inoperative. Ten community systems, and a number of individual systems were constructed after the flood. These systems have wells as the source of supply, and because the ground water supply is small many suffer from lack of water and high mineral content. The existing irrigation system was constructed during the late 1920's and suffers from a lack of a consistent source during dry months, poor transmission lines, generally old and worn materials, and earthen or wooden flumes with many leaks and cracks.

We propose to construct a combination domestic and irrigation water system. The water source would be the Trinity River. An infiltration gallery located in the gravel bed of the river would be pumped to a treatment plant and then to various fields and storage tanks located throughout the valley to provide a combination of domestic, fire protection, and irrigation needs. It is proposed to integrate all of the existing water systems in the valley which are currently hydraulically and materially able to convey the required water demands. The Hoopa Tribe would then form a "Tribal Utilities Corp," to provide management and maintenance of the entire system, collect a fee from the water user, and establish a cash reserve for depreciation.

The Hoopa Tribe would assume the full responsibility for providing water to residents of the reservation and in event of a natural disaster cooperate with Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in restoration of the system.

Senator BIBLE. Can you tell me how many members you have in this tribe?

Mr. MASTEN. We have 1,400.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me where it is located.

Mr. MASTEN. We are located about 70 miles south of the Oregon border, and about 40 miles east inland from the ocean, which is almost directly east of Eureka.

Senator BIBLE. You are almost due east from Eureka, and about how far again?

Mr. MASTEN. About 40 miles east of Eureka and 70 miles south of the Oregon border.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. We will take a look at this project, and see what we can do to try to be helpful for you.

Mr. MASTEN. I would like to make one comment, if I may, Senator. A little earlier there was a comment made about the committees and Congress screening various projects and requests that come in; maybe there are some developments on the reservation being done in a haphazard manner. I would like to say that on our reservation we have a number of projects going. About 3 or 4 years ago our tribe employed about three people. In the summer, we now, as a tribe, employ about 80 people. Including projects in the process of being implemented at the present time, the tribal employment will increase to approximately 200 people. I think one of the things that has to be taken into consideration is the planning and capabilities of an individual tribe in their development plan.

Without the assistance from Congress and this committee I think that we, ourselves, speaking for the Hoopa Tribe, would not have advanced to the point that we have now in economic stability. The future looks very good, and I think Mr. Colegrove here, who is employed by the tribe as one mainly responsible for that in that we do the proper planning and preparing prior to requesting money, and prior to implementing the project. So I think in that respect, as far as our tribe is concerned, the various funds that have been given to the tribe have gone a long way toward stabilizing our economic base and the future for us looks very, very good.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to have that spread on the record. I think one of the important things is to see that you have used this money beneficially and it has helped strengthen your tribe and given you a better economic base. Thank you very much.

Mr. MASTEN. We are very appreciative of that fact. Thank you.

Mr. COLEGROVE. Senator, one other thing. The California Tribal Chairmen's Association had some flight problems. I think they should

be in after lunch. I was wondering if we could defer their scheduling until after lunch.

Senator BIBLE. What group is that?

Mr. COLEGROVE. The California Tribal Chairmen's Association.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly, and I will just go to the next group, which is the group from North Dakota, and we will call them first after lunch.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRENTON SERVICE AREA

STATEMENT OF TONY MORAN, SECRETARY-TREASURER, TRENTON INDIAN SERVICE AREA, WILLISTON, N. DAK.

EXPLANATION OF JUSTIFICATION

Senator BIBLE. The next group will be Tony Moran, secretary treasurer, Trenton Indian Service Area, Williston, N. Dak., with his group.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I am Tony Moran, an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, and a board member of the Fort Buford Indian Development Corp. and we appreciate the opportunity to appear and explain what we feel to be justification for our needs.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. First, introduce those with you.

Mr. MORAN. This is the vice president of our corporation, Mr. Tody LaDue, James Henry, the travel chairman at Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, Frank Annette, of our Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen, and Earl Azure, the executive director of the North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. MORAN. For over a year our group which represents 1,600 Chippewa Indians in the Trenton area, has been working with Senator Young, who is a member of your committee, Senator Burdick, Congressman Mark Andrews, Governor Link and BIA officials. We have a brief narrative summary of the proposed statement which we would like to present to your committee for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record. The attachments will be held in the committee's files. You may proceed.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, members of the Sub-Committee and Related Agencies and fellow committee members;

I, Tony Moran, an enrolled member of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and a board member of the Fort Buford Indian Development Corporation. I have been appointed as spokesman for the Fort Buford Indian Development Corporation and we appreciate the opportunity to appear and explain what we feel to be justification for our needs.

For over a year our group, which represents 1600 Chippewa Indians in the Trenton area, has been working with Senator Young, who is a member of your committee, Senator Burdick, Congressman Mark Andrews, Governor Link and B.I.A. officials. We have a brief narrative summary of the proposed statement which we would like to present to your committee for the record.

The Trenton Board of Directors designated by resolution No. 757-09-73 (1) of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and formerly known as the Ft. Buford Indian Development Corporation appeals to the Senate appropriations sub-committee on Interior and Related Agencies to allocate the needed appropriations for our Trenton Service Area (2).

Because of the Indians' background and culture they could not readily adjust to the dominant society, therefore they became somewhat dormant in the search for better health, education, and welfare.

We have proposed a Federal Service Area eligible for all service areas that are now extended to our mother reservation at Belcourt, North Dakota, by virtue of stipulations contained in the 1892 agreement with the United States government under which we were given allotments.

In the year 1892, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians began negtiations with the United States Government for the ceding of approximately 1 million acres of land in the northeastern and north central part of North Dakota and for the establishment of a 30 mile square Indian reserve (3). The final agreement was made 11 (eleven) years later in April of 1904 by an Act of Congress. President Cleveland authorized 2 (two) townships of land for the reserve, approximately 6 by 12 miles, the ceded land gave a return of approximately 10 cents per acre. Space did not permit many families to take allotments within the reservation boundaries. The United States Congress then authorized the use of the General Allotment Act under which Indian people could take 160 acre allotments on Public Domain land. (4) This was done with the stipulation in the 1892 agreement that all members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians who did so would (5) "continue to hold and be entitled to such share in all tribal funds, annuities or other property the same as if located on the reservation."

Indian people were given 131,292.91 acres of land (6) with the passing of the General Allotment Act, this was surveyed and apportioned out without any regard to the wishes for the specific areas for individuals. Much of this land was unproductive to their intense dismay, the soil in their terms "grew rocks", some were situated on Plateaus with no water. They were unable to acquire any of the assistance available on the Mother Reservation that would have enabled them to make a living in this barren unproductive land. As a consequence many abandoned or sold their allotments and attempted to survive elsewhere.

Furthermore one cannot expect a race of people to change their culture in a mere 10 years, that of a hunting and gathering society, to one of being productive farmers. Some of the people were more fortunate and adaptable, which in turn retained their lands which accounts for the sum 22,560.64 acres still remaining which we have used for a land base in our proposed Federal Assistance Extension (7).

The people were abandoned by the Federal Government when they attempted to reside on their allotments. One may question the success of the non-Indian in this same area, he was able to borrow using his land as collateral, such a recourse was not available to the Indian because of the Trust status of the lands. They existed primarily by hunting as was their culture for thousands of years, following the game and harvests of wildfruits, berries and plants, 1604 (8) of these people still remain in this area - still forgotten by the Federal Government.

Finally, 82 years later a few members of the tribe came to the realization that we are not second rate citizens, merely because of our being Indian. Therefore we organized a non-profit organization (9) to seek out the various problems that confront our people such as, inadequate housing, education and general welfare. Through the organization we seek to find ways to correct these problems.

Perhaps the general health problem is our immediate concern, but we cannot forget our other social-economic ills that hinder us.

The medical bills amongst our Indian people are immense, constituting a figure of $480,000.00 annually with $610,000.00 initially as forecasted by Indian Public Health Service, (10) Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Justification for such a sum is through health surveys conducted by local health officials and agencies.

The Hospital Administrator (11), stated it would amount to $680,000.00 for the past decade, amount including only hospital care. This does not include clinical expense, dental, eye, and special expenses (specialists).

We have been living in an impoverished state for many years. Because of our inadequate education, we could not seek out good jobs, relying only on farm jobs, and working on the railroad. As progress advanced fewer men were required as laborers, because of mechanization, Now the trend of employment is with seasonal construction jobs, working in a meat packing plant, hospital cleaning ladies, and as general ranch and farm hands accounting for the 22.5% unemployment rate amongst our people. Because it is seasonal and laboring jobs, the pay is not sufficient enough to provide our families with an adequate living. Because of our low income, our houses (12) are in a sad state of being, causing high fuel bills and contributing to the health problems that seem to plague our people.

These factors of demoralizing problems, in turn accounts for our crime rate of 44 cases out of our total population of 1600 people.

Last year 39 cases of alcohol and drug abuse was noted.

At the present time the Board of Directors of our organization is making every effort to correct these problems. We have worked with all local and state governmental agencies directly concerned with our problems, but it seems regulations and guide lines of one nature or another seem to get in the way.

Finally we have no choice but to appeal to you for our needs which we feel is just, not only on the basis of need, but because of a stipulation placed in our act of 1892 with the United States Government.

Please help us right these unjustly wrongs.

Thank you for your time and patients to hear us and hopefully you find it is just, for what we ask.

PROPOSED FEDERAL SERVICE AREA

Mr. MORAN. The Trenton Board of Directors designated by Resolution No. 757–09–73 of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and formerly known as the Fort Buford Indian Development Corp. appeals to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies to allocate the needed appropriations for our Trenton service area, which would be $345,115.

Because of the distance, which is 250 miles, and resident requirements, we are not able to participate in Federal programs provided to resident Turtle Mountain Indians. We have proposed a Federal service area eligible for all service areas that are now extended to our mother reservation at Belcourt, N. Dak., by virtue of stipulations contained in the 1892 agreement with the U.S. Government under which we were given allotments.

Because of the Indians' background and culture they could not readily adjust to the dominant society, therefore they became somewhat dormant in the search for better health, education and welfare. In the year 1892, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians began negotiations with the U.S. Government for the ceding of approximately 1 million acres of land in the northeastern and north central part of North Dakota and for the establishment of a 30-mile square Indian reserve. The final agreement was made 11 years later in April of 1904 by an act of Congress. President Cleveland authorized two townships of land for the reserve, approximately 6 by 12 miles, the ceded land gave a return of approximately 10 cents per acre.

Space did not permit many families to take allotments within the reservation boundaries. The U.S. Congress then authorized the use of the General Allotment Act under which Indian people could take 160-acre allotments on public domain land. This was done with the stipulation in the 1892 agreement that all members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians who did so would—

Continue to hold and be entitled to such share in all tribal funds, annuities or other property the same as if located on the reservation.

Indian people were given 131,292.91 acres of land with the passing of the General Allotment Act, this was surveyed and apportioned out without any regard to the wishes for the specific areas for individuals. Much of this land was unproductive to their intense dismay, the soil in their terms "grew rocks," some were situated on plateaus with no water. They were unable to acquire any of the assistance available on the mother reservation that would have enabled them to make a living in this barren unproductive land. As a consequence many abandoned or sold their allotments and attempted to survive elsewhere. Furthermore, one cannot expect a race of people to change their culture in a mere 10 years, that of a hunting and gathering society, to one of being productive farmers. Some of the people were more fortunate and adaptable, which in turn retained their lands which accounts for the sum 22,560.64 acres still remaining which we have used for a land base in our proposed Federal assistance extension.

The people were abandoned by the Federal Government when they attempted to reside on their allotments. One may question the success of the non-Indian in this same area, he was able to borrow using his land as collateral, such a resource was not available to the Indian be-

cause of the trust status of the lands. They existed primarily by hunting as was their culture for thousands of years, following the game and harvests of wild fruits, berries, and plants—1,604 of these people still remain in this area, still forgotten by the Federal Government. Finally, 82 years later, a few members of the tribe came to the realization that we are not second-rate citizens, merely because of our being Indian.

Therefore, we organized a nonprofit organization to seek out the various problems that confront our people such as inadequate housing, education, and general welfare. Through the organization we seek to find ways to correct these problems. Perhaps the general health problem is our immediate concern, but we cannot forget our other socio-economic ills that hinder us. The medical bills amongst our Indian people are immense, constituting a figure of $480,000 annually with $610,000 initially as forecasted by Indian Public Health Service, Aberdeen, S. Dak. Justification for such a sum is through health surveys conducted by local health officials and agencies. The hospital administrator stated that it would amount to $680,000 for the past decade amount including only hospital care. This does not include clinical expense, dental, eye, and special expenses, specialists.

We have been living in an impoverished state for many years. Because of our inadequate education, we could not seek out good jobs, relying only on farm jobs, and working on the railroad. As progress advanced fewer men were required as laborers, because of mechanization. Now the trend of employment is with seasonal construction jobs, working in a meatpacking plant, hospital cleaning ladies, and as general ranch and farm hands accounting for the 22.5 percent unemployment rate amongst our people.

Senator BIBLE. Over what period of time? In the last year?

Mr. MORAN. Yes, for 1973.

Senator BIBLE. What was it in 1972, approximately the same?

Mr. MORAN. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That is your average unemployment over the last 4 or 5 years?

Mr. MORAN. Yes, because we have menial labor jobs and seasonal construction jobs. In the wintertime they live off unemployment compensation checks. The maximum, I think, is $65.

Senator BIBLE. Where are you located in North Dakota?

Mr. MORAN. We are located on the Montana-North Dakota border. There is about 45 miles east and west and 85 miles north and south, which is where our trust land is located. The majority of Indian people reside in the towns of Williston and Trenton.

Senator BIBLE. I was just trying to place it.

Mr. MORAN. Because it is seasonal and laboring jobs, the pay is not sufficient enough to provide our families with an adequate living. Because of our low income, our houses are in a sad state of being, causing high fuel bills and contributing to the health problems that seem to plague our people. These factors of demoralizing problems, in turn account for our crime rate of 44 cases out of our total population of 1,600 people. And last year, 39 cases of alcohol and drug abuse were noted. At the present time the board of directors of our organization is making every effort to correct these problems.

We have worked with all local and State governmental agencies directly concerned with our problems, but it seems regulations and guidelines of one nature or another seem to get in the way. Finally, we have no choice but to appeal to you for our needs which we feel are just, not only on the basis of need, but because of a stipulation placed in our act of 1892, with the U.S. Government.

Please help us right these unjust wrongs. Thank you for your time and patience to hear us and hopefully you find it is just, for what we ask.

Senator BIBLE. What are you specifically asking for? You have heard these other witnesses. Most of them are coming in and asking for dollars to construct a building, or dollars to help for health programs, or dollars to help with educational problems. I do not see here specifically what you asking for.

Mr. MORAN. We are asking for $345,115 for urban Indian affairs programs.

Senator BIBLE. What kind of programs?

Mr. MORAN. Bureau of Indian Affairs services. Such things as housing, offices, so that we can get the housing we need, social services, where there is maybe a little bit of discrimination among the people. Maybe we can correct that. Drinking problems, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency.

Senator BIBLE. You are asking for $345,000?

Mr. MORAN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Do any of the rest of you gentlemen have anything to add? This is a fine brochure.

Mr. MORAN. We are asking for $610,000 initially through Indian Public Health Service, which would be $480,800 for recurring costs.

Senator BIBLE. How much do you receive from the Federal Government today?

Mr. MORAN. Nothing.

Senator BIBLE. You receive nothing from the BIA?

Mr. MORAN. We do have employment assistance sometimes when the reservations can dig up the money. In other words, we are second on the list. If there is any money left over, they will try to help us.

Senator BIBLE. If you do not receive it from BIA what type of Federal assistance do you get?

Mr. MORAN. Services. Land resources. Taking care of our trust land. They help all Indian people in the United States, as far as this goes. Higher educational grant, if there is money available at the end. We have services with the housing officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Aberdeen. But that is just services and that's it.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. Where do your children go to school? Do they go to the regular public schools?

Mr. MORAN. We have a majority enrollment of 468 children going to Williston and Trenton public schools. In the Trenton school system they constitute 50 percent of the total enrollment. They do receive funds because of Indian Trust Act, Incorporated, adjacent to the school district.

Senator BIBLE. They are integrated very well with the public school system, then?

Mr. MORAN. In a sense you could say that.

Senator BIBLE. I spent 13 years in Carson City, Nev. They have an Indian school outside of Carson City. It is primarily a boarding school, primarily a school for Navajos. I think there are some other tribes in there. I do not know exactly who is there now, but the students who go to Stewart Indian School come to Carson City High School and do extremely well. There is the Carson City General Public School.

I think that is the ultimate in this. I think if you are doing that in Trenton, I think you are to be complimented. I think that makes a good record.

Mr. MORAN. If I might say, my age bracket and just a couple of years before were the first graduates, Indian graduates, from that area.

Senator BIBLE. Where did you graduate from high school?

Mr. MORAN. Trenton. And the reason behind this is because, as I say, this corporation was very instrumental in drawing these people together, getting them community oriented, making them get involved in community action. But they cannot keep doing this, because of the funding situation we are in.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand that. You made a very fine presentation and we will do the best we can to try to be of help. As you point out, you have Senator Young, who is the senior member of the full committee on the Republican side. He argues your case very well every year, so I am somewhat familiar with many of your problems.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Thank you very much. We will be in recess until 1:30, and we will begin as I previously announced, and we will move forward as well as we can this afternoon.

[Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene the same day.]

[AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P.M., MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1974]

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

LANDLESS INDIANS

STATEMENT OF JOE CLOQUET, HEALTH ADMINISTRATOR, SMALL TRIBES ORGANIZATION OF WASHINGTON

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator STEVENS (presiding). I will call the hearing to order. We will resume taking testimony from nongovernmental witnesses testifying on appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies.

As the chairman did this morning, we will continue to adhere, as best as possible, to the 5-minute rule. The full, prepared statement of each witness will be printed in the record. We will ask the witnesses to summarize his testimony in 5 minutes or less, if you will, please. We have a great many witnesses yet to be heard. But I think we can finish up on the schedule as set by the subcommittee if everyone will cooperate. The first witness is Erin Forest, California Tribal Chairman's Association, Sacramento, Calif. Mr. Forest?

Is Mr. David Lamber, the executive director of Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board here?

Warren W. Means, executive director, United Tribe of North Dakota Development Center? Mr. Means?

Mr. Joe Cloquet, health administrator, Small Tribes Organization of Washington?

Mr. CLOQUET. Thank you. I have with me, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Leo LaClair, executive director, Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington.

Senator STEVENS. It is nice to have you, Mr. LaClair. Have a seat, gentlemen.

Mr. CLOQUET. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement. I think it will be close to the 5 minutes. I will go ahead with it and do the best I can for you.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLOQUET. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. The program I am proposing to you today is on behalf of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, STOWW, as we call ourselves, is an intertribal organization of 19 small tribes in western Washington and 6 affiliated tribes in Oregon, who have banded together into a nonprofit corporate body for the betterment of the health, education, and welfare of the Indian population of their member tribes, numbering well over 15,000. Of these tribes, nine are nonfederally

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recognized, enrolled, but landless Indians that differ from their land-based, federally recognized brother only in that from birth, though physically and culturally Indian, they find themselves in the eyes of the Government neither Indian nor non-Indian. Most of them live in their aboriginal tribal areas although their land has been taken from them, usually without compensation, not accepted by the Government, sometime by a fluke of the pen, yet denied opportunity because of their race.

I am sure you are all aware of the never-ending shuffle that refers Indians to Public Health Service, back again to Public Assistance, where he is really unable to express himself in terms that an interviewer would like to hear, back to Indian Health and around again. Caught up in this unbelievable hassle, he gives up or dies. It is the contention of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington that an Indian is an Indian because of ancestry and heritage, that his rights should not be based upon an arbitrary decision as to whether or not he can be identified with a certain plot of boundaried land, and that treaty rights concerning medical care should not bind a human being to a lifelong existence on a piece of ground in order to obtain services which originally were promised as his lawful right due to his ancestry.

We Indians of STOWW country are very proud of our heritage, and most of us have no inclination to leave our tribal areas. We owe a debt of gratitude to our State's great Senator, Warren G. Magnuson, who, through his sponsorship of the National Health Service Corps was able to get us a dental grant. Our dentist is a very busy man, and the STOWW dental clinic is now paying its own way. Many of you were probably instrumental in assisting this program, it is the first breakthrough we have ever been able to make in serving the landless Indians also.

Although it is not likely that Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, wish to deny their services to nonreservation tribes, it has been necessary for them to draw the line somewhere to keep within thelir budget, and in doing so, one-half of the population of the STOWW tribes are not eligible for Indian health services, and are forced to live with this arbitrary decision. Other reasons for Federal and State neglect of these small tribes is because of their generally small population and the widespread distances between tribes, and the extremely uneven geographical distribution of doctors. Logical as these reasons may be to those charged with the responsibility of delivering health services to these almost 15,000 medically deprived, it is small solace to those carrying the burden of pain and misery because of deprivation of medical services, who face unnecessary illness and death.

Indians of the Pacific Northwest, and particularly the member tribes of STOWW, trying to work within the system, are a very gentle people who abhor violence. Their natural kindness and generosity has been their undoing, and led them to the impossible position in which they now find themselves. They have not been caught up in militant or activist movements. However, the evidence is all around us that in these absolutely hopeless situations of frustration, disappointment, and despair that the Indian finds himself trapped, edges him to alcoholism, suicide, and to the brink of violence.

But now, miraculously, part of this problem is solved. Leaving us with a bigger, but literally, a better problem. It happened like this. In response to a proposal made last March 1973, the U.S. Catholic Commission's Campaign for Human Development presented the STOWW tribees with two beautiful mobile medical units, fully equipped with the most modern technical equipment available today. These were delivered to STOWW early in April 1974, with absolutely no eligibility standards as to which Indians were to be served, the Catholics were interested in all Indians, and we are indeed most grateful to the Catholic Commission for this very generous and needed health unit, purchased by them for $60,000. However, no funds were provided for upkeep, housing, gasoline, utilities, administration, travel, staffing, medication, planning, routing, and the many other expenses involved in putting these units to work in the tribal areas.

Meawhile, last year I appeared before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies with a health maintenance proposal that was in due time passed by that committee in the amount of $164,000. The Senate had not included the STOWW proposal, so the matter went to conference committee. We were naturally jubilant when notified this funding had been approved. We now had our mobile units, and the money to operate them with and could get right down to the business of helping Indians.

Our elation was short lived, as we found that somewhere between my presentation of the STOWW maintenance proposal, that we are resubmitting this year, and the final appropriation of the money, it had gone to Indian Health Service for use to all the recognized small tribes of western Washington instead of the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, STOWW. Foiled again. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and Public Health Service do not recognize or service the target group to whom my proposal had been aimed. We are, of course, very happy for our STOWW tribes that will benefit from the program as it stands, and for the other tribes that will use it.

Indian health is pleased to have the additional money to do this, but our landless Indians are still without any health services. I, therefore, submit to you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, the following proposal: That the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington be line item funded by the Congress of the United States, the sum of $848,782.12, to staff, supply, maintain, administrate, plan, direct, stock, and provide travel for their newly acquired, fully equipped mobile health units, and to provide contract services with physicians, dentists, optometrists, hospitals, and provide prescriptions medication to members of the STOWW tribes, not presently eligible for Indian Health Service.

Gentlemen, I have submitted a comprehensive backup proposal and budget to the clerk of this committee. I do hope that it meets with your approval. I thank you for the opportunity of explaining the Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington, STOWW, to you, and we hope that you, too, will find merit in our proposals and give us the opportunity to assist thousands of thoroughly Indian people who have never had a helping hand from their Government. Again, I thank you.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. Was the $164,000 spent?

Mr. CLO UET. The $164,000 went directly to Indian Health Services, since Indian Health Services is to serve only members of recognized tribes living on or adjacent to the reservation, those living away, with the exception of 1 year, they can live away for 1 year and still be eligible for services. After they are gone that length of time they are totally without—services are unavailable to them, entirely. Just as I have stated in my talk, we are of the belief that all Indian people share in the benefits of the Indian Health Services.

Senator STEVENS. Have you presented that problem to the House and Senate Interior Committees that authorize the appropriations that we consider in this committee?

Mr. CLOQUET. No; tomorrow I will be presenting it to Representative Hansen's committee. I am hoping this year, since I submitted the proposal to you, you have the identical proposal that we will be submitting to her. She is aware of the problem. And no one seems to know, really, how the money was mixed up. Even the director of the Portland Area Health Services, Dr. Stan Skitt, made a statement not too long ago that he himself could not figure it out.

It was just a mistake somewhere along the line. At least it would have been a good start for us, had we received it.

Senator STEVENS. We will look into it and we certainly thank you very much, Mr. Cloquet. Mr. LaClair, did you have anything to add?

Mr. LACLAIR. That is it.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLOQUET. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

UNITED TRIBES EMPLOYMENT CENTER

STATEMENT OF WARREN W. MEANS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNITED TRIBES OF NORTH DAKOTA DEVELOPMENT CENTER

ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES HENRY, VICE CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNITED TRIBES EMPLOYMENT TRAINING CENTER

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. I understand Mr. Means is here now, of the United Tribes Employment Training Center. Do you have any other witnesses to appear with you, Mr. Means?

Mr. MEANS. Mr. James Henry, tribal chairman of the Ojibwa Indians is also here. He is also vice president of the tribes of North Dakota. I would like, Mr. Chairman, if I may, please, to have Mr. Henry read our statement.

Then I would like to have some comments at the end of that, if I may.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee. I am James Henry, Federal chairman for the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. The statement I will present to you is as follows:

As sensitive and well-informed members of Congress, you are fully aware of the historical treatment given both past and present treaty obligations as regards native Americans in general, and those living on

reservations in particular. You are also aware of the voluminous governmental studies which have been developed and prepared through the years, which distinctly delineate the economic and social plight of the American Indian. The facts and supporting data are available. The only question remaining is whether or not the conscience of the Nation as embodied in the U.S. Congress will continue to allow this degrading and deplorable condition to continue.

Because of this awareness on your part, it is not my intention at this time to reexamine past neglect and present needs per se. It is my pleasure and honor to talk with you briefly today concerning an exciting and unique experience taking place in the United States which is directly affecting the economic and social lives of thousands of native Americans and indirectly the economic and social fiber of the United States.

United Tribes at the present time is the only residential employment training center in the Nation which is owned and operated by native Americans. The training center encompasses approximately 106 acres and is designed to serve underachievers, undereducated, and unskilled native Americans throughout the United States.

This target population of hard core unemployed native Americans is one with a history of relatively unsuccessful training experience. The great majority are school dropouts with approximately half of these individuals having work histories totaling less than 1 year, while many have never lived off the reservation prior to coming to the training center. In some cases, the students are only slightly above the illiteracy level, while others possess a high school diploma. Statistics indicate that most of the students are somewhere in between these two extremes.

Indian students and their dependents, if any, arrive at United Tribes from reservations throughout the United States. They will live at the center throughout their 1-year course of study. The prospective student currently has a choice of 10 vocations from which to choose. In addition to the vocations a student without a high school diploma takes courses in adult basic education, which has as its end goal the obtaining of a G.E.D. certificate.

A student will also take courses in the area of personal development, which will enable the individual to familiarize himself with a nonreservation environment. Assuming that everything goes according to plan, at the end of 1 year, a United Tribes graduate will have received his G.E.D., been exposed to a broad spectrum of non-Indian culture, and will have gained proficiency in a vocation of his choosing sufficient enough for him to compete economically, either back on his home reservation or in the general non-Indian community.

Presently, financing for the operation of United Tribes is almost wholly dependent upon contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau finances the program through its Employment Assistance Division.

The fiscal year 1974 budget is $1,300,000. In fiscal year 1973, the training center provided services for 755 individuals. These services included vocational and educational training, housing, security, recreation, and food. The fiscal year 1974 figure for individuals served will equal or exceed the 1973 fiscal year figure. In an overwhelming

demonstration of support and confidence in the present program, the Economic Development Agency has awarded United Tribes $2,500,000 for the construction of a new skills center. With the benefit of these much-needed facilities, United Tribes will increase its training potential, fourfold. Each Senator, through his staff, has been furnished with a copy of a comprehensive building and operational plan, which was prepared for purposes of illustrating the present and future needs of United Tribes.

The United Tribes estimated budget for fiscal year 1975 is $3,231,000. In view of our $1,300,000 funding for fiscal year 1974, an additional $1,931,000 will be needed. It is this additional money to which I am addressing myself today.

We feel that after a careful analysis of our building and operational plan, together with other independent research on your part, you will conclude that United Tribes Employment Training Center is a viable, worthwhile, and urgently needed program. After making this conclusion, it will then be up to you people to decide the extent to which this Government wishes to honor its continuing trust and responsibility to its Indian citizens. In this instance, the commitment by its very nature must be in the form of a congressional appropriation equal in size to the need and task at hand.

We thank you for your time and consideration in this matter and if we can furnish any additional materials which will help you in making a final determination, please do not hesitate to contact us at your convenience.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much, Mr. Henry. I have the document you mentioned. It is very well done. I am sure we will study it. If we have any further explanation that we need we will call on you.

Mr. Means, did you have a statement?

Mr. MEANS. Basically, what I wanted to say, Senator, was that the document that you have in your possession is a comprehensive yet very general document. It does state in there what we think the projected needs of United Tribes of North Dakota has, and will have. It is our intent that as time progresses, and we get through the appropriations hearings and on into the years that we will be able to come in with a much more detailed plan, something that will hit directly at what the needs at that particular moment happen to be.

As was noted in the testimony, the Economic Development Administration has awarded us a grant of $2.5 million for the development and building of a skills and educational facility on the 106 acres that we own. This is owned by the tribal people of the State of North Dakota. In addition to that, last week I received word that we had received another $375,000 from EDA for the construction of sewerage and water and storm sewer facilities into the Bismarck community. This is essential when we go to having the number of people that we will have there in training at the end of 1978. Showing this kind of concern through EDA, I think only enhances the position of the United Tribes of North Dakota in their efforts to educate and trade Indian people.

We would like to have the various agencies that will be involved, in the funding of this, made aware of it for whatever the amounts should be, and this Senate will determine to appropriate for us.

STATUS OF BISMARCK CONSTRUCTION

Senator STEVENS. How far along is the construction program under the $2.5 million grant from EDA?

Mr. MEANS. Bids will be let in July.

Senator STEVENS. When will it be completed?

Mr. MEANS. It will be completed in September 1975.

Senator STEVENS. How do you estimate then that you are going to require an additional $1,931,000 for the operation of that facility during fiscal 1975 when it will not be completed before fiscal 1976 starts?

Mr. MEANS. As you will see in the appendixes, sir, it is broken down per fiscal years 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, and 1979. It shows in there what the needs are in those respective years, because of the type of load we are trying to carry on. You understand the United Tribes Training Center is more than a facility to bring Indian people there. We also provide technical assistance and special programs on reservations, as needed by the tribes and as determined by the tribes that we should come there and help them.

We need to build staff equal to the task that we are trying to perform. This is the reason for this increased allocation. Another point is, and I would like to make this very apparent, there is another training facility in Glasgow, Mont., which serves fewer people than ours does and receives $5 million a year in budget for operation through HEW.

It would appear that we could, if you wanted to make a comparative analysis of this, stand to be receiving the equivalent of what they are. However, we have not been able to generate, in the past, the support we needed totally, although Senator Young has been very, very kind to us, to get the kind of budget that would put us in a position to do some very broad and comprehensive educational programs for the people that we are trying to serve.

VALUE OF INDIAN TRAINING CENTER

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, this is a subject that I am very interested in. I think as far back as 25 years ago I was advocating such a training center for Indians. It provides the type of education that was not available through other means.

About 4 years ago we got appropriations through here and the House took $700,000 of that together with $500,000 from the Labor Department, and they are doing an excellent job.

Senator STEVENS. It was a very interesting presentation. I just want to make sure again that the money you are talking about, the $3,931,000 is not connected with the operation of the center, the portion of the center that is not going to be completed until September of 1975; is that right?

Mr. MEANS. Correct. This is to start building staff. As you know, when you go into an operating year, fiscal year 1975, it will be completed during that year. We have to start building staff. We have to start building programs. We have a lot of these kinds of things that have to be done, preparatory type of things, to get ourselves in a position to open that facility come September 1, 1975.

Senator STEVENS. I will have the staff take a look at it. If we want any further information we will call on you. Obviously, it is something

that we will take a good, long look at because of the keen interest of your Senator, the distinguished member of this committee.

So we will give you any further questions that we may have as we go along. Thank you very much.

Mr. HENRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Senator Young.

Mr. MEANS. Thank you very much.

FORT TOTTEN COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF MARY ANN CAVANAUGH, DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE, FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

Senator STEVENS The Senator from North Dakota has conflicting committee schedules, so if we may, we will call Mary Ann Cavanaugh, of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Senator YOUNG. I hope the rest of you do not mind us calling them out of order, but I do have to go to another hearing and I would like to hear them.

Senator STEVENS. Mrs. Cavanaugh, would you identify for the record those people who are with you?

Mrs. CAVANAUGH. Mr. Chairman, on my right is the vice chairman of our tribal council, Herman Cavanaugh, Oralia Diaz, a high school student, Mike McDonald is on the Fort Totten school board, and James Yankton is also a Fort Totten high school student.

Senator STEVENS. After you finish, if you would kindly write out the names for the reporter, I think she would appreciate it.

Mrs. CAVANAUGH. Yes. Honorable Chairman, respected committee members, I am Mrs. Mary Ann Cavanaugh, a member of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Education Committee, delegated by the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council on the Fort Totten Indian Reservation in North Dakota to address you today on a matter of great concern to us.

The year 1959 saw the close of the Fort Totten Community High School due to condemnation of the existing school buildings. During the insuing years all high school children were bused or boarded in approximately 10 different high schools and boarding schools. The results have been documented on the high rate of dropouts and lack of parental responsibility in encouraging the education process in their children.

The tribal council initiated efforts to develop a new high school facility in 1970 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the result was an

appropriation of $27,000 to plan a high school facility. In the interim period the continued requests to tribal council, school board, and tribal education committee members prompted the initiation of a community high school under the sponsorship of the Fort Totten school board and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

There are presently 190 high school students enrolled in the Fort Totten school program, many of whom had dropped out of school for various reasons. But to the urgency of requests for a high school, temporary facilities were added to an already overcrowded school situation. We are aware of the dilemma of school construction needs nationwide, but feel the situation at Fort Totten is unique.

Design funds were included in the President's fiscal year 1973 budget: however, a community adjacent to the reservation presented a dual request for school construction funds based on Indian enrollment, which resulted in denial of design funds. We are aware that the need for a feasibility study to eliminate confusion was the only alternative at the time. The study is now complete and the results confirm the tribe's need for a high school.

We now respectfully request the continuation for funding of the design phase of a high school facility. Recognizing the fact that fiscal year 1973 budget included $265,000 for school design money, and taking into consideration added costs over this period of time, our estimated need now is $375,000. Realizing the fiscal year 1975 appropriations do not include this amount, we are requesting an addition to the fiscal year 1975 appropriations in the amount of $375,000 for plant design.

May I add another comment please? We also have, through Senator Young's assistance, a plant on the reservation. It is about a $14 million plant. It is employing 200 people now. With this type of employment in the community, the need for a school facility is increasing greatly. We also have the prospect of recreational facilities and expansion of the recreation programs for the entire community in which we live. The lake is expanding. These are again added needs to what we have. We have a lot of students in outside schools, but still feel the need for one basically right in the community. We still have the transportation and dropout problem, and it will continue, even though we do have a facility that does not encompass everybody now.

Senator STEVENS. I note the resolution attached to your statement, and the other attachments to your statement, including the letter from your Aberdeen area officer. These will be printed in the record, Mrs. Cavanaugh.

[The documents follow:]

DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE
Resolution No. A05-74-103

WHEREAS, The Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of Indians acting under a revised Constitution dated May 5, 1960, approved by the Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, July 14, 1961, and as subsequently amended June 17, 1969, and

WHEREAS, the present facility of the Fort Totten Community School was designed to accommodate an elementary program only, and

WHEREAS, this school is most inadequate for a high school program, and

WHEREAS, the House Appropriations Committee initiated a feasibility which has been completed, and

WHEREAS, the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe is most anxious to have a new high school complex constructed at the Fort Totten Community and

WHEREAS, the FY 1975 budget does not include the amount needed for design due to late review of the Feasibility Study.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe requests that the appropriation for the Department of the Interior be amended to include $375,000 needed for plant design.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Tribal Secretary for the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council hereby certify that the Tribal Council is composed of six (6) members of whom five (5) were present, constituting a quorum for a meeting which was called, noticed, and convened this 3rd day of April, 1974, and adopted this resolution by an affirmative vote of four (4) members, none (0) opposing, one (1) absent. (Secretary-Treasurer no voting privileges by custom, Chairman votes in case of ties.)

Evelyn Young/Tribal Chairwoman
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe

Florestine Brown/Tribal Secretary
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ABERDEEN AREA OFFICE
820 SOUTH MAIN
ABERDEEN, SOUTH DAKOTA 57401

APR 2 1974

Mrs. Evelyn Young
Chairman
Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council
Fort Totten, North Dakota 58335

Dear Mrs. Young:

I wish to take this opportunity to, once again, express my support for your work in returning a high school educational opportunity for the children of the Fort Totten Reservation to their community.

The documentation of this need has been submitted many times over the past several years. It is again supported in the feasibility study recently completed by Davis MacConnell Ralston Division, Westinghouse Learning Corporation. This study was done in response to the House Appropriations Committee's concern for a high school program on the reservation. The Commissioner, in recent appropriation hearings, also expressed support for funds which would be added to the Bureau's budget to design a high school facility for your students.

We wish you best wishes as you prepare and give your own personal accounting of the need and desire for a high school before the various Committee's of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Area Director

Senator STEVENS. Do any of your fellow witnesses have anything to say? The young lady is a high school student, you say?

Mrs. CAVANAUGH. Yes, she is.

Senator STEVENS. Where do you go to high school now?

STATEMENT OF ORALIA DIAZ

Miss DIAZ. To the addition to the elementary school.

Senator STEVENS. What grade are you in?

Miss DIAZ. I am a sopohomore.

Senator STEVENS. How many students are going to the elementary school this year?

Miss DIAZ. Approximately 200 kids are going to school there, and we are scattered about the center.

Senator STEVENS. Did you go there when you were a freshman, too?

Miss DIAZ. No, I did not. I went to school at Devils Lake in Oberon.

Senator STEVENS. How far is that?

Miss DIAZ. Oberon is 12 miles and Devils Lake is 16, 14, or 16.

Senator STEVENS. Did you go by bus daily?

Miss DIAZ. Yes. I really think we need a high school here, because without education on our reservation we are nothing. We cannot get along. And the reservation school would be better, because there is a lot more reservation trouble and there is a lot more binding us to it.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I understand they do have about 190 students there now. It is a very makeshift building, poorly housed. They can make a much stronger case for a school there now at Fort Totten than previously, as Mrs. Cavanaugh mentioned, because of the New Brunsford plant, which employs about 200. It will be owned by the Indians later. They do have some employment now, work for these people. A shopping center, I understand, is going in there, so it has become more of a community, and I think more of a necessity now than it was before.

Mrs. CAVANAUGH. Mr. Chairman, this gentleman here who is a senior this year did go to an outlying boarding school. May he make a comment?

STATEMENT OF JAMES YANKTON

Mr. YANKTON. Mr. Chairman, my name is James Yankton. I am a senior at Fort Totten High School. I would like to present my testimony for the request being made here. Following are some of my reactions to the present high school on the reservation in relation to my attendance at non-Indian public schools.

While attending Maddock and Oberon High Schools, it seemed that the teachers did not have the time to help or explain the work that we were assigned for homework. As a result, the work was harder for me to do as the year progressed.

In attending Fort Totten High School I feel more at home with the other Indian students, and can talk with the teachers more freely. All the other students also can communicate easier with the teachers. When there are personal problems there is a counselor that can help you and others with them. In summary, I would like to State that although I will not benefit directly from the construction of a new school, if approved, I do know that my younger sisters will and other Indian students will.

Thank you again for the privilege to present this testimony.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I should go to another committee. They are waiting.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much for coming, Senator. We appreciate your being with us, and for the witnesses we thank you very much for your testimony. We will print your statements in full in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES YANKTON, STUDENT, FORT TOTTEN HIGH SCHOOL

My name is James Yankton, I am a senior at Fort Totten High School. First of all, I would like to thank this honorable committee for the opportunity to present my testimony for the request being made here. Following are some of my reactions to the present high school on the reservation in relation to my attendance at non-Indian public schools. While attending Maddock and Oberon High Schools. it seemed that the teachers did not have the time to help or explain the work that we were assigned for homework. As a result, the work was harder for me to do as the year progressed. In attending Fort Totten High School I feel more at home with the other Indian students and can talk with the teachers more freely. All the other students also can communicate easier with the teachers. When there are personnel problems, there is a counselor that can help you and others with them.

In summary I would like to state that although I will not benefit directly from the construction of a new high school (if approved), I do know that my younger sisters will and other Indian students will.

Thank you again for the privilege to present this testimony.

JAMES YANKTON.

STATEMENT OF ORALIA DIAZ, STUDENT, FORT TOTTEN HIGH SCHOOL

My name is Oralia Diaz, a student at Fort Totten High School. The following are reasons I feel we should have a high school on the reservation:

1. The main one is, we need it. There hasn't been a high school here for many years.

2. It would be convenient. I, for one, hated to leave my family and go to a boarding school. Besides, if I went to a school in the surrounding area, it would be difficult. The two nearby schools I have gone to (12 to 16 miles away) are mostly agricultural in background. I found it hard to have anything to talk with them about.

3. I feel the need for a new school, a modern one, Indian students need. With the supplies, now that we have, it is very hard to study and work. I like the high school we now have because I am with my people. Education is important to me and I hope some day to be a lawyer. But I know we need newer, better facilities than we have now.

4. Generations will have the use for it, my little brother's and sister's would use it. Someday my children will. I think the development of the reservation is good. Someday, I will be immensely proud to see that the reservation is modern, good, and that the reservation is turning out individual, capable, intelligent and Indian—proud people.

ORALIA DIAZ.

STATEMENT OF CARL MCKAY, PRESIDENT, FORT TOTTEN SCHOOL BOARD, FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

I am Carl McKay, president of the Fort Totten School Board, and also an enrolled member of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe. I have served as president of the board for the past 3 years; during that time other board members (the board is an all Indian board) and myself visited with students in public schools on or adjacent to the reservation. The board members felt that the best way to meet the special educational needs of their students was to have a high school program here on the reservation. The feasibility study which was conducted this past year also indicated the need and desires of local Indian people for a local high school.

Rather than wait for the results of the feasibility study, the Fort Totten School Board begin laying the ground work for a high school in the fall of 1972. By July 1973, staff and other appropriate measures were taken to open a public school in the fall of 1973. The board full well realized that such actions might jeopardize any further planning and requests for new school construction; the issue that the board placed their response on was, "what are we going to do with the children now in schools—do we have to sit and wait or would it be better to begin a high school now." As a result, the board started the operation of the high school.

Present enrollment and projected enrollment figures make it necessary for new construction (specifically planning and design monies at this stage) to serve the

special eductaional needs of our children on the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation. Although we are now operating a high school with less than desirable physical conditions; the student response has been positive. The dropout rate for our Indian students at Fort Totten High School is very low in comparison to previous years. We have also picked up a number of high school age students (six) who were previously out of school for the past 1 or 2 years. The response of these students should be an indication of the high schools ability to meet the needs of local Indian students.

Although the operation of the high school has been dependent on State funds (State foundation) and Federal impact funds, the support and assistance has been tremendous from the Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council and Tribal Education Committee. The board, Devils Lake Sioux Tribal Council, and the Tribal Education Committee have met throughout the past year and have agreed that the continuance of the cooperative agreement for the operation of Fort Totten High School is in the best interests of the Indian students. The cooperative agreement is between the Fort Totten School Board and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition there is a great need for new construction.

I would like to thank this honorable committee for the opportunity to testify before them and know that you will treat our request fairly.

CARL MCKAY.

STATEMENT OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE, DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE

Recent research has shown that mental health problems are increasing for Indian students. Mental health problems are increasing in proportion to their daily confrontation with the non-Indian culture. Especially in schools where the main contact is made.

This present conflict has caused serious problems of identification for Indian youth, resulting in alienating and anomie, not only from the dominant Indian group; but, also from his or her own Indian group. The fact that the national Indian dropout rate is about 60 percent would seem to indicate that the Indian students are (1) not responding to the system of reward and punishment in the non-Indian culture, and (2) that their cultural needs are not being met.

Many young Indian students drop out of school because they are away from home and fear losing their identity as Indians. Because there is no high school on the reservation, the parents have little or no idea of the training their children are receiving. They see no relationship between what the student learns in school, and what he must cope with once he leaves school and returns to the reservation. Students going away to complete their education find it difficult to fit into their own community when they return. The general attitude toward education on the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation is very negative. This is reflected by the poor attendance of children in the elementary school. In the past, Indians from the Devils Lake Sioux Reservation have never had control of their educational system. Over 90 percent of the high school students lived away from home while going to school either in Bureau boarding schools, mission school, or in Maddock boarding school.

With the dropout rate of these students being the highest in the Aberdeen area, the education committee feels that the most effective solution is to attack the problem at its base and provide an adequate, full and meaningful curriculum, and provide the facilities in which to implement it. The committee feels that new school facilities on the reservation to accommodate children to the 12th grade, plus the possibility of having after school and evening recreational and educational activities for adults, summer education programs for enrichment and recreation for both adults and children, will aid the Indian people of the area in defining and reaching their goals.

Discernable trends which might affect the future of the school

1. There will be fewer dropouts when the high school becomes a reality on the reservation.

2. Since the school would be located on the reservation, there would be more involvement and interest resulting from its presence within the reservation community. The school would become an accepted institution to serve the community, instead of an uncomfortable non-Indian establishment that it presently represents to a majority of the parents and young adults of high school age.

3. A centralized high school would remove the problem of students having to go in five different directions to schools where, in some cases, it means being away from their homes five days a week or nine months out of the year.

Student Needs

The Indian value system should be the basis for the goals and motivational factors for Indian fulfillment. In cross culture education, this means that the goals and cultural needs should be initially and primarily fulfilled in the context and norms of the culture being educated (Indian and not of that of the dominant culture that is doing the educating). In Indian education, the students should be educated, first of all, in their own value system in order that these values operating at the unconscious level, until examined, can be brought to a conscious level to enable them to understand their behavior and to be able to utilize these values for motivation and fulfillment; first of all, within their cultural context, and then, within that of the larger society.

Educational opportunities may be given to each child of the reservation. Since the curriculum of the school will be the true measure of the educational opportunities given its students, it should give them:

1. The capability of coping with the conditions imposed by poverty and discrimination.
2. A heightened sense of individual worth.
3. Knowledge of, and pride in, their own cultural heritage, including language.
4. A sense of values as defined by their own community.
5. The ability to generalize and draw conclusions meaningful to them.

ROSALIE BAER,
Vice Chairwoman,
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe Education Committee.

STATEMENT OF ROY KITCHEYAN, SAN CARLOS TRIBAL COUNCIL, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION OF PANEL

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Marvin Mull, of the San Carlos Tribe, in Arizona. Mr. Mull, we skipped over you for the convenience of the Senator from North Dakota, and I appreciate your courtesy. Would you please give us your names? Mr. Kitcheyan, are you here?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Who are the gentlemen with you? I notice that Mr. Mull is not with you.

Mr. KITCHEYAN. On the right-hand side I have Newton Pike who is a member of the tribal council. On my left side William A. Mehojah, senior superintendent, San Carlos Agency.

Senator STEVENS. Fine. Your statements will be printed in the record in full. I would appreciate it if you would summarize them. It is not a very long statement. Will you proceed?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. My statement will be brief, to conserve your available time. Last week we submitted to the committee to be put into the record 15 copies of our request for funds to cover range improvements on the Mineral Strip.

Senator STEVENS. We have that, and it will be printed in the record, too, in full.

Mr. KITCHEYAN. The report covers detailed costs of the Mineral Strip improvements which we feel are urgently needed to fulfill our dreams of upgrading the Apaches' living standards. This land has been permitted in the past to non-Indian permittees. We did not renew the grazing permits when their permits expired June 30, 1973, so we could use the land ourselves since the cattle industry is at the heart of the Apache people and our major single source of income.

The area of the San Carlos Reservation know as the Mineral Strip, which contains 232,320 acres, was conditionally ceded to the United States in 1896 for disposal under the mineral land laws only with my tribe to be compensated for all disposals.

In the late 1800's non-Indians' interests exerted substantial pressures to take this land from the Indians because they believed the lands contained valuable mineral deposits, particularly coal. The San Carlos Apaches retained an equitable interest in the land which were placed under the temporary administration of the U.S. Grazing Service, Bureau of Land Management, with the understanding that such administration would in no way jeopardize the right, title, and interest of the San Carlos Indians.

All disposals of Mineral Strip lands, except mining patents, were without legal authority. The mineral, oil, and gas resources rights were restored to my tribe in 1963 and the surface of the land in 1969 pursuant to authority contained in the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, subject to valid, existing rights.

To date, about 38,000 acres of the 232,320 acres originally ceded under the 1896 agreement have been disposed of, or are claimed under some color of title or other interest. The bulk of the acreage, about 20,900 acres, has been claimed by the States of Arizona as "School Sec-

tions in Place," "Idemnity Lieu Lands," "Miners Hospital Grants," and "County Bond Grant Lands."

Approximately 11,000 acres have been included in the Coronado, formerly Crook, National Forest and about 6,340 acres have been patented under the homestead laws. Only a minute portion, 640 acres, has been actually patented under the mineral land laws as provided by the 1896 agreement.

Briefly, if you will turn to the map in the back of your folder, the area known as the Mineral Strip is colored yellow, the first project on our request is the reservation boundary fence, which is shown in red. This boundary line has recently been surveyed and monumented to verify its exact location. There is no fence on this line. We need this boundary fence to prevent the loss of Indian-owned livestock by drifting off the reservation and to prevent the trespass of non-Indian livestock on the reservation. The fence is also needed on the boundary to protect and control hunting of deer, javelina, small game, birds, and predators and the recreation sites to be developed.

Senator STEVENS. I have that map. What is the blue line? Is there a fence where the blue line is already?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. That is the same color as the Apache Reservation.

Senator STEVENS. Is the rest of the reservation fenced?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. Yes, the yellow color is the southern part of our reservation. This is Mineral Strip.

Senator STEVENS. But do you have a fence around where the blue line is?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you.

Mr. KITCHEYAN. The second project in our request lies within the area shown in yellow, and it pertains to the improvements on the land, some of which have been on the land for more than 50 years and have deteriorated to where they are no longer usable; others will require major repairs. Some of these improvements are on lands previously mentioned, such as homestead patent, railroad lands. State claimed land, and forest service lands. The estimated yearly income to my people from cattle on this portion of the reservation will be over $200,000 a year.

The grazing fees collected from non-Indian ranchers for fiscal year 1973 was only $30,795. My people cannot realize the added $170,000 per year income without this committee's favorable approval of our request for moneys to fence the boundary and repair the improvements within the mineral strip which was left in most cases in poor condition by the non-Indian permittees. It is out of the question for us to attempt to use the land as it now exists. Our young people, in addition to older tribal members, who are returning to the reservation in ever increasing numbers, need land resources to make a suitable living for themselves and their families.

Our present population is 6,795. There are approximately 5,974 living on the reservation, leaving 821 living off the reservation. Of our entire population approximately 3,275 are less than 21 years of age. We are working very hard to develop our land so it can be used by us to upgrade our standard of living. By normal economical standards, we are considered a poor people. Mr. Chairman, that concludes the testimony of the San Carlos Apache Tribe's request for additional money for fiscal year 1975.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We understand Project No. 1 is $480,628 and Project No. 2 is $1,873,600.

Mr. KITCHEYAN. Correct.

Senator STEVENS. I note in Project No. 2 there is a substantial amount of fencing. Is that to replace the existing fencing shown on the blue line? Or is it to fence off the range, one from the other?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. No, the blue line is already fenced in. But this yellow with red boundaries, that can be fenced in.

Senator STEVENS. I understand that. But in Project No. 2 you have 266 miles of interior fencing. Is that off the various range units from one to another? It is not the present exterior fencing? Is that right?

Mr. KITCHEYAN. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. I aprpeciate your presenting your testimony. The committee will consider your request.

Mr. KITCHEYAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The request follows:]

REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

San Carlos Apache Reservation, San Carlos, Ariz., April 1, 1974

	Amount
Project No. 1	$480,628.66
Project No. 2	1,873,600.00
Estimated total	2,354,228.66

These two projects are needed so the San Carlos Apaches can use this area of the reservation known as the mineral strip which has been used in the past by non-Indian ranchers. The administration of the grazing on this land was return to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by Secretary of the Interior, Udall in 1969 from the (General Land Office), Bureau of Land Management who had administered it under agreements dated November 17, 1936, and August 12, 1937 between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Office and the (General Land Office) Bureau of Land Management. During the 33 years the Bureau of Land Management administered this land, many of the grazing units included lands both on and off the mineral strip and they were fenced this way. The reservation boundary in this area was never fenced; therefore, it is impossible to keep Indian cattle on the reservation. This area is extremely rough country and impossible to ride horseback everyday to control livestock from drifting off the reservation through brush and deep canyons. The majority of the interior range developments have deteriorated to the point that they must be replaced or repaired to control livestock.

The houses will be used by stockmen and line riders to live in; the sheds will be used to store salt, feed, saddles, supplies, et cetera; the corrals will be used for stock horses and to gather cattle in to brand and work them.

The San Carlos Apache Tribe will follow proper range conservation plans and practices on this land if funds are made available for the two requested in construction activity (1,100) at the San Carlos Indian Agency for multiyear use, since the whole project cannot be properly completed in 1 year.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT NO. 1—SAN CARLOS APACHE RESERVATION, SAN CARLOS, ARIZ.

"Mineral strip, boundary fence" east, west, and south sides—92 miles, April 1, 1974

	Amount
Fence materials	$127,958.30
Installation	361,670.36
Estimated total cost	489,628.66

FENCE MATERIALS, APRIL 1, 1974

For 92 miles of five (5) wire fence, posts on 20-foot spacings, stays five (5) feet spacings and 12 cattleguards installed.

	Amount
1. 12½ gage wire 5660-596-2384, 80 rod 103 standard packs of 18 spools at $14.50 per roll	$26,883.00
2. Fence stay 9½ gage 100 per bundle standard pack 5660-607-0286, 42 inches long, 1,215 standard pack at $9.70	11,785.50
3. Posts, fence, metal-type posts, 5 to a bundle, standard pack 40, 5660-171-7699, 122 standard packs at $264.00 per pack	32,208.00
4. Fence staples, galvanized finish 5315-665-1446, 1½ inch 50 pound box, 46 boxes at $8.30	381.80
5. 1,380 braces installed at $15	20,700.00
6. 12 cattleguards, 4 units per installation, at $3,000 installed	36,000.00
	127,958.30

Installation costs, April 1, 1974

	Amount
1. Hand tools	$724.68
2. Camp equipment	656.08
3. Construction inspector and expenses for 2 years	30,000.00
4. Labor-fence crew for 2 years	229,257.60
5. Subsistence	15,600.00
6. Transportation	3,432.00
7. Freight to haul materials from San Carlos to line	20,000.00
8. Trail work to be done by tractor along fence and access	2,000.00
9. Portable drill and accessories	10,000.00
10. Miscellaneous expenses	361,670.36

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT NO. 2

San Carlos Apache Reservation, San Carlos, Ariz.

"Mineral Strip, Interior Improvements" April 1, 1974

	Amount
1. Access road repairs	$160,000
2. Buildings	185,000
3. Fences	1,032,600
4. Wells	100,000
5. Springs	115,500
6. Earth tanks	192,500
7. Corrals	84,000
8. Rubble or concrete dams	4,000
Estimated cost	1,873,600

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT NO. 2

1. Roads for access—160 miles of access have deteriorated to various stages estimated $1,000.00/mile to put in condition to use.

160
$1,000

$160,000

2. Buildings—13 buildings, all of which need major repair, or in some cases, do not exist at all and would have to be constructed outright.

Figured at $10,000 average for existing headquarters and/or outlying buildings where some type of water system along with house, barn, or sheds would exist—or have been claimed to exist.

Range Unit No.:	
9	$10,000
14	20,000
13	20,000
20	15,000
19	20,000
22	10,000
21	10,000
24	10,000
25	10,000
26	10,000
27	10,000
28	30,000
29	10,000
Total	185,000

3. Fences—266 miles interior fences—75 percent need replacing of all materials.

	Amount
200 miles at $4,833 per mile	$966,600
66 miles at $1,000 per mile repair	66,000
	1,032,600

4. Wells—27 wells, 90 percent need major repair to well, and/or pumping equipment.

25 at $4,000 ..... $100, 000

5. Springs—81 springs, 95 percent need major repair and/or development at $1,500 for horizontal drilling, et cetera.

77 at $1,500 ..... $115, 500

6. Earth tanks—61 earth tanks, 99 percent need major repair and/or clean-out for enlargement of water storage.

55 at $3,500 ..... $192, 500

7. Corrals—52 corrals, 80 percent of which need major repair.

42 at $2,000 ..... $84, 000

8. Rubble or concrete dams—13 rubble or concrete dams, 25 percent need major repair.

4 at $1,000 ..... $4,000

RESOLUTION NO. 73-63

WHEREAS, the San Carlos Apache Tribe requested in Resolution 73-9 that the Bureau of Indian Affairs assist them in securing funds for surveying and monumenting the east, west, and south boundary of the area known as the Mineral Strip and to assist the Tribe in securing funds to fence this area.

WHEREAS, the survey and monumenting of the south boundary has been completed and the request for the east and west boundary has not been completed and funds have not been secured for fencing the 92 miles of reservation boundary.

WHEREAS, most of the existing improvements within the area known as the Mineral Strip have deteriorated to where major repairs or replacement is needed and this problem was created by no fault of the San Carlos Apache Tribe.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the east and west boundaries be surveyed as soon as possible and brass cap monumented and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs secure funds as requested to fence the east, south, west boundary of this part of the reservation to protect tribal trust properties in the amount shown in the attached document. This request is in accord with past Bureau Policy where the Federal Government has fenced Reservation boundaries and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs secure funds to make the needed repairs and or replacement of the existing improvements as shown in the attached document. These improvements are needed to facilitate the use of the area by the San Carlos Apaches and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, copies of this Resolution be furnished to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Majority Chairman Henry M. Jackson; Minority Chairman, Paul Fannin; Senate Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs, Chairman James Abourezk, and House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Majority Chairman James A. Haley; Member Sam Steiger; House Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs, Majority Chairman Lloyd Meeds and also copies to John B. Conlan, Congressman; John J. Rhodes, Congressman; Barry M. Goldwater, Senator; Morris K. Udall, Congressman.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Secretary of the San Carlos Council hereby certify that the San Carlos Council is composed of 11 members of whom 10 constituting a quorum, were present at a Regular Council Meeting thereof held on this 11th day of December, 1973 and that the foregoing Resolution No. 73-63 was duly adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 (a), Article V, Amended Constitution and Bylaws of San Carlos Apache Tribe, effective February 24, 1954.

Janie B. Ferreira

Janie B. Ferreira, Secretary
San Carlos Council

STATEMENT OF WAYNE SINYELLA, HAVASUPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL, SUPAI, ARIZ.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Wayne Sinyella.

Mr. SINYELLA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. Would you please identify for the record who is with you, Mr. Sinyella?

Mr. SINYELLA. Yes. I have here Mr. Charles Pitrat, superintendent, Truxton Canon Agency, Havasupai Reservation, and I am a member of the Havasupai Indian Tribe.

The Havasupai Tribal Council has authorized me to address this subcommittee of the U.S. Congress. I am very happy to be here and thank you for the privilege of presenting this special need of the Havasupai people.

Our present electrical system comprises a diesel electrical system located on Long Mesa. This powerplant supplies electrical energy to the Havasupai Reservation at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. This system was not designed to supply energy that will be required on the Havasupai Reservation. An increase in electrical energy will be required for new Indian housing, new school, new tribal facilities, and Government quarters and buildings. We have been working with Mohave Electric Cooperative of Kingman, Ariz., to provide us with the needed service.

Of the various alternatives furnished in the report, the Havasupai requests that Congress provide a grant-in-aid to construction to Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc., Kingman, Ariz. This grant-in-aid would amount to $1,246,500 and would provide us with the most efficient, the cheapest, and most reliable method available. The disadvantages far outweigh the advantages of the other alternatives and would save the Government an estimated $70,000 per year.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back and read another statement that we have before I finish off with the last paragraph.

The health, sanitation, safety, and economics are important considerations in any community, and the Havasupai Reservation is not different from other communities in these respects. Our homes, our two schools, the Indian Health Service clinic and our tribal enterprises including two lodges for tourists, a store, and a cafe are all 100-percent dependent on electricity for light, water, heating, cooking, and the operation of refrigeration equipment and all other applicances. Current and future planning on our reservation depend on a reliable source of power.

During the winter months when power outages occur, or when there is a low-voltage delivery because of technical difficulties in the plant, families endure considerable hardship. Older people particularly those in poor health, young children and babies suffer from the cold and fall prey to respiratory ailments. Hot food cannot be prepared except on gasoline lanterns which must be used for light.

At such times there is no hot water and often no water at all because the storage tanks in the community are filled by electric pumps.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Sinyella, we will print in full the statement of the tribal chairmen. I would like to ask a few questions about that, so if you would, just let us print it in full. Tell me, has that road been built that was mentioned in these letters?

Mr. SINYELLA. I will ask Mr. Pitrat to answer that.

Mr. PITRAT. It is built about halfway up. The blacktop is about halfway to the Havasupai.

Senator STEVENS. What are the plans for the balance of the road?

Mr. PITRAT. Next year and the year following.

Senator STEVENS. Is there any part of the Havasupai request in the Bureau request this year?

Mr. PITRAT. Only in power, as far as I know.

Senator STEVENS. But the others, the health, communications, tribal enterprise, housing and schools; what portion of their request is covered in the Bureau budget?

Mr. PITRAT. Everything is in the Bureau of Budgets except this power, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Everything is there except the electrical proposal; is that it?

Mr. PITRAT. That is it, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Has any contract been entered into with the Mohave Electric Cooperative?

Mr. PITRAT. No, sir. The feasibility study, the technical report on this technical project.

Senator STEVENS. This is a proposal for them; is that right?

Mr. PITRAT. The study is by the Mohave Electric.

Senator STEVENS. This is a grant-in-aid to construction?

Mr. PITRAT. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Who will pay the annual charges?

Mr. PITRAT. It will be borne by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Public Health Service, and the Havasupai tribe.

Senator STEVENS. Do you have any estimate of how much that is? What will be the annual charge if this construction is done?

Mr. PITRAT. It would be $225,000 if the $1,250,000 is forthcoming for the construction. If the money is not forthcoming for the construction of the line, and the Mohave Electric has to borrow that, it will be $198,000 a year.

Senator STEVENS. It will be less if they borrow the money?

Mr. PITRAT. It will be $198,000 if they borrow the money and $125,000 with the appropriations.

Senator STEVENS. What are you paying now for power? Do you have a power source down there at all?

Mr. PITRAT. It is in the process of being developed. It is about $105,000 a year, right now. This is only supplying about 40 percent of what the tribe is going to use.

Senator STEVENS. Are those portable diesel plants?

Mr. PITRAT. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. We understand your proposition very well. We have similar problems where I come from, so I am happy to have you present your request. We will do the best we can, Mr. Sinyella.

Your prepared statement will also be inserted into the record at this point.

Mr. SINYELLA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statements and information follow:]

STATEMENT OF OSCAR PAYA

Health, sanitation, safety and economics are important considerations in any community, and the Havasupai reservation is not different from other communities in these respects. (5) Our homes, our two schools, the Indian Health Service clinic and our tribal enterprises including two lodges for tourists, a store and a cafe are all 100% dependent on electricity for light, water, heating, cooking and the operation of refrigeration equipment and all other appliances. Current and future planning on our reservation depend on a reliable source of power.

HOUSING

During the winter months when power outages occur, or when there is a low voltage delivery because of technical difficulties in the plant, families endure considerable hardship. Older people, particularly those in poor health, young children and babies suffer from the cold and fall prey to respiratory ailments. Hot food cannot be prepared except on gasoline stoves which can be extremely hazardous as are the gasoline lanterns which must be used for light. At such times there is no hot water, and often no water at all because the storage tanks in the community are filled by electric pumps. (6) Toilets cannot be used without water for flushing. Personal hygiene cannot be maintained, and clothing or utensils cannot be properly washed. Power fluctuations have been the cause of a number of appliances (refrigerators, freezers, etc.) being ruined making for economic hardship on two counts. First, the loss of use of equipment which must be repaired or replaced, and second, foodstuffs wasted by spoilage. Without adequate lighting, any number of dangers present themselves in the home.

SCHOOLS

There are two schools in the Havasupai community - Headstart and the Bureau of Indian Affairs day school. Without power these must be shut down. They cannot operate without toilet facilities, and without light and heat. The children in the Headstart school cannot be served a hot lunch (at present the children of the Supai Day School are fed in the Havasupai Cafe). The Headstart school loses food by spoilage. Lost school days in any community are not desireable.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE CLINIC

Without heat, water and light clinic personnel are unable to discharge their duties efficiently. Equipment necessary to the operation cannot be used. Child delivery by flashlight can become a complicated and harrowing undertaking. During the winter, most of the people coming to the clinic are suffering from colds or some sort of pulmonary disorder, and having to wait in unheated rooms for treatment aggravates these conditions. There is no desire to labor the point, but returning to a cold home could have the same result. During a power outage the clinic cannot serve the community effectively.

TRIBAL ENTERPRISES (cafe, store, lodges)

These cater to the visiting public as well as members of the Havasupai community. Without power the cafe cannot function at all, and if the outage is of any duration, there is always the possibility of food spoilage. The children of the Supai Day School cannot be fed. When the cafe shuts its doors, the tribe loses income for the period of non-operation, and further loss could be sustained because of damage to equipment.

The store can continue to serve the public when there is no power, but food loss and possible equipment damage must be considered. Also, there is the inconvenience of not being able to use the cash register or adding machine.

The two lodges can accomodate a total of fourteen (14) people. Each lodge has a community kitchen with stove and refrigerator. Power outages mean that the occupants have no means of cooking or facilities for storing perishables, and they are without toilet or bath. Under these circumstances, visitors would not stay as long as they had planned, and this means loss of income to the tribe.

COMMUNICATIONS

When there is a power failure, the standby batteries in the Havasupai exchange of the Arizona Telephone Company can supply enough energy to operate the equipment for not much more than eighteen hours, and sometimes only for twelve. As of the moment of an outage radio communication ceases. When this community is cut off from the outside it faces a dangerous potential should there be an emergency. Getting to the outside from Supai involves a two hour trip through canons by horseback and then a seventy-five mile drive to the nearest community.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

As of now there are plans to construct a new Bureau of Indian Affairs school through sixth grade (present one through fourth). It is thought that it will be operational in the fall of 1975. This will be a truly modern installation with cafeteria, shower rooms, gymnasium - in short, all that one would expect to find in any new school.

There is a good chance that a new store/warehouse will be built in Supai before the end of this calendar year. This new facility is to replace the badly outmoded one that has served the community for many years, and will have walk-in refrigerator and freezer space.

Economic planning for the Havasupai reservation includes the construction of a 32 unit lodge for visitors in 3-5 years.

As economic planning and development proceed and become fact there will be an everincreasing need for reliable power delivery. Such development will mean more opportunities for our young people, a better life for the old ones and achievement of the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency for the Havasupai community.

LETTER FROM OSCAR PAYA

March 31, 1973

Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President -

I don't like to bother you because I know you are busy with many big things maybe bigger than we are but the Havasupai people need help so I thought I should talk to you because you are the head man of our country.

The Havasupai people live in the bottom of a canon and it is on a trail from Hualapai Hilltop where we have our horses and mules so we can ride and pack our food and food for our livestock down the trail to Supai our village on the reservation.

To get to the place where our horses and mules are at Hualapai Hilltop you have to come over a dirt road 65 miles long and it goes north from Highway 66 to Hilltop. When this road is bad like it is this winter with plenty of snow and rain you can't bring a truck or pickup over it. Then we can't pack our things to Supai from Hilltop. Lots of times because the road is this way we run low on food for people in our store and they get hungry and our horses and mules are without food. This winter nothing could come on this road for about six weeks.

When this happens we have to get a helicopter so we can get food to Supai and this costs money and we don't have much. Our people make money from tourists but when the road is bad they can't come here. When our people get sick and need help then the government gets a helicopter to take the people out or to bring the doctor in and this costs a lot of money. All because the road is bad.

For many years now we have been told that this road from Highway 66 to Hualapai Hilltop would be paved so it could be used all the time but this hasn't been done yet.

We have electricity on our reservation now. In 1971 the Bureau of Indian Affairs put generators on Long Mesa up above our village but now these generators don't give us enough power. Everything is electric now - our cooking and heating. Sometimes some of our people were cold this winter because there wasn't enough electricity for everything. Sometimes the Bureau of Indian Affairs had to use a helicopter to take fuel to the generators because a truck couldn't come over the road. This costs lots of money.

For a long time now everyone has been trying to get electricity to our reservation from the Mojave Electric Company in Kingman. This way it would not cost the Bureau of Indian Affairs to keep the generators and we would have plenty of power.

Please Mr. President won't you help us get this road paved and help us get electricity from Mojave Electric Company so we can live better. Maybe you can come to visit us sometime.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Paya

Oscar Paya, Chairman
Havasupai Tribal Council

LETTER FROM ROBERT ROBERTSON

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON 20506

April 24, 1973

Oscar Paya, Chairman
Havasupai Tribal Council
Havasupai Reservation
Supai, Arizona 86435

Dear Chairman Paya:

The President has asked us to respond to your letter regarding your concerns over the matter of electricity for the Havasupai Reservation and the matter of paving of a highway from Highway 66 to Hualapai Hilltop.

This will inform you that we are looking into the matter to see what resources and assistance might be made available and will be back in touch with you as soon as we have sufficient information available to us.

Sincerely,

Robert Robertson
Executive Director

LETTER FROM BILL WILLOUGHBY

May 1, 1973

Robert Robertson, Executive Director
National Council on Indian Opportunity
Office of the Vice President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Robertson -

This is to express appreciation for your communication of April 24 to Chairman Paya.

Mr. Paya's concern over the paving of the road from Highway 66 to Hualapai Hilltop, and the bringing in of electric power from an outside, commercial source is very real and deep. It is rather difficult for anyone who has not lived on the Havasupai reservation to understand the intricacies of the situation. All the problems that beset the Havasupai people are interrelated and require almost concurrent solution. For example - the EDA has had an application from the tribe for assistance in the construction of a new lodge in Supai for some time. The application has been rejected for the time being on the grounds that the sewage disposal system is inadequate. We are doing our best to secure funds for a new system, but it and the new lodge will require a dependable power source of sufficient output. In order to make the new lodge facility available to tourists, the mainstay of the reservation's economy, on a year around basis there must be a road that is passable during all seasons. Moreover, such an all weather road would prove itself invaluable in allowing supplies - store stocks, horse feed, etc., to come to Hilltop in spite of weather. Services rendered by various Bureau of Indian Affairs and Public Health personnel would not have to be postponed or curtailed because of road conditions.

Another aspect to be considered is the long term economic gain that the various government agencies would enjoy. This gain, in time, would more than offset the costs of road and powerline construction. When personnel and supplies have to be airlifted into this canon, money can disappear in a hurry.

Hopefully we will have some favorable word from your office in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Willoughby

Bill Willoughby
Business Manager

LETTER FROM ROBERT ROBERTSON

April 30, 1973

David A. Hamil, Administrator
Rural Electrification Administration
South Agriculture Building
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Mr. Hamil:

The President has asked us to respond to a letter sent to his office from the Havasupai Tribal Council of Supai, Arizona.

The Havasupai Council are concerned about their inadequate electrical generating program on the reservation and have asked for assistance in arranging for more suitable services.

In 1971, the Bureau of Indian Affairs put generators on Long Mesa up above their Indian village which is located at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, but apparently these generators are not providing enough power. The Council mentions that everything is electric now including their cooking and their heating. Sometimes the people were cold during the winter because there was not enough electricity for everyones' use. On occasion, they lacked fuel and the fuel that was available had to be carried to the site by helicopter at great expense. The tribe has been attempting to get electricity to the reservation from the Mohave Electric Company in Kingman, Arizona. Their efforts have not been fruitful.

Is there a possibility that someone from your office might look into this matter and provide assistance with a determination as to what course of future action the tribe might pursue. We would appreciate your assistance in this request, letting us know the result of your effort.

Sincerely,

Robert Robertson
Executive Director

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
PHOENIX AREA OFFICE
P.O. Box 7007
Phoenix, Arizona 85011

April 2, 1974

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Truxton Canon Agency

From: Area Director

Subject: Havasupai Power Project - House Approperations Committee

Enclosed is information regarding justification and costs to supply electric energy to the Havasupai Indian Reservation.

Alternatives for Funding

1. R.E.A. Low Cost Loan

2. Grant in aid to construction to Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc.

3. Diesel Electric Generating Plant rebuild.

4. Special appropriation to Hualapai and Havasupai Tribe for Tribal Utility Power Project to be owned and operated by the Tribe(s).

Alternate No. 4 has not been evaluated since it would require trained personnel to manage and operate the utility system. It is possible this could be done by contract with an adjacent utility company.

John
Area Director

From: Plant Management

Subject: Havasupai Power Project

Recent meetings with Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc., Kingman Arizona, indicate a revised cost to construct a three phase, overhead distribution line to the Havasupai Indian Reservation. The revised cost reflects the increase in labor and material and is projected to 1975.

Attached is a cost comparison between providing electric generating capacity by diesel generators in a plant located on the rim of the Grand Canyon and MEC's proposal to install an overhead power line.

Some advantages and disadvantages are noted for each particular system. It should be pointed out that the present system is not designed to supply the energy that will be required on the Havasupai Reservation. An increase in electric energy will be required for new Indian housing, proposed new school, new tribal facilities, and government quarters and buildings.

The present system will not be able to supply the energy required after the winter of 1975 without major reinforcement. Previous memorandums and a copy of the feasibility study by MEC is included for reference.

Cost Comparison	Investment	Guaranteed Annual Min.
Mohave Electric Coop., Inc. (REA)	$1,246,500	$198,000
" " " " "	0*	128,000
*Cost of line by others		
Life of Installation	35 years	
Less Branch line to Hilltop (18 miles)	$1,086,300	$172,553
	0	111,998
	Investment	Annual Cost
Generators	$ 250,000**	$171,000

**Replace every 10 years.

P.W. annual cost comparison indicates MEC's proposal to be the least expensive based on 35 year life for the power line versus renewal of generators every 10 years.

Other Considerations

Power Line - Advantages

1. Electric energy will be available to Hualapai Reservation and ranches, in addition to Havasupai Reservation.

2. Continuity of service will be more reliable.

3. Amount of guaranteed annual minimum to be supplied by the government will be decreased by energy utilized by other than government users.

4. Recreation areas can be provided on the Hualapai Reservation bringing income and job opportunities for the Hualapai Tribe.

5. U.S. Government will not be in the power business.

Disadvantages

1. MEC requires guaranteed annual minimum in the amount of $198,000. Estimated use of energy by other than government users will initially be $30,000.

2. An overhead power line will be an environmental factor since a portion will be in the Grand Canyon area.

3. Firm Rights of Way will have to be obtained from the Hualapai Tribe and the U.S. Forest Service.

Generators - Advantages

Generating plant provides work for two Havasupai Indians.

Generators - Disadvantages

1. Environmental noise and air pollution.

2. Subject to availability of diesel fuel.

3. Repair and maintenance is high due to remote location.

4. Power system is subject to outages.

5. Fire hazards to generating plant are high since water or fire fighting equipment is not available other than extinguishers.

6. Logistics for delivery of fuel and supplies is difficult due to remote location.

7. Weather can isolate area since it is located 17 miles from nearest improved road.

8. Cost of diesel fuel has increased almost 100 percent.

9. BIA is in the power business.

ARIZONA 22

SUPI RESERVATION DISTRIBUTION LINE

I

ESTIMATE OF PLANT INVESTMENT
REQUIREMENTS (LINE AND AUTO BANK)

A. 70 miles, 3Ø, #1/0 ACSR Distribution Line Extension (14.4/24.9 KV)

1. Estimated Construction Cost
70 miles @ $14,000.00 ---------- $ 980,000.00

2. Estimated Engineering Costs
5% of $980,000.00 ---------- 49,000.00

Sub-Total ---------- $ 1,029,000.00

B. 18 Miles, 1Ø, #4 ACSR Distribution Line Tap (14.4 KV)

1. Estimated Construction Cost
18 miles @ $8,400 ---------- 151,200.00

2. Estimated Engineering Costs
6% of $151,200 ---------- 9,000.00

Sub-Total ---------- $ 160,200.00

C. 1500 KVA, 3Ø, Step-Down Bank, at Canyon Rim
(14.4/24.9 KV to 2.4/4.16 KV)

1. 4 each, 500 KVA transformers @ $3,000------ 12,000.00

2. 1 each, Rack and appurtenances @ $5,500---- 5,500.00

3. Labor ---------- 4,500.00

$ 22,000.00

4. Engineering, 5% of $22,000.00 ---------- 1,100.00

Sub-Total ---------- $ 23,100.00

Grand Total, Line and Substation Costs---- $ 1,212,300.00

II

ESTIMATE OF PLANT INVESTMENT
REQUIREMENTS (PAD-MOUNT DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS)

A. 20 each, single phase, 25 KVA pad mounts, for operation at either 14.4 KV or 2.4 KV

1. Material Costs

20 transformers @ $800.00 ---------- $ 16,000.00

2. Labor Costs (includes helicopter transport from Canyon Rim to Bottom of Canyon)
20 transformers @ $700.00 ---------- 14,000.00

3. 35 Meters and Sockets @ $120.00 -------- 4,200.00

Total ---------- $ 34,200.00

Grand Total (I plus II) ---------- $ 1,246,500.00

III

ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL FIXED COSTS TO M.E.C.

A. Assumptions:

1. Salvage value after 35 years - 10% of Initial Gross Investment

2. Amortization Rate/Year--2.86% of total amount to be amortized by M.E.C. (Total Investment, less Salvage, less Amount of Contribution in aid of Construction).

3. Interest Rate/year ---3.34% of Net Plant Investment by M.E.C. (Total Investment, less Amount of Construction in Aid of Construction)

4. Other (Fixed) Charges---10.31% of Total Gross Plant Investment.

5. Estimated Costs of Purchased Power

   a. Demand Costs ----$3.1862/KW/Month
   b. Energy Costs ----$0.006/KWH

6. Estimated Demand Avg. KW/Month

   a. 300 KW Initial
   b. 1000 KW Ultimate

7. Estimated Load Factor (Annual)

   a. 35% Initial
   b. 50% Ultimate

IV

CONCLUSIONS

A. The estimated costs for plant investment seem much higher than on a normal system, but appear to be realistic when consideration is given to the location of such construction with regard to available transportation routes; the lack of living quarters, in the immediate area, for construction personnel; and the extremely rapid recent increases in labor and material prices for such construction.

B. As can be seen from the attached computer study, revenue requirements, to offset cost/KWH of power delivered to the end consumer, will vary between 4.327 cents and 23.83 cents per KWH, depending on the following:

   1. Amount of Contribution in Aid of Construction.

   2. Amount of Average Monthly KW Demand

   3. Amount of Average Monthly Load Factor

C. Attention should be invited that in deriving the attached cost, no allowance has been given to any margin, above actual estimated costs, to cover contingencies.

RESOLUTION NO. 2-70
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HAVASUPAI TRIBE OF THE HAVASUPAI RESERVATION
(A FEDERALLY CHARTERED INDIAN CORPORATION)
SUPAI, ARIZONA

WHEREAS, the Havasupai Tribe is in dire need of electricity to develop their economic and human resources, and

WHEREAS, this can be accomplished through a GSA contract with Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc., Kingman, Arizona, and

WHEREAS, the planning and minor engineering has been accomplished by BIA engineers, and

WHEREAS, the BIA has secured considerable surplus material to reduce the cost of the project, and

WHEREAS, bringing electricity into the canyon will give a vehicle to develop the human resource of the tribe through increasing their economic return from the new developments made possible by the availability of electricity, and

WHEREAS, the Havasupai Tribe will assist the project by providing rights of way, convert their gas and fuel oil using appliances to electricity as soon as possible, plan all new construction for total electrical operation, and initially guarantee to pay at least the present price of gas and fuel oil.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is requested to investigate this project and give it his blessing and encouragement and attempt to get the project into the construction stage as soon as possible.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chairman is authorized to write a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and others expressing our desires and needs for this project.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned as Chairman of the Havasupai Tribal Council, do hereby certify that the Tribal Council of the Havasupai Tribe is composed of seven (7) members of whom 6, constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting thereof this 27 day of January 1970; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of 5 members.

Lee Marshall, Chairman

ATTEST:

Secretary

RESOLUTION NO. 6-73
OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE
HAVASUPAI TRIBE OF THE HAVASUPAI RESERVATION
(A FEDERALLY-CHARTERED INDIAN CORPORATION)
SUPAI, ARIZONA

WHEREAS, power was brought to the Havasupai reservation in November of 1971 from diesel driven generators situated on the rim of Long Mesa overlooking Supai, and

WHEREAS, this introduction of power meant a relief from the inconvenience and expense of packing in by mules or air-lifting by helicopter fuel oil, white gas and propane, this inconvenience and expense being borne by the Havasupai tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and

WHEREAS, all the new houses now occupied, and a good number of, the older houses, and all the new houses yet to be built are fully electric and completely dependent on this energy for cooking, heating, and refrigeration, and

WHEREAS, any future economic development in the areas of tourism and recreation, the establishment of an enlarged school and related facilities, increased use of the cafeteria and the building of a new store and lodge will only intensify the power demand, and

WHEREAS, the generating plant on the rim of Long Mesa is difficult and costly to maintain, service and refuel when the roads are in such condition as they have been this winter and spring for many weeks, and

WHEREAS, these generators have been unable to supply the demand on frequent occations this last winter, and

WHEREAS, the Havasupai community must now rely completely on electricity for its well-being and health and the conduct of its present and future endeavors in the expansion of economic development, and

WHEREAS, the power demand will become ever greater, and

WHEREAS, there is an urgent need for power in certain areas of the Hualapai reservation, and that these areas can be served from the same transmission that will run to the Long Mesa rim,

NOW THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED that the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other government agencies do everything in their power to secure funding so that electricity can be brought from an outside source during Fiscal Year 1974 to serve the above-mentioned areas on the Hualapai reservation and to serve the people of the Havasupai reservation.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Chairman of the Havasupai Tribal Council, do hereby certify that the Tribal Council of the Havasupai Tribe is composed of seven (7) members, of whom , constituting a quorum, were present at a special meeting held this day of March, 1973; and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of for to against; pursuant to the Constitution and By-laws approved March 27, 1939 and amended July 22, 1967, June 18, 1968 and September 23, 1972.

Chairman, Havasupai Tribal Council

ATTEST:

Secretary, Havasupai Tribal Council

STATEMENT OF ALVIN DASHEE, VICE CHAIRMAN, HOPI TRIBAL COUNCIL, HOPI INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZ.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Alvin Dashee, of the Hopi Indian Reservation.

Mr. DASHEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On my left is acting superintendent of the Hopi agency, Mr. Guy McIntosh, BIA.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Alvin Dashee. I am vice chairman of the Hopi Tribal Council of the Hopi Indian Reservation. I would like to take a moment to give you a little background on the Hopi people and land.

Our reservation is located in the northeastern part of Arizona. There are 6,800 members in our tribe living at the 12 Hopi villages atop the mesas. The reservation area is approximately 1.5 million acres. Our people subsist on dry land farming of corn, melons, peaches, beans, as well as on the raising of cattle and sheep. We are located 75 miles from the nearest town, interstate highway and railroad. As a result, we have had some difficulty in developing the economy of our reservation especially in the fields of tourism and industry. Our unemployment rate is approximately 50 percent of the 2,000 person work force.

In order to fully develop our resources, we request additional fiscal year 1975 funding in the following Hopi agency programs:

ROADS MAINTENANCE

In order to adequately maintain the existing BIA roads at Hopi which include 24 miles of roads within the Hopi villages, 250 miles of farm and ranch access roads and 45 miles of road from the reservation to Holbrook, we need $180,000 over and above the present fiscal year 1975 base allocation of $95,000.

These additional funds will be used to purchase a bulldozer, truck tractor and lowboy trailer, a front-end loader as well as salaries for two additional heavy equipment operators.

ROADS CONSTRUCTION

Our roads construction allocation for fiscal year 1975 is $1 million which we realize is a great deal of money. However, in order to construct the needed roads at Hopi we need an additional $21,350,000. These funds will be used to finish the paving of 45 miles of highway from the reservation to the town of Holbrook, and for construction of 50 miles of highway from the reservation to the city of Flagstaff.

These additional roads funds are badly needed to relieve our isolation and thereby give us an opportunity to become self-sufficient through development of our own economy.

LAW AND ORDER

Partially as a result of unemployment, criminal offenses on our reservation have increased during the past year from 30 percent in minor offenses to 120 percent in major crimes. Distance between the 12 Hopi

villages is a major factor involved in the problem of providing adequate law enforcement services. It is 82 miles from the police station to the Hopi village of Moencopi.

The present police force includes only 10 officers. There is a need for an additional 10 officers to provide adequate protection for the villages. Cost of the needed police force including patrol cars, maintenance, operation, et cetera, is $324,800. In addition, existing jail facilities are totally inadequate for police operations and inmate security. A new facility capable of carrying out the law and order function including courtroom and offices is estimated at $500,000. The total fiscal year 1975 base allocation is $196,000. With the new jail facility and expansion of staff we need an additional $628,700.

HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Hopi Tribe has operated this program through BIA contract funding for the past 4 years. Funding has not been adequate to do a really effective job of renovating and repairing the substandard homes on the Hopi Reservation. Of the 794 houses existing at the 12 villages on the reservation, 604 should be replaced, preferably with the same type of construction, quarried sandstone, flat roof with a parapet wall above roofing, so that the cultural patterns will not be disrupted.

Approximately 100 homes need some renovation, new roofs, door and window repair, additions of bathrooms and bedrooms, repairs to floors and interior and exterior walls. The Hopi Tribal Housing Authority is presently working through HUD on house replacement programs.

Twenty-five houses have been constructed and 75 more are programed for construction this year. Many of the families desperately needing housing cannot even meet the minimum HUD income limitations for low-income housing. It is common to have three families living in a one-room house, these being children of the family who have married but do not have a house to move into. Some of the home improvement program money will be used to build homes for these ineligible families.

Present funding for the home improvement program is inadequate for the needs of the reservation. The program for fiscal year 1975 is $50,000. These funds are to be used on the Hopi and the Kaibab-Paiute Reservations. The Kaibab-Paiute tribe is provided services by the Hopi agency and a percentage of programed home improvement program moneys will be spent for their needs.

We estimate that in fiscal year 1975 we can renovate 50 homes at $3,500 per unit and construct 50 new home improvement program homes for ineligible families at a cost of $18,000 per unit. Total costs for renovation and replacement of homes is $1,025,000 over and above the fiscal year 1975 base allocation of $50,000. I submit for the record a folder containing photographs of typical substandard housing on the Hopi Reservation.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

There are 364 individual livestock owners on the Hopi Reservation. Their livestock total 4,700 cattle and 2,280 sheep. These animals are a primary source of food and income for the Hopi people.

During the past 2 years there has been severe flood damage to the reservation grazing lands. Water well maintenance has also deterio-

rated. Neither the tribe nor the BIA has had the funds to repair the damage or to maintain the water wells.

In order to develop and maintain the range it is necessary that the fiscal year 1975 base allocation of $78,800 be increased by $395,000. The increased funding will be utilized as follows. Equipment including a bulldozer, well maintenance truck and tractor-trailer unit will cost $120,000. Renovation of 20 deepwater wells including windmills will cost $140,000. Fifteen range water storage and erosion control earthen dams will cost $75,000. Drilling and equipping three new deep wells will cost $60,000.

This concludes my presentation. We hope you will give it your favorable consideration.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. What is the $1 million scheduled for in road construction for fiscal 1975?

Mr. DASHEE. Mr. Chairman, it is earmarked for the low mountain road.

Senator STEVENS. I cannot let you leave without telling you that the $21 million will be pretty tough to make. We only have about $62 million for this area, and that one line item would take approximately one-third of that type of road construction for that request. But we will do our best.

We appreciate your comment about the law and order function and the problem of your wells, in particular. That seems to be an emergency related to the floods; is that right?

Mr. DASHEE. That is correct.

Senator STEVENS. Was that area declared any kind of disaster area after those floods?

Mr. DASHEE. It was, Mr. Chairman, but we just did not get the type of funds we need to rectify these soil erosions that have happened out there.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. McIntosh, if the well damage was related to a flood, why was it not repaired under the National Disaster concept?

Mr. MCINTOSH. We received $35,000. That was all they said they could give us, for the relief of the flood damage.

Senator STEVENS. Was a specific request made for the well repair?

Mr. MCINTOSH. Yes, there was. It included the structures and the well repair. But that was all they told us we could have, the $35,000.

Senator STEVENS. Who told you that?

Mr. MCINTOSH. I will have to check with my land operations people.

Senator STEVENS. Do that and let us know, will you? There is no reason why flood damage should not be repaired out of disaster funds instead of Interior Appropriations budget, as far as I am concerned. Thank you very much. We appreciate your comments.

Mr. DASHEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ROUGH ROCK SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

STATEMENT OF ETHELOU YAZZIE, ROUGH ROCK DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL, CHINLE, ARIZ.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. The Rough Rock Demonstration School people, are you here? Come up, please. Would you please identify your people for the record?

Ms. YAZZIE. Mr. Chairman, please meet legal counsel Jerry Davich. On my far right, president of the school board, Fred Bia, and a member of our school board, Teddy McCurtin.

Senator STEVENS. It is nice to have you here. We are glad to have your statement.

Ms. YAZZIE. I am Ethelou Yazzie, representing the Rough Rock School Board, Inc., and the community of Rough Rock Navajo Reservation, Rough Rock, Ariz. I wish to place before the committee the circumstances surrounding the construction of the Rough Rock Demonstration School, High School, which is at the present time nearing completion of phase I construction, and which has been previously scheduled for completion of several other phases, all of which are necessary for the support of the high school now nearing completion.

The school has been informed that the appropriation to continue construction on the high school complex will not be made as planned and the community of Rough Rock is very anxious that the members of this committee be appraised of all of the facts and circumstances in the hope that the project will not be abandoned and left in limbo as are so many projects of improvement on the Navajo Reservation.

Before this entire project was begun, the students of the Rough Rock High School were forced to attend an ancient rock building, photographs of which are attached hereto. The building is leaking, small, inappropriate and totally unsuitable. For these reasons, the new high school project was begun, and phase I is nearing completion. Photographs of the new high school are attached hereto.

Phase II of the planned project includes outside utilities, a meeting hall building, a multipurpose building, a maintenance and transportation building, paving and landscaping of the site and the necessary surveys, tests and architectural and engineering projects attendant upon the construction. The total cost of phase II of the project is estimated to be $1,307,800.

Phase III of the proposed project consists of outside utilities, buildings, A. E. F., and G, industrial arts, arts and crafts, administration and communication and gymnasium and pool respectively. Also, proposed for phase III is the arts and music building, the athletic field, site work including paving and landscaping, the surveys, tests and architectural and engineering necessary. The estimated cost of phase III is $4,637,100.

Phase IV consists of outside utilities, 25 single-family housing units for teaching personnel, et cetera, dormitories for 200 students, site work, roads, paving, landscaping, survey, tests and the necessary architectural and engineering projects. The estimated cost of phase IV is $3,819,300.

As you can see, the high school complex is not a complete facility unless all of the project is completed as originally intended. The high school building now standing even when completed will be inadequate, there being no facilities for industrial art, arts and crafts, no administration building, no gymnasium or meeting hall, no dormitories to accommodate students who must reside for some period of time at the school, no housing units, no athletic field or amenities afforded high school students living off the reservation in Anglo society.

The Navajo people of the community of Rough Rock have looked to the high school project with pride as the embodiment of the intent of the Treaty of 1868, which guarantees the education of their chil-

dren. They have all taken personal interest in the project and when they heard that the appropriation was not to be made and the project abandoned, however temporarily, they became seriously concerned and have asked that this committee take notice of their concern in the matter.

If phase II of the project is not begun without delay following the completion of phase I, the cost to the Government will be excessive. These delay costs are attributable not only to the fact that prices for construction continue to rise and the cost escalation factor is estimated to be 0.75 percent per month, but also because Rough Rock is an isolated community, served only by the merest excuse for a dirt road to Many Farms, the nearest paved community.

Thus, heavy equipment, materials and other items necessary for the construction must be hauled at great expense to the site of construction, so that should the project be now abandoned, even temporarily, it is estimated that additional costs will be made necessary in the sum of $50,000.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Navajo people of the community of Rough Rock, the Rough Rock School Board and the students who so desperately need the facility, we ask that you intercede on our behalf and to continue the construction of our high school without delay.

QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN DIRECT APPROPRIATION

Senator STEVENS. I understand this is the school that obtained a direct construction grant to the school board.

Mr. DAVICH. If I understand correctly, Mr. Stevens, originally the budget was an add-on, primarily, because of the great need of the community for a high school. The school that is presently being used is so inadequate that the situation is woeful. I had hoped, and I trust that the photographs of the facility presently in use will arrive for your consideration.

If I may briefly describe it, it is an old rock structure which leaks badly when it rains. The maintenance cost of maintaining the structure is almost impossible to bear. It is too small. The library for the entire high school could be contained in the three feet of the table in front of you. There are no books in the high school, nor is there place for books. The ground around the present facility consists of the great Navajo clay. When it rains it is almost impossible. It is unlivable.

Senator STEVENS. Let me interrupt you, so you will understand where we stand. I am told that in fiscal 1973 the Rough Rock High School was appropriated $1,470,000 for phase I. The funds were not requested by the Bureau. They were an add-on in both the Senate and the House. Of that amount, $1,228,000 was deferred until fiscal 1974, since the design was not complete. $242,000 was used for advance procurement in fiscal 1973. The plans and designs were completed, and construction contract awarded in early fiscal 1974, by your school board.

The Rough Rock School Board has had complete charge of the construction of the facilities from the beginning—I am reading from a BIA statement—and no reports as to the progress or current status of the construction facilities have been received by the BIA. The Bureau has no budget request for phase II and has no knowledge of the deteails of phase II.

REPORTS TO BIA

Now, that is the BIA position. Can you tell me why you people have not reported to the BIA what you did with the first $1,470,000?

Mr. DAVICH. This is all great news to me. For my information, our accountant forwarded all of those items to Albuquerque, and the completion of phase I will be accomplished in about 2 to 3 weeks. The first building is now standing.

Senator STEVENS. I do not usually give advice here, but if I had any advice to give you I would tell you to get those detatils over to BIA and to your Arizona Senators and Congressmen. Perhaps you can be successful in getting another add-on.

Ms. YAZZIE. Mr. Chairman, the BIA has all the information. We have been working with them out of Albuquerque.

Senator STEVENS. I can only tell you what the committee has been advised. I am not questioning your figures. I just think that when you add a direct appropriation of this type and the school board has been in charge of the construction of the facility, there would be little chance that Congress will appropriate additional funds until they have been given some details of what happened to the original.

Understand there is no allegation that you have not used the funds properly. It is just that I think, in order to check the accuracy of your request for additional funds, since it is not being handled by the Bureau, you will have to find some way to cooperate with the Bureau, so that they will authenticate the amount of your request.

It is a rather unusual circumstance for the Congress to appropriate directly to a school board.

Mr. DAVICH. The reason is that Rough Rock is a contract school. It is operated directly by the community through its school board. The school has been under construction. It is now almost completed. Reports, to my information, have been made to P.D. & C. planning development, in Albuquerque.

I cannot understand why anyone would say that, because the construction is now practically complete. P.D. & C. in Albuquerque is well aware of that.

Senator STEVENS. I understand, but you understand how bureaucracy works. It could well be the BIA has it out there but it is not in here. We are in here and we are dealing with the people here in Washington.

I suggest that you make them aware of this problem and your needs. We will do our best to look into it. I am reading from a memorandum. The chairman himself initiated a request to find out what was going on with the Navajo school, so he is interested. But I think we will have to have some comment from them as to the need, before we can add on additional funds.

Mr. DAVICH. As far as the need is concerned, I had thought that that was unquestioned, because the original add-on was made because of the need of the community. The need has not changed.

Senator STEVENS. I understand that, but the original appropriation was not for the $8 million that you need for all four phases. It was for the $1.4 million. The need at this time has to be weighed in relationship to the other needs we are hearing today.

Something has to come from BIA as to the priority of the need for the committee to consider an add-on. Whether your Arizona Senators wish to do so is another matter. I do not know. However, we have to weigh it in relationship to all the other needs, the priorities of which are trying to be established by this testimony.

I am just offering some comments. I think you should see the BIA here in Washington and see if you can justify to them the priority of this need.

Mr. DAVICH. Again, I am somewhat at a loss. I was not employed by the school at the time the original grant was made, but I have seen the original plans. The original school was planned to be done in four phases. The original grant was made only for phase I.

Senator STEVENS. All I can tell you, sir, is I remember when I came here in 1968 they were supposed to improve Mount Edgecomb, and it still has not been improved. I have been on this committee and we are still trying to get it improved. So you can see that your situation is neither unusual nor unique.

However, we still have to handle things in terms of determining priorities. I have offered my comments and that is the best I can do.

Ms. YAZZIE. Mr. Chairman, we will go that route once again. But we have been advised by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to come before this committee.

Senator STEVENS. Yes, it is proper to come here and we appreciate your testimony. I am just telling you what we have been advised, and if advice like that comes to the committee I am certain they will ask again for the information from BIA as to the priorities and progress made under the first committee, the approximately $1,400,000 that was appropriated. Thank you very much.

ADDITITIONAL STATEMENT ON INDIAN EDUCATION

We also have a copy of Ethelon Yazzie's statement on the Indian Education Act which we will include in the record.

(The statement follows:)

Witness, Ethelou Yazzie, representing Rough Rock School Board, Inc. and the community of Rough Rock, Navajo Reservation, Rough Rock, Arizona, telephone number 728-3243, area code 602.

Witness, Ethelou Yazzie wishes to place before the subcommittee the recommendations of the community of Rough Rock as expressed through the school board of directors of Rough Rock School, with regard to the matter of appropriations for Indian education under Title IV.

It is the understanding of the community that fifty million dollars is planned to be appropriated for Part A of Title IV pertaining to local schools and local public schools. The community of Rough Rock has a very serious interest in these matters and wishes to be on the record in full support of at least the sum of Fifty Million Dollars for that purpose, and the community wishes for the Committee and all interested congressmen to be aware of the benefits as they have applied to the Rough Rock School. By virtue of past appropriations the community of Rough Rock has derived and is extremely greatful for, many benefits to its students, including but not limited to non LEA education, the formulation of plans to open a school at the isolated community of Kitsille and since ten percent of the entire appropriation applies to contract schools, the school of Rough Rock itself has been a great beneficiary of these funds. By virtue of the funds spoken of, the Indian students at Rough Rock are now able to study science in a science trailer unit purchased and provided for the community by these funds. The curriculum center at Rough Rock, now a nationally known institution for its fine work in the production of books and Navajo materials, has been a direct beneficiary of these funds, without which none of these things would be possible for the Indian community.

As to part D of Title IV, we wish for the committee to know how greatful we are for past appropriations and how dependent Indian education has become upon them. We recommend a minimum of Thirty Million Dollars for this purpose.

With particular attention to adult education, the community of Rough Rock wishes the Committee to know its gratitude for the funds attributable to Part C and the community recommends at least the sum of Eighteen Million Dollars as an absolute minimum for that purpose. Rough Rock School has been a pioneer in the matter of adult education and the school has, in fact, become a center in the wide community for the purpose of Indian education. The needs of the Navajo people for this type of funding need not be

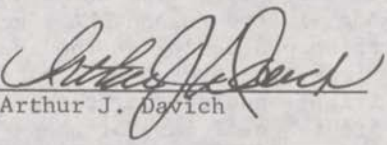
set forth again. We are certain the Committe members are aware of how desperately necessary these funds are to Indian people.

The people of Rough Rock further wish to recommend a staffing for the office of Indian education of a minimum of fifty persons with an additional ten positions, and a further additional ten positions should be opened up for the purpose of an evaluation team. The community recommends the above staffing proposal because of their urgen necessity to matters of Indian Education.

It is further the recommendation of the community of Rough Rock that teacher education be made a special line item for funding. Once again, this is a particular matter of interest to the school at Rough Rock which is dependent upon MTEC.

Respectively submitted,

Ethelou Yazzie

By 
Arthur J. Davich

STATEMENT OF PAUL J. SMITH, SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA COMMUNITY COUNCIL, ARIZONA

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Smith, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I am Paul Smith, President of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Arizona. The community and heirs of allottees share approximately 50,000 acres, 30,000 of which are suspectible to agricultural development approximately 15,000 of which are developed.

Our community is surrounded by the urban Phoenix, Mesa, Scottsdale, Tempe, and Fountain Hills market of over one million persons. We have fertile soils, dependable water rights, and a readily available labor force. In 1973 half of the top six sugar beet fields in Maricopa County were grown on our land. We grew 500 to 600 cartons of lettuce per acre, spring and fall, averaged two bales of cotton, 3,000 to 7,000 pounds of grain, 5.6 tons of alfalfa and grew as high as 40 tons of ensilage per acre. We submit 1971, 1972, and 1973 crop reports for your review as well as a bar graph on 1967–73 production value.

We Pimas have always been agrarian and in the foresight of our current generation we planned to develop the additional 15,000 acres and rehabilitate the existing 15,000 acres so as to continue our present productivity and conserve our water resources.

At present, we consume 6.21 acre foot of water per acre farmed as contrasted with the State of Arizona's average of 4.59 acre-foot per acre farmed. This high water use is due to double cropping of the farmland. In 1973, the average gross production of all crops grown was $541 per acre. The Salt River Indian Irrigation Project is self-supportive and appropriated moneys are not budgeted.

The rehabilitation program cost is estimated at $2 million and the construction cost is estimated at $8.7 million. We plan to complete the rehabilitation program over a period of 10 years so as not to interfere with the income. The development of the additional 15,000 acres is planned over a 5-year period. Rent income to landowners presently exceeds $600,000. Gross income from farmland is almost $9 million. The new development will more than double our present agricultural income and as we become more involved in our own economies, the benefits will quadruple.

You have generously provided $190,000 in the tentative 1975 budget for one-tenth of the estimated rehabilitative costs of $2 million. This we appreciate. We have generated momentum in our total program, we have immediate demands for the use of new land and since we have now developed our own capability of earthmoving, we ask your indulgence in the supplemental appropriation of $2,300,000 to:

One, develop 2,000 acres, 1,358 acres of which was commenced in 1918, but never completed, never farmed. This will form the basis for a citrus industry in our community. Development will be commenced early in the fiscal year and will cost approximately $1,170,000.

Two, develop another 2,000 acres for general agriculture on allotted lands. This will be commenced toward the middle of the year as agreement of the landowners will need to be formalized. The approximate cost is $1,050,000.

And, three, commence development of a 100-acre tract of citrus with 2 to 3 years old planting. The funds requested will be used to clear and level 4,000 acres, line 50 miles of ditches, drill and equip 21 wells for citrus development and engineering.

Your approval will enhance our agricultural capability, which is our major source of income. We have prepared some graphs and other data, but in the interest of time copies of these graphs are attached to the information I supplied you. We are prepared to submit additional data of the figures that you request.

Senator STEVENS. We will include the attachments in the record.

[The information follows:]

SALT RIVER RESERVATION CROP REPORT
1971

CROP	UNITS	ACRES	TOTAL YIELD	TOTAL VALUE
Fall Lettuce	Carton	1,570	942,000	$ 4,710,000
Spring Lettuce	Carton	2,131	1,172,050	2,930,125
Cotton S/S	Bale	3,423	5,649	1,384,003
Cotton L/S	Bale	543	214	60,990
Barley	Bu.	2,087	158,612	212,540
Watermelons	CWT	200	35,000	127,050
Wheat	Bu.	1,182	80,376	138,247
Sweet Potatoes	CWT	151	9,060	76,557
Potatoes	CWT	122	34,160	93,598
Grain Sorghum	Bu.	470	34,310	45,289
Pasture	Ac	547	547	45,290
Onions	CWT	45	17,100	55,917
Cantaloupe	Crate	5	500	2,000
Silage	Ton	36	2,520	10,080
Alfalfa	Ton	711	1,351	41,471
Sudan	Ton	147	73.5	1,249
Garden	Ac	10	10	1,250
	Totals	13,380		$ 9,935,656

Average value per acre of crop---------- $ 743
Acres doublecropped---------- 2,425
Acres of land---------- 10,955
Average value per acre of land---------- $ 910

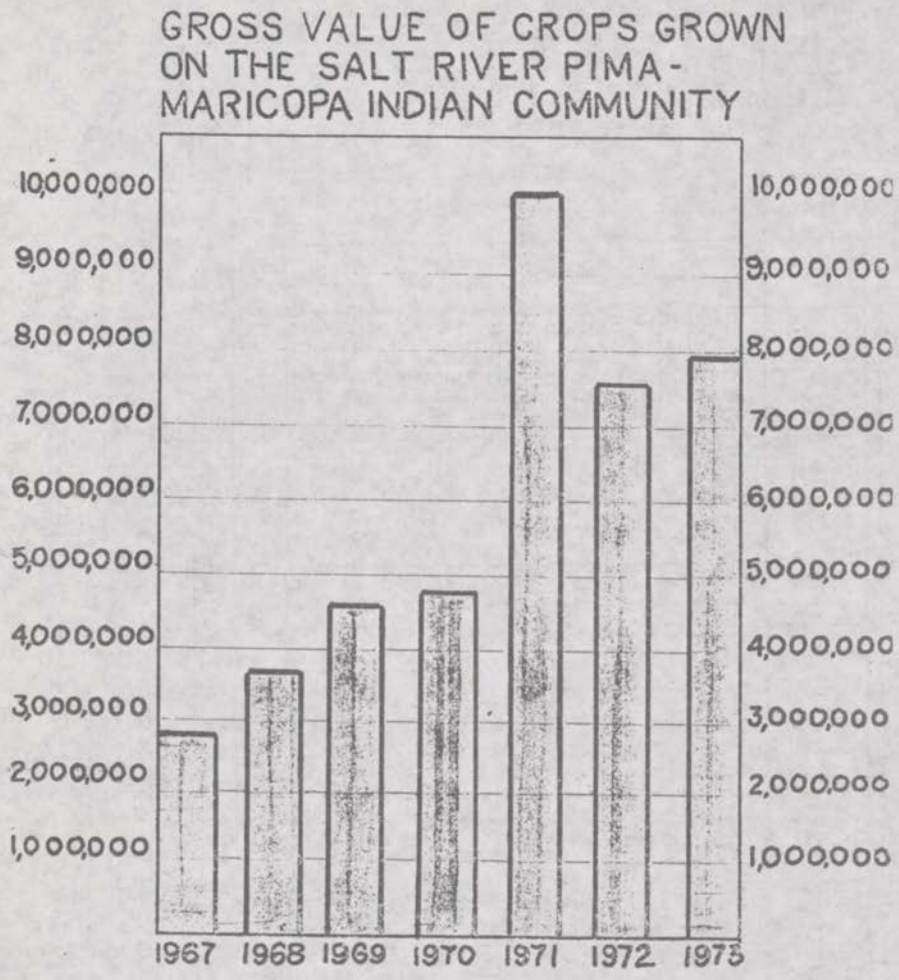
1980

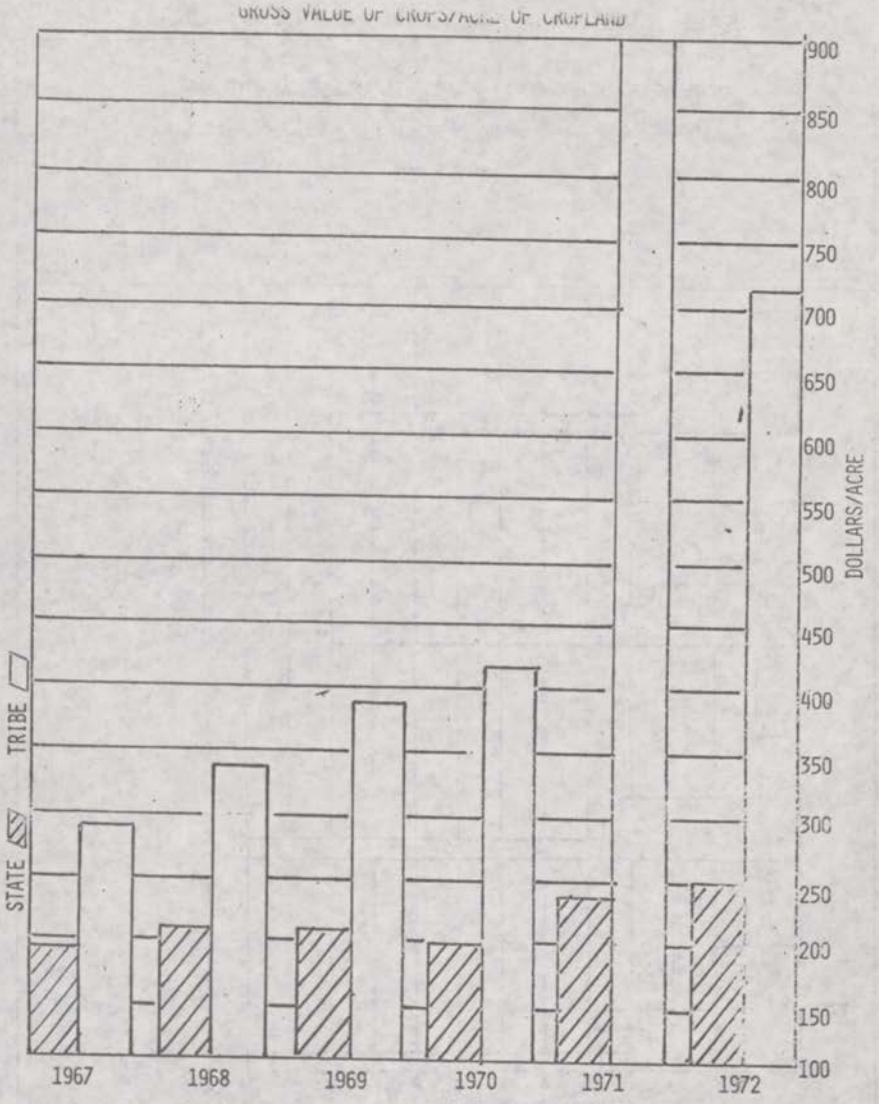
CROP	UNITS	ACRES	TOTAL YIELD	TOTAL VALUE
Fall Lettuce	Carton	1,495	835,705	$ 2,507,115
Spring Lettuce	Carton	2,350	1,260,480	2,394,912
Cotton S/S	Bale	1,489	3,352	846,427
Cotton L/S	Bale	31	31	8,448
Barley	Bu.	1,626	120,324	181,689
Watermelons	CWT	188	60,536	170,704
Wheat	CWT	2,109	128,548	353,557
Grain Sorghum	CWT	2,720	121,680	337,037
Onions	CWT	147	83,208	399,331
Ensilage	Ton	527	16,337	98,022
Alfalfa	Ton	330	1,770	56,613
Sugar Beets	Ton	301	7,525	97,825
Sugar Beet Seed	Ton	55	50	18,018
Pasture	Acres	599		53,979
Garden	Acres	5		625
	Totals	13,972		$ 7,524,302

Average value per acre of crop---------- $ 539
Acres doublecropped---------- 3,533
Acres of land---------- 10,439
Average value per acre of land---------- $ 721

CROP	UNITS	ACRES	TOTAL YIELD	TOTAL VALUES
Fall Lattuce	Carton	1,836	890,460	$ 1,602,828
Spring Lattuce	Carton	2,216	709,120	2,411,008
Cotton S/S	Bale	1,130	2,656	926,944
Cotton L/S	Bale	110	82.5	56,100
Barley	CWT	1,091	32,730	122,737
Wheat	CWT	3,169	108,390	433,560
Grain Sorghum	CWT	1,790	86,187	366,295
Watermelons	CWT	98	20,384	61,152
Onions	CWT	284	136,400	1,009,360
Sugar Beets	Ton	1,382	36,762	631,571
Sugar Beet Seed	Lb.	50	160,000	28,800
Alfalfa	Ton	532	3,106	124,240
Alfalfa Grain Hay	Ton	191	955	37,245
Ensilage	Ton	583	11,660	81,620
Pasture	Acre	186		26,400
Potatoes	CWT	65	9,750	43,875
Garden	Acre	5		625
	Totals	14,718		$ 7,964,360

Average value per acre of crop---------- $ 541
Acres doublecropped---------- 3,707
Acres of land---------- 11,011
Average value per acre of land---------- $ 723


GROSS VALUE OF CROPS GROWN ON THE SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY
10,000,000
9,000,000
8,000,000
7,000,000
6,000,000
5,000,000
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973

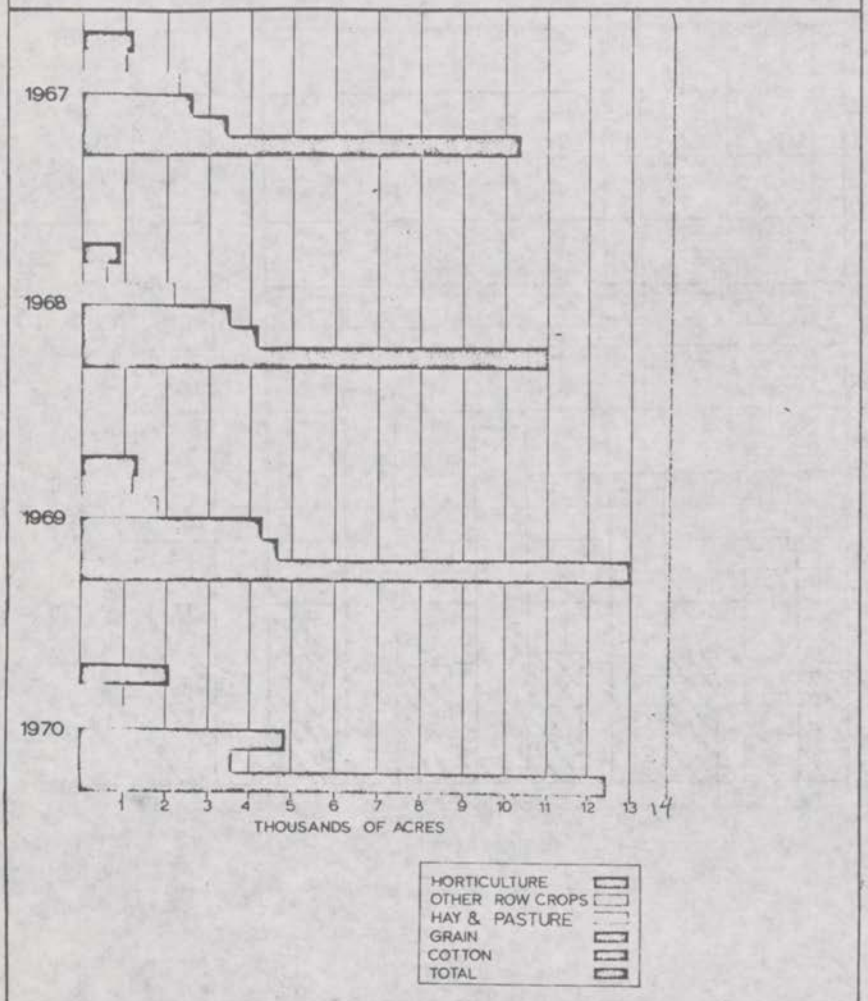

GROSS VALUE OF CROPS/ACRE OF CROPLAND
900
850
800
750
700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
DOLLARS/ACRE
TRIBE
STATE
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972

SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY

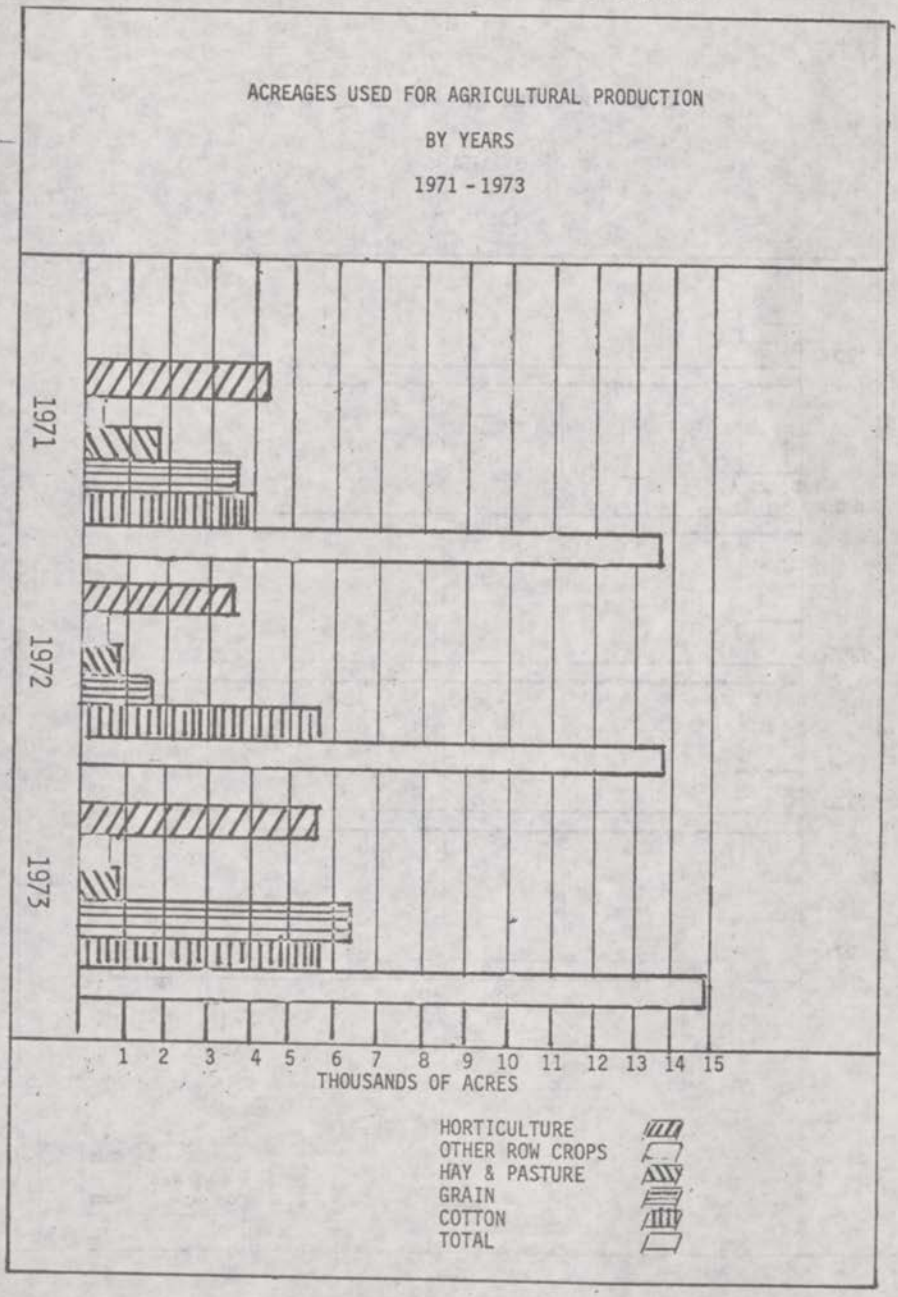
ACREAGES USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BY YEARS

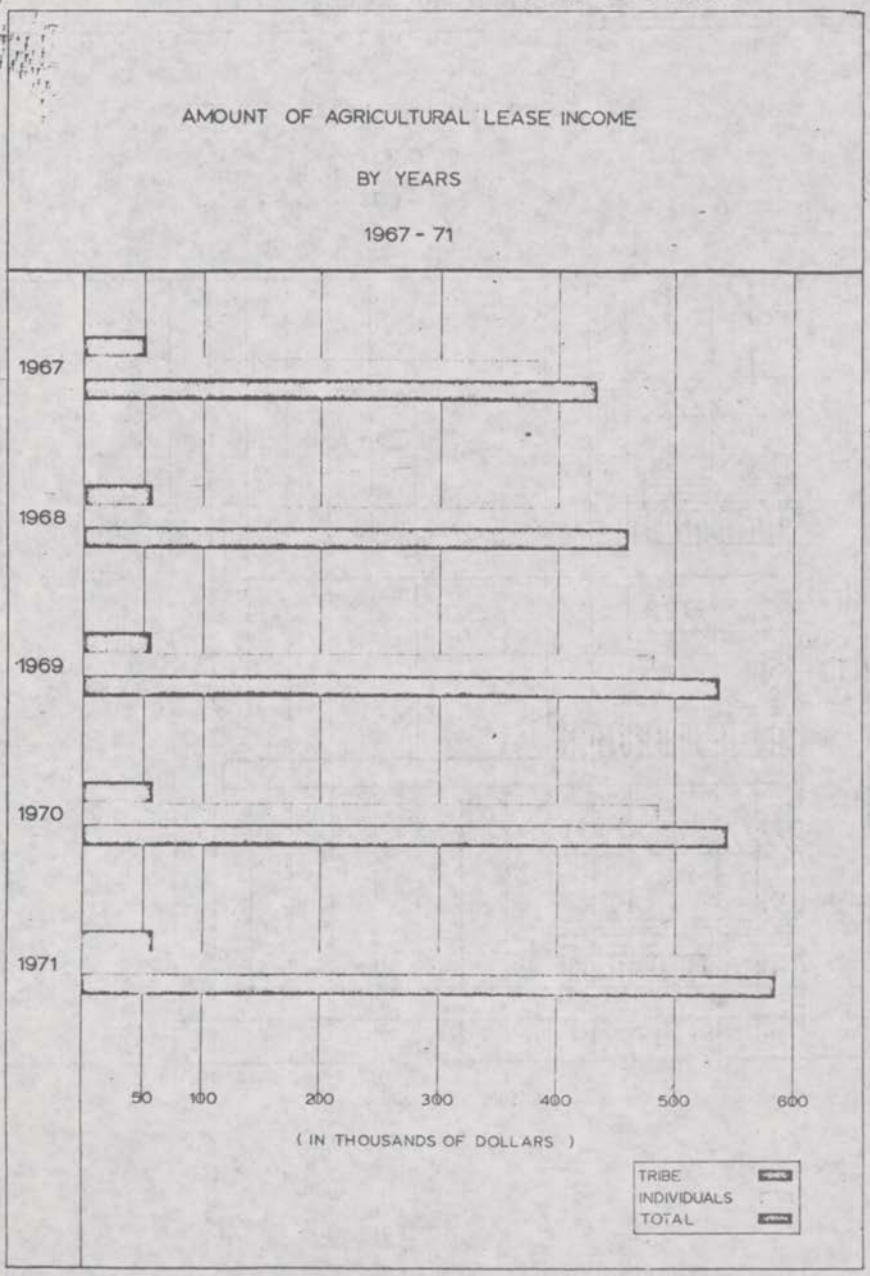
1967–1970



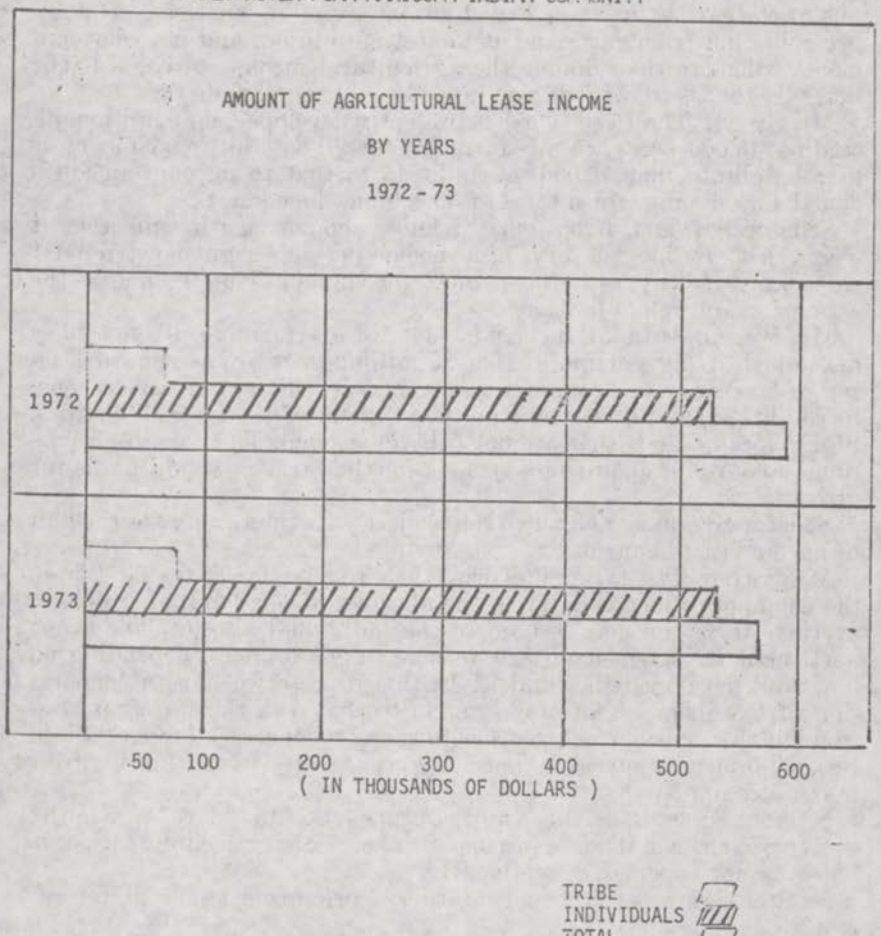
SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY



SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY



SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY



Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much, Mr. Smith. I looked over the attachments. We are familiar with the Salt River project. It is one of the earliest we have had. I am interested in one thing. You say gross income from farmland is almost $9 million, and new development will more than double the agricultural income, of these 15,000 acres. If that is so, why do you need the additional money?

Mr. SMITH. The 15,000 acres is presently developed at $9 million, including 15,000 acres we are farming now. The additional money is to rehabilitate that 15,000, in addition to that to develop an additional 15,000 acres, for a total of 30,000 developed acres.

Senator STEVENS. From what I know about irrigation projects, it seems that you have a very high income per acre right now. What I am asking is why isn't the project income sufficient to finance the expansion and rehabilitation?

Mr. SMITH. Most of the lands that we are farming are not fully developed. A big portion of that $9 million goes to payment of leasing of land from our community members by the farmers. About one-third of that $9 million goes itno the payment of the O. & M. charges, in developing lands that are not fully developed. The remaining portion, of course, is operating expenses for the farmer; $9 million is for growth.

Senator STEVENS. You mean the project pays the farmer for the rent of his land that he farms?

Mr. SMITH. The farm enterprise that we have leases the land from the community members, from the allottees of our land, of which an average of $50 an acre is paid to the individual allottee. The range itself actually starts from $20 an acre to $65 an acre, depending on how well developed the land is. In this process we have a corporation of five members of our community that own the farm corporation but they subcontract to other farmers, subcontract for specialized products, such as lettuce, onions, and other staple items that we grow in our community.

Senator STEVENS. Is this a project supervised by BIA, Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH. No. They assist us with some of the technical aspects, but it is not supervised by the BIA.

Senator STEVENS. Your corporation is organized under State law, is it?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. It is not a tribal corporation. It is a corporation comprised of five of our community members that have gone into the program. We recently had another community member also go in, so we have two corporations operating in our community, but they are comprised of our own community members.

Senator STEVENS. That was the first Indian reclamation dam, wasn't it, Salt River?

Mr. SMITH. I cannot be sure.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We appreciate your statement.

STATEMENT OF F. DAVID LAMBERT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST PORTLAND AREA INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, PORTLAND, OREG.

HEALTH CARE

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Leonard, Intertribal School Board. Is Mr. Leonard here? Is Mr. Ervin Forest here? Mr. Lambert of the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board?

Mr. LAMBERT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce Mr. Frank Wright, who is chairman of the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board.

I would like to take a few brief minutes to highlight the statements that are in the copy of the testimony you have before you.

Our primary interest as the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board is as an intertribal organization, advocating the health care for 35 tribes and bands in the 3-State area of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. Our concern is for the improved health care for the tribes in this tri-State area. The health care needs of Indian communities are great. Certainly, the needs are greater than the dollars previously apppropriated have been able to meet.

It is plain that the Indian Health Service has been able to accomplish much over the past years in providing health to the Indian people. It is equally clear that due to rising costs, inflation, and population increases in Indian communities there is need for more funds to be expended, not only for care and facilities, but for expanded programs and for further development of human resources from within the Indian community.

If care is to be increased and become more technical in the future, through the developing Indian health professionals the investment in education and training must be made today. There have been a number of requests made today in that area. It is the stated desire of the administration and the desire of Indian people to develop greater autonomy and sophistication as full partners in guiding policies and setting priorities in their own communities in such a way as to carefully guard the unique relationships which exists between the tribes and the Federal Government.

The participation of Indian health boards in conjunction with Indian Health Service is on the increase daily. I have been personally involved in conducting that kind of training of Indian health boards in enabling them to do this. Tribes and tribal organizations are daily demonstrating increased ability to administer funds allocated by Congress. Our area board, for example, was recently granted in fiscal year 1974 the amount of $8,200 to conduct the training of 15 tribal employees and train health board members. This would grant 15 indi-

viduals who were able to successfully administer this to the total of 67 individuals, or literally 4 times the amount indicated. We would like to have the Indian Health Service receive an amount of $40,000, as indicated. $20,000 would be received.

We would like to ask the committee to give consideration to the additional $20,000 for fiscal year 1975 in order for us to carry out a full and complete training program for the various service and health boards, not only in the basic subjects area, but also in the area of advanced training and health planning.

Looking to that day in anticipation of Senate bill 1017 where many tribes will be responsible for increasing operational control of health care facilities.

Senator STEVENS. I have read your statement. Let me ask you some questions, if I may. It will be printed in full in the record. What is it, exactly, that you seek from this committee; the $20,000 you just mentioned?

Mr. LAMBERT. That is correct. That would be for the conduct of training of tribal employees, the community health representatives, for example, and the health boards and the committees of the health boards, in anticipation, in preparing them to take over in the years ahead, in conjunction with the thinking presented in Senate bill 1017, whereby they will become increasingly responsible for the control and operation of the health care clinics.

Senator STEVENS. I am familiar with that legislation, but have you conferred with HEW and BIA? Are there no training funds available within the existing budget?

Mr. LAMBERT. We understand this possibility may exist.

Senator STEVENS. I do not have it in front of me right now, but I am on the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee. Also, Indian Health Service has money here in this budget, but there is a tremendous amount of training money in this area of the budget already.

Mr. LAMBERT. We wonder, perhaps, that we have not been given the information that we need in our area.

Senator STEVENS. You mean you may not be getting all the money you want in your area. Have you detailed what you would do with the $20,000 if it were available?

Mr. LAMBERT. We have presented this to the Indian Health Service through the Indian Health Service contracts system, and have indicated to them not only the types and kinds of training that would be conducted, but a proposed schedule for carrying out the conduct of this training.

Senator STEVENS. You are not talking about the clinic money. I noticed you were also talking about a nurse and a practitioner.

Mr. LAMBERT. Further, we would be talking in terms of two nurse practitioners for two of the tribal groups that are developing, one having taken over a school. The other in the process of constructing a tribal office in which there would be provision for a clinic.

Senator STEVENS. Are you seeking funds for that, too?

Mr. LAMBERT. We are talking about a figure of $28,026.48, as we have had discussion of both of those tribal groups to equip the clinics. Of course a line item in the budget to initiate in fiscal year 1975 to provide for two nurse practitioners, one would be at the tribal location.

The other would be at a tribal location recently developed by the Oswiskee Island Tribe.

Senator STEVENS. You mentioned $9,200 in funds for 15 tribal employees. You want an additional amount there?

Mr. LAMBERT. That is correct.

Senator STEVENS. They are prepared to give you $20,000 and you need an additional $20,000?

Mr. LAMBERT. Right.

Senator STEVENS. When you get down to the clinic you want about $28,000.

Mr. LAMBERT. That will equip the two clinics.

Senator STEVENS. Is that for both of the clinics that you named?

Mr. LAMBERT. That would equip both clinics. We are talking about two small room operations, each one having a screening area and examination room.

Senator STEVENS. Is that for the Lummi, too?

Mr. LAMBERT. No; I believe the Lummi Tribe will present some of this information in specific detail. It is indicated here there is a need on the part of the Lummi, Nooksack, and Swinomish Tribes represented in a single service unit a total of 2,446 people. An extreme need of a clinic operation. That figure is $388,000.

Senator STEVENS. They will be justifying that?

Mr. LAMBERT. They have some of that information, and I have information here, sir, on their proposal that I can submit for the record. They are presently here also.

Senator STEVENS. We will ask the staff to check with them and make certain we have the dollars that go along with the specific request you mentioned. Did you have something to add, sir?

SCOPE OF HEARINGS

Mr. WRIGHT. I am somewhat concerned over the Appropriations Committee here, and I do not quite understand your functions, as far as the overall picture. Today are you dealing with the overall picture of funding for American Indians, or are you relating to health matters? I would like to ask a question about Senator Jackson's bill that was introduced, S. 2938.

Senator STEVENS. We would have no jurisdiction over the bills pending before the Interior Committee, of which Senator Jackson is the chairman. That is a legislative committee. They authorize appropriations. This committee reviews requests for appropriations that are already authorized.

Today is the schedule for non-Government witnesses covering any portion of the proposal before us, which is the Interior Department and related agencies. Specifically, in this instance, areas and expenditures supervised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service. That is before us today.

Mr. WRIGHT. This is including the Indian Health Service budget projected for the year 1975 with the add-on for the remainder of the year 1974?

Senator STEVENS. No; we have nothing to do in this bill, with fiscal 1974. This is fiscal year 1975. The add-ons are what people are asking us for right now.

Mr. WRIGHT. I have heard considerable concern in our area from our 34 tribes pertaining to possible expansion of services to people. This would be of major importance to us, if this were to happen, and terminologies seem inconsistent pertaining to identity of some Indian people. There is some concern.

The people that are being served in our area under the 1974 budget are not receiving quality service, and we have great needs. If you have projected for the 1975 budget a minor increase, we feel this increase would still not adequately serve all of the people that are now being served in 1974. It would not be adequately served in 1975, and considering that there will be an increase.

Senator STEVENS. There was a program increase in 1974 and there was another one in 1975. That is what we are hearing today, witnesses who have specific requests for increases in particular areas. That is why I sought the details from your colleague. If you have any specific requests I would be pleased to hear them. That is what we are trying to detail now, the justifications for specific requests.

Mr. WRIGHT. Fine. We have indicated this and I feel much more content with the total picture as I heard it now. I had not heard it before, and I appreciate it very much.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming.

Your statement will appear in the record in full, Mr. Lambert.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Committee Members, and guests.

Let me first state that it is a privilege to be here to present testimony in behalf of the 35 tribes of the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho who are represented on the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board.

It is the general feeling that the bill now before you for appropriations purposes prepared by the Honorable Henry M. Jackson certainly represents recognition of needs and problems long existing in Indian communities throughout the United States, and in the Northwest in particular. I shall not seek to use this time merely to document again what has already been well documented, and, I am equally certain, quite well known to the honorable members of this sub-committee.

Suffice it to say that the health care needs of Indian communities are great. Certainly the needs are greater than the dollars previously appropriated have been able to meet. It is plain that the Indian Health Service has been able to accomplish much over the past years in providing health care to Indian people. It is equally clear that, due to rising costs, inflation and population increases in Indian communities, there is need for more funds to be expended, not only for care and facilities, but for expanded programs and for the further development of human resources from within the Indian communities. If care is to be increased and become more effective in the future through developing Indian health professionals, the investment in education and training must be made today.

It is the stated desire of the Administration and the desire of Indian people to develop greater automony and sophistication as full partners in guiding policy and setting priorities within their own communities in such a way as to carefully guard the unique relationship which exists between the tribes and the Federal Government. The participation of Indian Health Boards in conjunction with Indian Health Service is on the increase daily. I am personally involved in conducting that kind of training of Indian Health Boards which represents previous good faith and interest by Congress in providing funds to develop Indian communities.

Tribes and tribal organizations are daily demonstrating increased ability to administer funds allocated by Congress. The Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board recently submitted a report showing that $9200.00 in funds granted to train 15 tribal employees were effectively managed to provide quality training for 67 tribal employees.

In order to develop the skills and abilities necessary to operate and manage their own tribal health programs in the future, funds are necessary now to support this training.

Many areas face extreme difficulty in receiving medical care. The shortage of physicians in the United States is well known. Hardest hit are the smaller communities of the nation. A complex of tribes in the Puget Sound area (Quileute, Skokomish, Squaxin Island, Chehalis) are often faced with a two hour drive in order to receive required medical attention. The Quileute, Squaxin Island tribes are making provision for small clinics to be included as part of their tribal office structures. A clinic without staff is like an airplane without a pilot, lovely to see but from the practical standpoint, useless. They each need a nurse - practicioner (2) and a doctor to travel to the clinic sites.

The Lummi, Nooksack and Swinomish tribes representing 2446 people are in extreme need of a clinic. Plans and proposals are already in hand by Indian Health Service. The need for this clinic is now.

Many other clinics are in need of repair and of updating equipment. Conversations with several doctors indicates a level of professional dedication which at times causes them to purchase equipment from their own pockets because of constraints set by limited budgets. Doctors unable to be retained by Indian Health Service frequently cite their extreme frustration with the lack of facilities and equipment as in part affecting thier decision to leave the service.

Honorable members of the committee, it has been my sad experience to visit Indian hospitals and clinics serving Indian people and have found these clinics and hospitals to be severely lacking. Few non-Indian people in these United States would return a second time to such facilities where Indian people must repeatedly return if they are to be served at all. I am certain that economic deficiency on the part of the Indian communities does not truly warrant anything less than first class health care and delivery.

I would strongly urge the passing of the bill as it has been prepared by the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Senator from Washington, with the necessary add-ons as expressed by the various voices of the tribes and communities.

This is a day of unprecidented opportunity in a land of opportunity. In your hands rests the potential of making realistic provision for health care within Indian communities that is adequate to the needs.

STATEMENT OF DUANE BIRD BEAR, UNITED SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE, INC., DENVER, COLO.

GRANT ASSISTANCE

Senator Stevens. Mr. Duane Bird Bear of the United Scholarships Services, Inc., in Denver.

Mr. Bird Bear. Mr. Chairman, my name is Duane Bird Bear. My home is in Mandaree, N. Dak., and is located on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. My mother is Hidatsa and my father is both Mandan and Hidatsa. In fairness to them both, I list my tribal background as Mandan-Hidatsa.

I am a recent college graduate, having completed my undergraduate studies at Dartmouth College in June of 1973. It may interest the subcommittee to know that during 3 of my years at Dartmouth I was able to receive BIA supplementary grant assistance in addition to financial aid Dartmouth was able to offer from its own resources. From personal experience, I can report to this subcommittee that the BIA grant played a significant role in the development of needed financial aid for me to attend an institution where the cost of attendance is expected to be around $5,500 for a student during 1974–1975. As the subcommittee most responsible for the BIA higher education program, I wish to thank the subcommittee personally for what proved to be much-needed assistance at a time when such assistance was desperately needed for me to attend such an institution as Dartmouth College.

Today I will summarize the text of my statement, and ask that the appendices be attached to the statement as well. I represent the United Scholarship Service, Inc., a nonprofit private Indian-controlled agency located in Denver, Colo.

The U.S.S. was founded in 1960 to provide counseling and supplementary grant assistance to native American young people at the secondary, college, and graduate levels and has been able to assist several thousands of native American students. Either through direct grant assistance or by work with various financial resources, U.S.S. has been able to obtain needed financial assistance for talented native American students who would not otherwise be able to attain their educational goals.

I wish to summarize the remainder of my presentation. I will begin with the end of my written text, that is, the general direction of career development programs for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the comment on the fiscal year.

Pertaining to this request, U.S.S. recommends a minimum of $16,044,000 to be added on for scholarships for students in 1974–75. This is because we believe the 1974–75 year to be another crisis year for college students in terms of finances of students.

The continuing development of the Indian community requires that the talents of all native Americans be developed to the fullest extent possible. Challenges within the areas of health, education, law, resource, and economic development and management, et cetera, will continue to go unmet unless native Americans can receive the best training possible. For example, in the area of health care today we

need some 6,700 primary health professionals. At present, we have a manpower pool of slightly more than 400, including 54 doctors of Indian descent and slightly more than 300 Indian registered nurses, R.N.'s.

It should be noted that of the 54 doctors, only 7 are more than one-fourth Indian and only 2 actually work with Indian people on a day-to-day basis. To be consistent with national patterns in which there are 157 doctors for every 100,000 people, the native American community should have a minimum of 1,400 Indian doctors today instead of the present 54. Serious imbalances occur in other categories as well. In education, for example, there are some 2,800 teachers working with Navajo children in classrooms throughout the Navajo Nation. Of these 2,800 teachers only 100 are Navajo. Of these Navajo teachers, only 50 can actually speak in Navajo and only 25 can actually write in Navajo.

In other professional categories, such as those relating to water and mineral resource development and management, environmental protection, economic, and community development, et cetera, little research has been done to determine what the overall future needs of the Indian community are and how they should be reflected in terms of present manpower development efforts, for example, at the undergraduate college level.

In the recent past, work within the undergraduate college level has been perhaps limited to attempts to sensitize non-Indian institutions to the needs of the Indian student. Given the professional manpower vacuum within the native American community, it might appear that, with regard to higher education, the native American community had come to a crossroads. One, involving a hard choice between either continued efforts to sensitize non-Indian colleges and universities in addition to paying continued attention to BIA financial support for Indian college students, or, shifting to an entirely new direction and one based upon pragmatic assertions that the future direction of BIA higher education programs should be dictated by the basic professional manpower crises within Indian community development.

These two seemingly divergent paths need not be mutually exclusive. The future of native American community development might, in fact, be seriously affected if only the undergraduate portion of higher education were emphasized over graduate training, and vice versa.

In fact, the increasingly technical aspects of all job categories might call for a complete revamping of what has presently been a dichotomy of occupational versus professional skills programs within BIA. With regard to the general direction of career development within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the United Scholarship Services, Inc., recommends:

One, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs develop a comprehensive overview of present and projected manpower needs of the native communities served by BIA. Such projections should be done for both occupational and professional skills categories and should attempt to forecast foreseeable needs for the next 25 years.

Two, to meet professional and paraprofessional manpower needs for the native community, an explicit and detailed higher education timetable should be drafted for native paraprofessionals and professionals.

For the development of the latter, the manpower development timetable should indicate in detail specific undergraduate level, graduate level, and postgraduate level needs, for example, number of engineering majors needed at undergraduate level to achieve x water resource management engineers.

Three, that the U.S. Office of Education, in addition to compliance with the Snyder Act and the enabling legislation for the supplementary education opportunity grant program, initiate the drafting of a detailed program to underwrite, through existing and few Federal financial assistance programs the training of native Americans for professional and occupational needs.

Four, that new legislation be drafted, a "Native American Manpower Development Act," that will enable and fund a comprehensive manpower development program to satisfy long-standing and material treaty obligations between the Federal Government and native American peoples.

Five, that to carry out such legislation an agreement be set forth at the Secretary level of existing Cabinet departments to acknowledge and carry out the obligations of the special relationship that exists between the Federal Government and the domestic native American nations and tribal entities.

Six, that until such time as the needed comprehensive manpower development legislation is realized that agreement be reached at the Secretary level between the Departments of Interior and Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out and coordinate efforts to meet current occupational and professional manpower needs of the native American community.

At present, the BIA grant assistance program is being unnecessarily and perhaps illegally undermined by interagency jealousies as manifested by administrative policies within the U.S. Office of Education that are at odds with, and contrary to, the enabling legislation for the BIA higher education program. These present policies violate, in spirit as well as in practice, the intent of Congress in setting up the Bureau higher education program. More seriously, such policies undermine the vital need for the development of needed manpower for the native American community.

The United Scholarship Service believes that the above recommendations are consistent with the urgent need to begin planning along constructive and positive lines in order to encourage, recruit, and develop trained and highly skilled native Americans for both occupations and professions that are needed to obtain true self-determination within the context of cultural integrity amidst a larger pluralistic society.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 SCHOLARSHIP BUDGET

At this time I would like to comment upon the fiscal 1975 Bureau budget. For the 1974–75 academic year it is projected that the cost for a single resident student at a public 4-year institution will be $2,400. Using the $2,400 figure, let us roughly estimate the cost of higher education for 20,000 native American students. See attachment V. If all 20,000 students were single and attended public 4-year institutions within their State of residency, the cost would be $48 million.

Added to this must be a sum of around $25 million to cover added

expenses for married students, 35 percent, students who attend schools as nonresidents or who attend private institutions. In terms of resources, let us assume that patterns in financial aid improve slightly with regard to Federal financial assistance from USOE and that through college-based programs, college work/study, national direct student loans, and the supplementary educational opportunity grant programs, and through the newly instituted basic grant program that native American students realize $20 million.

Let us also assume that $7 million is available from a number of sources including parental contributions, spouse's earnings, student's vacation earnings, college scholarships from State programs, Veteran's educational benefits, private sources, et cetera. This would leave an unmet need of approximately $46 million, an amount we feel should be the minimum appropriations request for higher education for the 1974–75 academic year. Of this $46 million we feel that $4,172,000, see attachment VI, should go to cover administrative costs and special program costs that the BIA has previously outlined in its request.

The remaining amount, some $42,828,000 should be earmarked exclusively for higher educational grant assistance for native Americans for the 1974–75 academic year. At present BIA's overall proposed request for higher education financial assistance moneys is to be found within what BIA calls its career development category. This category presently totals $51,861,000, but a sum which is far less, $29,956,000.

Senator STEVENS. Let me interrupt you, Mr. Bird Bear. You made a very good analysis of the budget. I think you are not taking into account that money does go to OE. You are also not taking into account the moneys that go directly to the individual under the existing programs, the base opportunity grant, and the direct student loans.

We have tried our best to see if we could not corral all these and put them into one category so that you could see the total amount going. But I think you would find that there has been a substantial increase in the last 3 years. I know that the Senator from New Mexico and I, working together with the chairman of this subcommittee, added a great deal to this budget in the last 3 years. I take it that the purpose of your testimony is to seek the addition of the sum you mentioned previously to this budget.

Mr. BIRD BEAR. Yes, it is.

Senator STEVENS. For education. I am sure you realize that there are people who want the money added to the other budget, the Office of Indian Education in HEW. That is a matter we will have to work out, but we did put the money in there last year.

Mr. BIRD BEAR. Yes. Well, Mr. Chairman, from what we understand, this is a private agency. There is pending an agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Education to attempt to coordinate the use of Federal financial assistance for both agencies for native American students. I would much rather it had been given to financial aid offices to interpret this agreement, as either advisory or at least as a statement that is not mandatory. As a result, financial assistance for native American students has come primarily from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Whereas we believe programs nominally open for all these students such as those under the college-based financial aid programs, these programs are not open to most native American students. Or, if they are, they receive merely token sums.

The graphs I have attached to my narrative bear this out. This is research we did for the 1971–1972 academic year. In most cases, I can cite the University of Alaska, Fairbanks' total, the 300 Alaska Native students amounted to only $8,000 while BIA assistance requested for native students amounted to a staggering $396,833.

Senator STEVENS. Why do you say that is staggering? I helped to get that money. What is wrong with it?

Mr. BIRD BEAR. Mr. Chairman, our belief is that native Americans are just as eligible for financial assistance from the Office of Education as anyone else is. OE has used Bureau money to rule out Indian students from receiving money from OE programs. As a result, many financial aid officers in the field just assume that the Bureau of Indian Affairs will pick up grant assistance for native American students to use OE money to fund other, perhaps more visibly needy students.

Because of this, the dependence upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs by both the student and the institution has increased over the years.

Senator STEVENS. My advice to you is to see the Advisory Council on Indian Education at the Office of Education, and present your recommendations to them. They are setting the policy now. They are headed by a very able Eskimo, who comes from my State, Mr. Bill Demmert, over there in the Office of Education. He is very well qualified as a representative from the Indian community. I believe he received his doctorate from Harvard. He is setting the policy over there. I think if there is some difference in the administration of the program, it is something that ought to be worked out at the administrative level.

We are dealing with dollar signs in this committee, in trying to get the money available to meet that need. Our goal is to get as much as is needed to assure quality education for all Indian native children who want to go on to college and continue on.

If you have problems with the married student allocation, I think it is something that the advisory board should work out. We had a supplemental last year to assure that all of the demands for scholarship and support money for Indian education and higher education were met. It is the BIA role. What you are essentially saying is we ought not have the Office of Education moneys, or not have the BIA money. We ought to put them all together. We crossed that bridge when we created that new office 3 years ago.

ADEQUACY OF INDIAN COLLEGE PROGRAMS

Mr. BIRD BEAR. Our basic contention is that financial assistance for native American students is inadequate.

Senator STEVENS. For married or unmarried students?

Mr. BIRD BEAR. For both. And the problem is that the Office of Education money is not going to institutes, as a result of the Bureau's having to put more money into students to pick up their financial aid, and is not able to pick up graduate level students as well.

Our belief is that if Indian students got the average SCOD grant from the Office of Education, they would almost not need Bureau assistance; however, they are not.

Senator STEVENS. If you can show the committee that there is any discrimination against Indian native students under the basic opportunity grant, I would be pleased to have that. That is another sub-

committee. That is the HEW subcommittee which takes care of that, and there is Indian money in there. Senator Kennedy, Senator Montoya, Senator Bible, and I made sure that it was in there. They have earmarked Indian money in the Office of Education. But, again, if you are saying that the level of assistance is not sufficient, then I think you ought to deal with the advisory board.

I have had no personal complaint from any Alaskan Native or Indian going to school on BIA or OE money, that they are unable to make it through with the amount of money available to them. Until we have such representation coming in to individual Members of Congress, I do not think that there is a problem, as far as I am concerned, because I think my people would tell me if they had a problem.

In terms of the level of support, I think Mr. Jack and some of the other Alaskans here will tell you the level of support for the non-Native and non-Indian students at the University of Alaska is considerably lower than the support for the native and Indian community students, for a necessary reason. We want them to make the adjustment, and we want them to concentrate entirely on their studies, and not be involved in nonacademic employment. This is the philosophy involved. At this point I have to leave to vote. Again, I think your problem is with the Advisory Board of Indian Education. Not the Congress, because we have appropriated the moneys. To the best of my knowledge we have not turned down a request for Indian education money either in this subcommittee or in the HEW subcommittee.

In every instance that I have known we have added money. So if it is the allocation and use of that money that is an administrative problem, determined primarily by the Advisory Committee on Indian Education.

My suggestion is that you meet with those people. You have done an excellent job of presenting your views, and those of your corporation from Denver. We appreciate that suggestion. But I think first you had better turn to the people we have given the authority to, to advise the administration on how to spend their money and where to spend their money and the levels of expenditure. That is the role of the Advisory Committee on Indian Education.

Mr. Bird Bear. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your comments and I appreciate the work of the subcommittee. It has been commendable in the past few years. What we feel is basically the figures that the Bureau is working with are conservative estimates as to the number of students that will be attending colleges and universities in the fall, and because there is no guarantee from the Office of Education that students will receive financial assistance from those programs. We feel quite certain that the 1974–75 academic year will be a crisis year for native American students who need financial assistance.

Senator Stevens. When that occurred once before, Mr. Bird Bear, the committee gave authority to BIA to use its appropriation in advance. We committed ourselves to a supplemental and we did appropriate a supplemental, so they actually used full year money in a half year when more students presented themselves than had been estimated.

I assure you, if that happens, as far as I am concerned—and I feel confident I can speak for the committee in this regard—the committee will not let that situation develop where some of the native and Indian students cannot go on to college or continue their college because we did not properly estimate the number that would be demanding our assistance.

But again, as far as I know, we have been presented with no evidence which shows that people who wanted to go to college were unable to go to college because there was not Federal assistance available.

If that develops I can assure you either this committee or the HEW subcommittee will correct the situation. But to date and you can check with the staffs of both committees and subcommittees, I know of no such situation. Your statement presumes that is the case.

If that is the case, again, this fall, where the estimates are wrong, they will be adjusted, I assume, by BIA. We will be asked for a supplemental and we will give them the money. Thank you. Your statement will appear in the record in full.

We will take a recess. There is a vote on and I will be back in 10 minutes.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

[The statement follows:]

My name is Duane Bird Bear. My home is in Mandaree, North Dakota, and is located on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. My mother is Hidatsa and my father is both Mandan and Hidatsa. In fairness to them both, I list my tribal background as Mandan-Hidatsa. I am a recent college graduate, having completed my undergraduate studies at Dartmouth College in June of 1973. It may interest the Subcommittee to know that during 3 of my years at Dartmouth, I was able to receive BIA supplementary grant assistance in addition to financial aid Dartmouth was able to offer from its own resources. From personal experience, I can report to this Subcommittee that the BIA grant played a significant role in the development of needed financial aid for me to attend an institution where the cost-of-attendance is expected to be around $5,500 for a student during 1974-1975. As the Subcommittee most responsible for the BIA Higher Education program, I wish to thank the Subcommittee personally for what proved to be much needed assistance at a time when such assistance was desperately needed for me to attend such an institution as Dartmouth College.

Coming from the BIA elementary and secondary school system, such that it was, my graduation from Dartmouth was, in my estimation, no small achievement. Neither of my parents completed high school but to a large extent my achievement was their achievement as well, for I believe it dispelled a nagging doubt in their minds about whether Native American people could achieve, or for that matter, would be allowed to achieve educational goals they set out to pursue.

My diploma hangs on the wall of my parents' house. When they look upon it- if they ever do - I often wonder what they think. When I look upon it, I think back some 10 years ago when I was a junior in high school and told my principal that I wanted to attend school in the East. I remember him saying, "Duane, I don't think you'll make it". After my experience during the past 10 years, I look up at my diploma and, in my mind, I can only respond "We <u>can</u>, <u>we must</u>, we <u>shall</u>".

I represent the United Scholarship Service, Inc., a non-profit, private Indian-controlled agency. Located in Denver, U. S. S. was founded in 1960 to provide counseling and supplementary grant assistance to Native American young people at the secondary, college, and graduate levels and has been able to assis several thousands Native American students. Either through direct grant assistance or by work with various financial resources, U. S. S. has been able to obtain needed financial assistance for talented Native American students who would not otherwise be able to attain their educational goals.

At present, I am employed by U. S. S. as one of three staff members under the U. S. S. Clearinghouse project, funded through Title IV of the Indian Education Act of the 92nd Congress.

PART I. THE FINANCIAL AID CRISES FOR NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS

In spite of the steady gains that have been made in higher education - not only in terms of the rapid increase in the numbers of Native American college and graduate level students - and, in spite of the consistent and commendable efforts made by this Subcommittee to maintain an acceptable financial assistance program for Native Americans interested in higher education, we must record our great concern that the 1974-1975 academic year will be another "crises" year in terms of financial assistance for Native American students.

That the financial aid picture looks bleak seems especially certain since we have learned within the past week that a tentative agreement between the U. S. Office of Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to allow for the "matching" of federal grants from the two agencies will probably have only a slight effect on the development of financial aid "packages" for Indian college and graduate students who will need financial aid beginning with this summer.

To understand how the financial aid process works and how it is applied to Indian college students, I ask that you refer to Attachment I which indicates how financial aid was developed for Native American students at selected institutions with significant Indian and Alaskan Native enrollments. The base academic year studied was the 1971-1972 academic year (FY 72) and, as such, the information may be slightly dated, but it is the most recent research that we have completed and indicates what we feel is a representative sampling of how the BIA grant assistance program is perceived and utilized by various colleges and universities with significant Native American enrollments. The graphs were derived from information volunteered to our research project staff by cooperating financial aid directors.

The graphs show, for example, that in 1971-1972 there were some 195 Indian students in attendance at Eastern Montana College in Billings, Montana. Eastern Montana College is a public, 4-year institution. Financial assistance for these students from the USOE college-based programs amounted to $7,459. On the other hand, Eastern Montana received some $221,252 in BIA "supplementary" grant assistance for Indian students in attendance there.

At Eastern Washington State College in Cheney, Washington, there were 82 Native American students in attendance in 1971-72. BIA grant assistance received by the institution amounted to $71,123 while aid from college-based OE programs for Indian students amounted to only $18,020; of this amount $11,020 was in the form of loans and only $3,600 was in grants.

At the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, total USOE aid for 300 Alaskan Native students amounted to only $8,160 while BIA assistance requested from Native students amounted to a staggering $396,833.

FOR THE COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, THIS ARRANGEMENT IN THE PAST HAS WORKED TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE INSTITUTION, ALLOWING IT TO ACCOMMODATE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PRESSURES FROM OTHER, PERHAPS MORE VISIBLE, GROUPS ON CAMPUS ALSO CLAMORING FOR INSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION AND INSTITUTIONAL FINANCIAL "COMMITMENT". COLLEGE BASED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, NOMINALLY AVAILABLE TO ALL NEEDY STUDENTS WERE THUS CLOSED FOR MOST NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS.

THERE IS NO EASY SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM. ABOLISHMENT OF THE BIA HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM WOULD NOT AUTOMATICALLY FORCE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES TO REALLOCATE SCARCE FINANCIAL AID RESOURCES FOR NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS. THE NUMBERS OF NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DID NOT COME INTO BEING BECAUSE SUCH INSTITUTIONS RECRUITED AND DEVELOPED SUCH STUDENTS, BUT PRIMARILY BECAUSE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE - PRIMARILY BIA ASSISTANCE - WAS MADE READILY AVAILABLE TO ALREADY DEVELOPED, TALENTED STUDENTS WHO SOMEHOW MANAGED TO SURVIVE THROUGH LARGELY INSENSITIVE AND DEBILITATING HIGH SCHOOL EXPERIENCES AND WHO NEEDED ONLY THE OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION. THE BIA GRANT PROGRAM HAS PROVIDED THAT OPPORTUNITY.

THE PRESENT HIGH INTEREST IN HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG NATIVE STUDENTS IS NOT THE RESULT OF WHAT HAS GONE ON DURING THEIR PRE-COLLEGE TRAINING. STUDY AFTER STUDY, BEGINNING WITH THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE STUDY ON INDIAN EDUCATION, HAS POINTED THIS OUT. MOST RECENTLY, A 1973 BIA STUDY ENTITLED "NATIVE AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS AND OPINIONS" POINTED OUT THAT AMONG 2,000 BIA GRANT RECIPIENTS A WHOPPING 49% FELT THAT THEIR MAJOR PROBLEMS IN COLLEGE WERE DUE TO THE LACK OF ADEQUATE PREPARATION OR MOTIVATION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL.

AS AN AGENCY THAT HAS WORKED WITH BOTH NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS AND PARENTS FOR OVER A DECADE, WE BELIEVE THAT THE INTEREST IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE INCREASING TENDENCY AMONG HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES TO GO DIRECTLY INTO COLLEGE IS DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO HAVE, BY THEIR INCREASING INVOLVEMENT WITH THE FORMAL EDUCATION PROCESS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY (THROUGH JOM ADVISORY BOARDS, TITLE IV POLICY BOARDS, AS TEACHER AIDES, MEMBERS OF SCHOOL BOARDS) SEEN THAT COMMUNITY GOALS OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL SELF-DETERMINATION CAN INDEED BE MET. THE RENASCENCE OF NATIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN THE RESULT OF THE GROWING FEELING THAT PROGRESS AND CULTURAL INTEGRITY NEED NOT BE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

WITHOUT CAREFUL PLANNING, THE SUDDEN DE-EMPHASIS ON THE BIA GRANT FOR UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL STUDENTS WOULD HAVE A FAR-REACHING AND DAMAGING EFFECT ON THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY.

THE CURRENT, QUIETLY RAGING DEBATE OVER FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR NATIVE STUDENTS THAT IS PRESENTLY TAKING PLACE BETWEEN THE U. S.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HAS AFFECTED NATIVE STUDENTS IN MORE DIRECT TERMS.

BECAUSE THE INCREASING NUMBERS OF QUALIFIED STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR BIA OR TRIBAL ASSISTANCE HAS INCREASED, THE AVERAGE BIA OR TRIBAL GRANT HAS GONE DOWN. THE NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENT IN 1973-74 HAS PROBABLY SEEN A CUT-BACK BY PERHAPS AS MUCH AS 30-40% IN THE AMOUNT OF BIA OR TRIBAL GRANT ASSISTANCE MADE AVAILABLE TO HIM THIS YEAR AS OPPOSED TO LAST.

TO MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE, MANY INSTITUTIONS HAVE ASKED NATIVE STUDENTS TO EARN INORDINATE SUMS OF MONEY THROUGH PART-TIME JOBS OR TO TAKE OUT CONSIDERABLE LOANS.

20,000 NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, 1974-1975

THE NUMBER OF NATIVE AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE FROM YEAR TO YEAR VARIES. IT IS A PROBLEM ANALOGOUS TO THE QUESTION ABOUT THE TOTAL POPULATION OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE 1970 CENSUS INDICATED SOME 762,000 NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES; A SOURCE WITHIN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ESTIMATED 827,000; THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INDIAN PHYSICIANS HAS USED AN ESTIMATE OF 900,000; OTHER SOURCES FEEL THAT AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKAN NATIVES NUMBER OVER 1,000,000.

IN TERMS OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT, THERE IS NO HARD STATISTICAL DATA AS TO THE NUMBER OF NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. BASED UPON THE NATIONAL FIGURES, THERE SHOULD BE SOME 36,000 NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. OBVIOUSLY, THERE ARE NOT THAT MANY IN ATTENDANCE PRESENTLY.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DO NOT KEEP STRICT TABULATION UPON THE NUMBER OF INDIAN STUDENTS. IN THOSE CASES WHERE SUCH TABULATION IS KEPT, DEFINITIONS VARY AS TO WHO IS AN INDIAN STUDENT.

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS DEFINES AND ASSISTS THOSE STUDENTS WHO MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: A) APPLICANT MUST BE AN ENROLLED MEMBER OF A FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBE, B) APPLICANT MUST BE ONE-FOURTH OR MORE INDIAN BY BLOOD QUANTUM, AND C) APPLICANT MUST HAVE NEED FOR BIA GRANT ASSISTANCE.

ACCORDINGLY, THE NUMBER OF NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS IN COLLEGE ATTENDANCE WOULD NOT INCLUDE THOSE 1) LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH, 2) THOSE FROM NON-FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES, AND 3) THOSE STUDENTS WHO WOULD NOT NEED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN ORDER TO ATTEND COLLEGE.

AS SUCH, THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FIGURES - WHICH HAVE BEEN REPEATEDLY CATEGORIZED BY HIGHER EDUCATION OFFICIALS AS "VERY CONSERVATIVE" ESTIMATES IN ALL GRAPHS - PERHAPS CAN BE SAID TO CONSTITUTE A "CORE" AROUND WHICH CAN BE DEVELOPED ROUGH ESTIMATES AS TO THE NUMBER OF NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE (SEE TABLE 1., ATTACHMENT II.).

THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, APPARENTLY, HAS NO REAL DATA ON THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED BY THEIR COLLEGE-BASED PROGRAMS NOR IS IT CLEAR WHAT CRITERIA THEY USE FOR DEFINING "INDIAN" COLLEGE STUDENTS ASSISTED. ACCORDINGLY, INFORMATION FROM THE OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS WITHIN DHEW RECENTLY STATED THAT BETWEEN THE TWO AGENCIES, BIA AND USOE, THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS BEING ASSISTED IS APPROXIMATELY 15,000 PER YEAR.

IN ATTEMPTING TO ASCERTAIN COLLEGE BOUND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, U. S. S. CLEARINGHOUSE STAFF AGAIN FOUND DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING ACCURATE FIGURES. THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS KEEPS FIGURES ON THOSE STUDENTS ATTENDING HIGH SCHOOLS WHICH HAVE A SPECIFIC RELATIONSHIP WITH BIA AS OPPOSED TO ALL SCHOOLS WHERE NATIVE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ATTEND. INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY BIA AS TO THE NUMBERS OF INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND THE NUMBERS OF STUDENTS EXPECTED TO GO ON TO COLLEGE SHOWED STEADY INCREASES (SEE TABLE 2., ATTACHMENT III.). HOWEVER, THE ABSOLUTE VERACITY OF SUCH INFORMATION IS QUESTIONABLE FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS: NO DATA IS KEPT ON INDIAN STUDENTS WHO ATTEND HIGH SCHOOLS THAT HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH BIA (I.E., URBAN SCHOOLS) AND BIA HAS NO MECHANISM TO ANTICIPATE COLLEGE ATTENDANCE FROM INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO CHOOSE TO WAIT ONE YEAR (OR MAYBE SEVERAL) BEFORE ENTERING COLLEGE.

INDEED, U. S. S. STAFF MEMBERS WERE TOLD BY HIGHER ED STAFF THAT THE BUREAU IS PERHAPS AS MUCH AS TWO YEARS BEHIND IN DATA ASSEMBLY AND ASSESSMENT. PENDING ANY COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN SECONDARY LEVEL POPULATION AND THE NATIVE AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE POPULATION, U. S. S. WOULD ALSO CONTEND THAT BIA ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF 14,700 NATIVE AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN 1974-1975 ARE "CONSERVATIVE" ESTIMATES CONSIDERING THAT THIS NUMBER (14,700) IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NUMBER OF BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE LEVEL STUDENTS BIA INTENDS TO ASSIST.

REPORTS TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION OFFICE IN ALBUQUERQUE FROM THE TEN AREA LEVEL HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS REPORTEDLY INDICATE THAT SOME 22,000 APPLICATIONS FROM UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS FOR BIA GRANT ASSISTANCE WERE RECEIVED FOR THE 1973-1974 ACADEMIC YEAR. APPROXIMATELY 20,000 OF THE APPLICANTS WERE FELT TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR BIA ASSISTANCE ALTHOUGH THE BIA HAD REQUESTED AND RECEIVED ONLY ENOUGH FUNDING TO ASSIST 13,500.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PRESENTATION, WE WILL USE A FIGURE OF 20,000 UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE LEVEL NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR BIA ASSISTANCE THIS COMING 1974-1975 ACADEMIC YEAR. THE NUMBER OF NATIVE AMERICAN GRADUATES IS EXPECTED TO STEADILY INCREASE. FOR EXAMPLE, NATIVE AMERICAN COLLEGE GRADUATES ASSISTED BY BIA NUMBERED 1,100 AT THE END OF FY 1973. THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WISHING TO PURSUE GRADUATE STUDIES WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE TO SWELL AS THE NUMBER OF COLLEGE GRADUATES FROM YEARS PREVIOUS - AFTER

A HIATUS OF SEVERAL YEARS - MIGHT WISH TO PURSUE ADDITIONAL TRAINING. OVERALL, WE BELIEVE 20,000 TO BE A PRUDENT AND CONSERVATIVE NUMBER.

Higher Education Costs for Native Americans, 1974-1975: $73,000,000

ACCORDING TO THE COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE OF THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD, THE COST OF A POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE, IS GOING UP. COLLEGE COSTS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE 1974-1975 ACADEMIC YEAR ARE EXPECTED TO BE 7% HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR. PRIVATE 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS REPORT THAT THEIR COSTS WILL RISE BY 9.4% OVER THE PAST YEAR (SEE TABLES 3 AND 4, ATTACHMENT IV.).

OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS, THE COST-OF-ATTENDANCE FOR A SINGLE RESIDENT AT PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS HAS RISEN A DRAMATIC 52.0%. FOR STUDENTS ATTENDING PRIVATE 4-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, COSTS HAVE RISEN SOME 35.8% FOR THE SAME PERIOD - A RISE SEEMING MORE MODERATE BUT ACTUALLY ABOUT EQUAL IN DOLLAR FIGURES TO THE RISING COSTS OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE GIVEN THE RELATIVE HIGH COSTS OF PRIVATE COLLEGE ATTENDANCE TO BEGIN WITH.

IN 1974-1975, IT IS PROJECTED THAT THE COST FOR A SINGLE RESIDENT STUDENT AT A PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTION WILL BE $2,400.

USING THE $2,400 FIGURE, LET US ROUGHLY ESTIMATE THE COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR 20,000 NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS (SEE ATTACHMENT V.). IF ALL 20,000 STUDENTS WERE SINGLE AND ATTENDED PUBLIC 4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THEIR STATE OF RESIDENCY, THE COST WOULD BE $48,000,000. ADDED TO THIS MUST BE A SUM OF AROUND $25,000,000 TO COVER ADDED EXPENSES FOR MARRIED STUDENTS (35%*), STUDENTS WHO ATTEND SCHOOLS AS NON-RESIDENTS OR WHO ATTEND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. IN TERMS OF RESOURCES, LET US ASSUME THAT PATTERNS IN FINANCIAL AID IMPROVE SLIGHTLY WITH REGARD TO FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM USOE AND THAT THROUGH COLLEGE-BASED PROGRAMS (COLLEGE WORK/STUDY, NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS, AND THE SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAMS) AND THROUGH THE NEWLY INSTITUTED BASIC GRANT PROGRAM THAT NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS REALIZE $20,000,000 LET US ALSO ASSUME THAT $7,000,000 IS AVAILABLE FROM A NUMBER OF SOURCES INCLUDING PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS, SPOUSE'S EARNINGS, STUDENT'S VACATION EARNINGS, COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS FROM STATE PROGRAMS, VETERAN'S EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS, PRIVATE SOURCES, ETC.

THIS WOULD LEAVE AN UNMET NEED OF APPROXIMATELY $46,000,000 - AN AMOUNT WE FEEL SHOULD BE THE MINIMUM APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE 1974-1975 ACADEMIC YEAR. OF THIS $46,000,000 WE FEEL THAT $4,172,000 (SEE ATTACHMENT VI) SHOULD GO TO COVER ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND SPECIAL PROGRAM COSTS THAT THE BIA HAS PREVIOUSLY OUTLINED IN ITS REQUEST. THE REMAINING AMOUNT, SOME

*SOURCE BIA HIGHER EDUCATION. IN FY 1971, THE BREAKDOWN AMONG BIA GRANTEES WAS 55% UNMARRIED, 45% MARRIED. A RECENT SURVEY BY BIA INDICATED THAT IN FY 1973, THE PROPORTION OF MARRIED STUDENTS WAS DECLINING SOMEWHAT.

$42,828,000 SHOULD BE EARMARKED EXCLUSIVELY FOR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL GRANT ASSISTANCE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS FOR THE 1974-1975 ACADEMIC YEAR.

AT PRESENT BIA'S OVERALL PROPOSED REQUEST FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE MONIES IS TO BE FOUND WITHIN WHAT BIA CALLS ITS "CAREER DEVELOPMENT" CATEGORY. THIS CATEGORY PRESENTLY TOTALS $51,861,000 - BUT THE SUM TO BE ALLOCATED TO HIGHER EDUCATION IS NOT THE WHOLE $51.8 MILLION BUT A SUM WHICH IS FAR LESS, $29,956,000. THUS, OF THE PRESENT REQUEST OF $51.8 MILLION, ONLY 58% OF CAREER DEVELOPMENT MONEY OR $25,784,000 IS ACTUALLY TO GO FOR FINANCIAL AID FOR NATIVE AMERICANS. WE CONTEND THAT THIS AMOUNT IS GROSSLY INADEQUATE TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN FY 1975.

BASED UPON OUR EXPERIENCES WITH INDIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS AND INDIAN PARENTS, WE BELIEVE THAT THE MINIMUM BIA HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET FOR SCHOLARSHIP ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE $41,828,000 FOR FY 1975. IN ESSENCE, THE U. S. S. REQUEST REPRESENTS A INCREASE OF $16,044,000 OVER THE PRESENT BIA PROPOSAL. GIVEN THREE FACTORS: 1) AN INCREASING NUMBER OF COLLEGE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS, 2) THE STEADY RISE IN COLLEGE COSTS, AND 3) THE LACK OF ANY SPECIFIC GUARANTEE THAT INDIAN STUDENTS WILL RECEIVE NEEDED USOE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THIS SUBCOMMITTEE ASK THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO RE-EVALUATE ITS HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM PROPOSAL FOR FY 1975.

EVEN WITH THE U. S. S. RECOMMENDED INCREASE, THE HIGHER EDUCATION ITEM WOULD BARELY AMOUNT TO MORE THAN 7% OF THE OVERALL BIA REQUEST FOR FY 1975. AS A FINAL COMMENT WITH REGARD TO THE BUREAU BUDGET FOR FY 1975, WE SUBMIT THAT THE SOLUTION IS NOT TO BE FOUND IN MOVING MONEY LATERALLY, AS SUCH A MOVE WOULD DETRACT FROM OTHER MUCH NEEDED PROGRAMS. MONEY ADDED TO HIGHER EDUCATION MUST BE ADDED "FROM THE TOP". ONLY THROUGH SUCH STEPS WILL THE CRISES IN 1974-1975 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS BE AVERTED.

PART II. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

THE CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITY REQUIRES THAT THE TALENTS OF ALL NATIVE AMERICANS BE DEVELOPED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE. CHALLENGES WITHIN THE AREAS OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, LAW, RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, ETC., WILL CONTINUE TO GO UNMET UNLESS NATIVE AMERICANS CAN RECEIVE THE BEST TRAINING POSSIBLE.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE AREA OF HEALTH CARE WE NEED TODAY SOME 6,700 PRIMARY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. AT PRESENT, WE HAVE A MANPOWER POOL OF SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 400 INCLUDING 54 DOCTORS OF INDIAN DESCENT AND SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 300 INDIAN REGISTERED NURSES (R.N.'s). IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT OF THE 54 DOCTORS, ONLY 7 ARE MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH INDIAN AND ONLY 2 ACTUALLY WORK WITH INDIAN PEOPLE ON A DAY TO DAY BASIS. TO BE CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL PATTERNS IN WHICH THERE ARE 157 DOCTORS FOR EVERY 100,000 PEOPLE, THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM OF 1,400 INDIAN DOCTORS INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT 54.

Serious imbalances occur in other categories as well. In education, for example, there are some 2,800 teachers working with Navajo children in classrooms throughout the Navajo nation. Of these 2,800 teachers only 100 are Navajo. Of these Navajo teachers only 50 can actually speak in Navajo and only 25 can actually write in Navajo.

In other professional categories, such as those relating to water and mineral resource development and management, environmental protection, economic and community development, etc., little research has been done to determine what the overall future needs of the Indian community are and how they should be reflected in terms of present manpower development efforts, e.g., at the undergraduate college level.

In the recent past, work within the undergraduate college level has been perhaps limited to attempts to "sensitize" non-Indian institutions to the needs of the Indian student.

Given the professional manpower vacuum within the Native American community, it might appear that - with regard to higher education - the Native American community had come to a cross-roads; one involving a hard choice between either continued efforts to "sensitize" non-Indian colleges and universities in addition to paying continued attention to BIA financial support for Indian college students, or, shifting to an entirely new direction and one based upon pragmatic assertions that the future direction of BIA higher education programs should be dictated by the basic professional manpower "crises" within Indian community development.

These two seemingly divergent paths need not be mutually exclusive. The future of Native American community development might, in fact, be seriously affected if only the undergraduate portion of higher education were emphasized over graduate training, and vice versa. In fact, the increasingly technical aspects of all job categories might call for a complete revamping of what has presently been a dichotomy of "Occupational" versus "Professional" skills programs within BIA.

With regard to the general direction of Career Development within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the United Scholarship Services, Inc., recommends:

-- 1. That the Bureau of Indian Affairs develop a comprehensive over-view of present and projected manpower needs of the Native communities served by BIA. Such projections should be done for both "occupational" and "professional" skills categories and should attempt to forecast foreseeable needs for the next 25 years.

-- 2. To meet professional and para-professional manpower needs for the Native community, an explicit and detailed higher education time-table

SHOULD BE DRAFTED FOR NATIVE PARA-PROFESSIONALS AND PROFESSIONALS. [illegible] FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LATTER, THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TIME-TABLE SHOULD INDICATE IN DETAIL SPECIFIC UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL, GRADUATE LEVEL, AND POST-GRADUATE LEVEL NEEDS (E.G., NUMBER OF ENGINEERING MAJORS NEEDED AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL TO ACHIEVE X WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS).

-- 3. THAT THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, IN ADDITION TO COMPLIANCE WITH THE SNYDER ACT AND THE ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR THE SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM, INITIATE THE DRAFTING OF A DETAILED PROGRAM TO UNDERWRITE - THROUGH EXISTING AND NEW FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS - THE TRAINING OF NATIVE AMERICANS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL NEEDS.

-- 4. THAT NEW LEGISLATION BE DRAFTED -- "A NATIVE AMERICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT ACT" -- THAT WILL ENABLE AND FUND A COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM TO SATISFY LONG-STANDING AND MATERIAL TREATY OBLIGATIONS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLES.

-- 5. THAT TO CARRY OUT SUCH LEGISLATION AN AGREEMENT BE SET FORTH AT THE SECRETARY LEVEL OF EXISTING CABINET DEPARTMENTS TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND CARRY OUT THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE "SPECIAL" RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE DOMESTIC NATIVE AMERICAN NATIONS AND TRIBAL ENTITIES.

-- 6. THAT UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE NEEDED COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION IS REALIZED THAT AGREEMENT BE REACHED AT THE SECRETARY LEVEL BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE TO CARRY OUT AND COORDINATE EFFORTS TO MEET CURRENT OCCUPATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER NEEDS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY.

AT PRESENT, THE BIA GRANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IS BEING UNNECESSARILY AND PERHAPS ILLEGALLY UNDERMINED BY INTER-AGENCY JEALOUSIES AS MANIFESTED BY ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES WITHIN THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION THAT ARE AT ODDS WITH AND CONTRARY TO THE ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR THE BIA HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM. THESE PRESENT POLICIES VIOLATE, IN SPIRIT AS WELL AS IN PRACTICE, THE INTENT OF CONGRESS IN SETTING UP THE BUREAU HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM. MORE SERIOUSLY, SUCH POLICIES UNDERMINE THE VITAL NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEEDED MANPOWER FOR THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY.

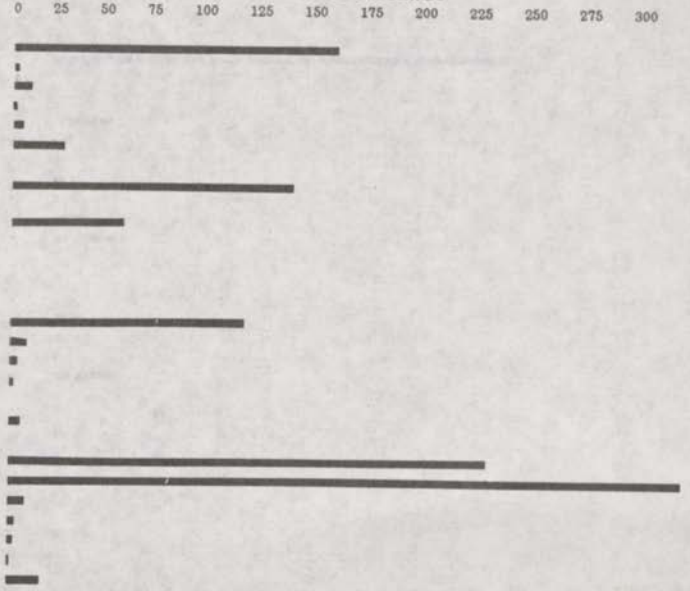
THE UNITED SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE BELIEVES THAT THE ABOVE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE URGENT NEED TO BEGIN PLANNING ALONG CONSTRUCTIVE AND POSITIVI LINES IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE, RECRUIT, AND DEVELOP TRAINED AND HIGHLY SKILLED NATIVE AMERICANS FOR BOTH OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS THAT ARE NEEDED TO OBTAIN TRUE SELF-DETERMINATION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL INTEGRITY AMIDST A LARGER PLURALISTIC SOCIETY.

ATTACHMENT 1

FINANCIAL AID TO NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS
1971-'72

NOTE We have included all the information we were able to gather from colleges/universities, BIA offices, and tribal scholarship programs in the graphs below.

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY Tempe, Arizona	135	BIA	141,405
		Tribal	1,720
		EOG	10,675
		Work-Study	1,500
		NDSL	5,550
		Other	28,802
BEMIDJI STATE COLLEGE Bemidji, Minnesota	168	BIA	142,524
		Tribal	
		EOG	61,344
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	
		Other	
BLACK HILL STATE COLLEGE Spearfish, South Dakota	120	BIA	123,863
		Tribal	10,250
		EOG	3,600
		Work-Study	1,400
		NDSL	
		Other	4,800
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY Provo, Utah	450	College	257,070
		BIA	379,976
		Tribal	8,137
		EOG	1,650
		Work-Study	1,150
		NDSL	400
		Other	18,556



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COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES	REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300
CAMERON STATE COLLEGE Lawton, Oklahoma	140	College		
		BIA	22,115	
		Tribal		
		EOG	1,850	
		Work-Study	10,147	
		NDSL	4,400	
		Other	16,194	
CENTRAL ARIZONA COLLEGE Pima, Arizona	50	College		
		BIA	36,391	
		Tribal	800	
		EOG	15,147	
		Work-Study	17,720	
		NDSL		
		Other	4,127	
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE Hanover, New Hampshire	28	College	35,585	
		BIA	26,904	
		Tribal	1,250	
		EOG	7,200	
		Work-Study	3,520	
		NDSL	11,650	
		Other	34,750	
EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE	195	College		
		BIA	221,352	
		Tribal	20,005	
		EOG	3,896	
		Work-Study	2,863	
		NDSL	700	
		State Tuition Fee Waivers	34,343	
		Other	7,278	
EASTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE	82	College	1,932	
		BIA	71,123	
		Tribal	14,902	
		EOG	3,600	
		Work-Study	2,670	
		NDSL	11,750	
		Other	18,321	

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
FORT LEWIS COLLEGE Durango, Colorado	225	College [tuition fee waivers]	18,237
		BIA	124,003
		Tribal	
		EOG	1,606
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	2,880
		Other	16,835
GONZAGA UNIVERSITY Spokane, Washington	36	College	3,210
		BIA	36,070
		Tribal	3,715
		EOG	5,292
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	8,450
		Other	3,124
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY Pocatello, Idaho		College	
		BIA	36,288
		Tribal	1,372
		EOG	17,925
		Work-Study	1,879
		NDSL	1,750
		Other	12,314
MACALESTER COLLEGE St. Paul, Minnesota	22	College	32,245
		BIA	25,615
		Tribal	
		EOG	13,500
		Work-Study	3,075
		NDSL	2,100
		Other	2,575
MARY COLLEGE Bismarck, North Dakota	60	College	
		BIA	65,730
		Tribal	3,600
		EOG	14,900
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	
		Other	14,605



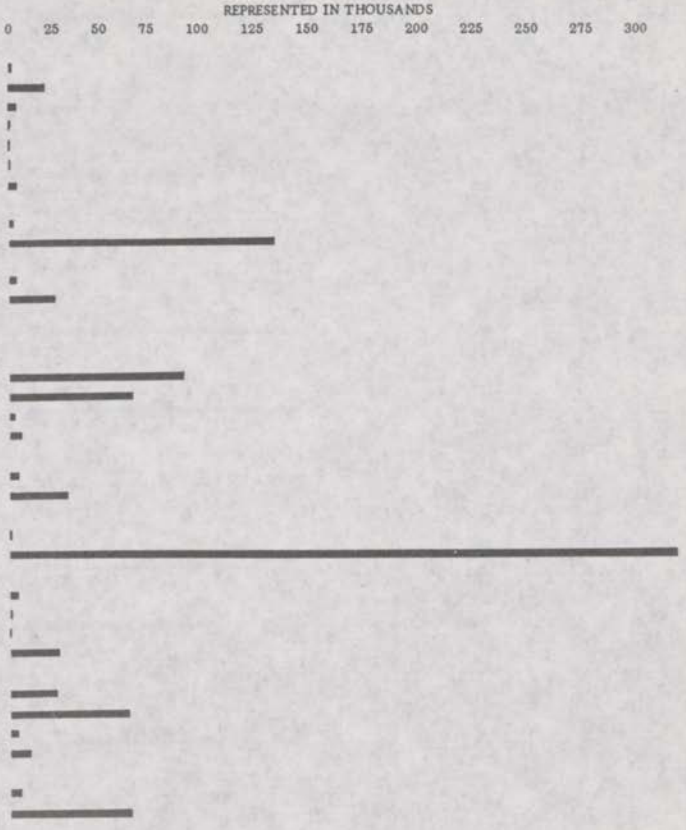
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
MINOT STATE COLLEGE Minot, North Dakota	29	College	
		BIA	35,642
		Tribal	
		EOG	3,600
		Work-Study	102
		NDSL	
		Other	3,250
NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY	122	College	300
		BIA	139,187
		Tribal	6,860
		EOG	2,300
		Work-Study	246
		NDSL	
		Other	5,560
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY	53	College	
		BIA	46,172
		Tribal	2,100
		EOG	1,300
		Work-Study	3,982
		NDSL	3,450
		Other	8,359
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY Bottineau, North Dakota	43	College	398
		BIA	36,781
		Tribal	5,674
		EOG	800
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	
		Other	16,492
NORTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE Tahlequah, Oklahoma	375	College	
		BIA	12,750
		Tribal	
		EOG	
		Work-Study	12,490
		NDSL	77,485
		Other	5,070

REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS

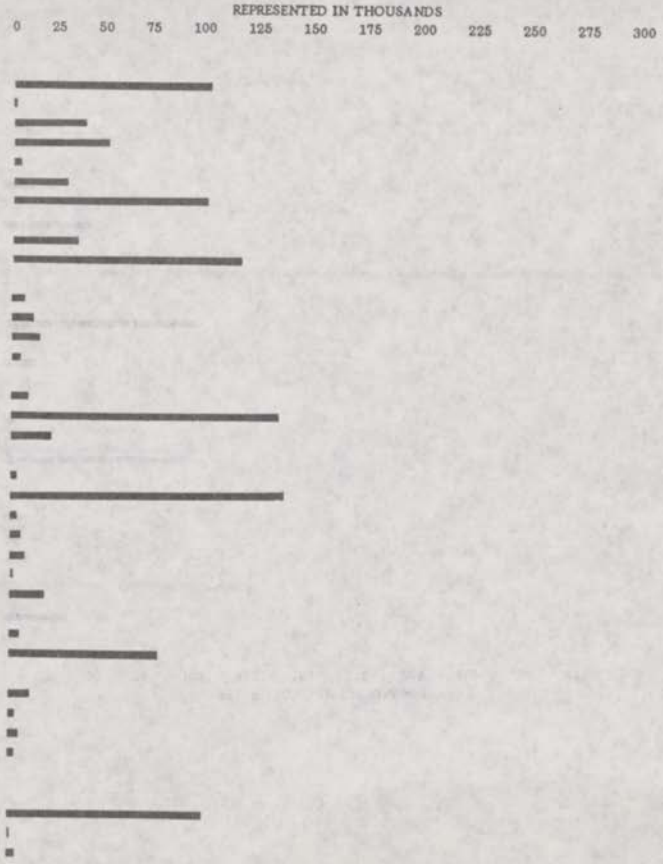
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES	REPRESENTED IN THOUSANDS 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 225 250 275 300
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY Flagstaff, Arizona	300	College		
		BIA	122,768	
		Tribal	5,550	
		EOG	20,975	
		Work-Study	1,200	
		NDSL	200	
		Other	2,855	
NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE	35	College	4,590	
		BIA	41,355	
		Tribal	900	
		EOG		
		Work-Study	2,442	
		NDSL		
		Other	27,424	
NORTHERN STATE COLLEGE Aberdeen, South Dakota	30	College	1,250	
		BIA	11,795	
		Tribal	600	
		EOG	900	
		NDSL		
		Work-Study		
		Other	6,570	
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY Stillwater, Oklahoma	49	College		
		BIA	22,787	
		Tribal		
		EOG	9,100	
		Work-Study	11,375	
		NDSL	19,095	
		Other	2,100	
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	75	College	800	
		BIA	30,505	
		Tribal	6,300	
		EOG	10,636	
		Work-Study	1,832	
		NDSL	7,150	
		Other	6,255	

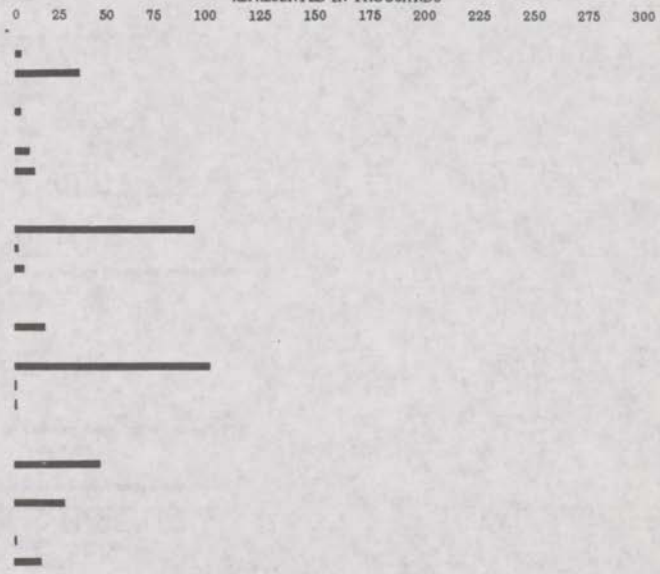
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLLEGE Billings, Montana	15	College	1,100
		BIA	21,537
		Tribal	4,675
		EOG	1,950
		Work-Study	1,075
		NDSL	450
		Other	5,214
SHELDON JACKSON UNIVERSITY Sitka, Alaska	115	College	2,150
		BIA	134,110
		Tribal	
		EOG	4,300
		Work-Study	26,235
		NDSL	
		Other	
STANFORD UNIVERSITY Stanford, California	46	College	93,046
		BIA	68,369
		Tribal	3,933
		EOG	8,332
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	5,252
		Other	33,279
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA Fairbanks, Alaska	300	College	600
		BIA	396,833
		Tribal	
		EOG	6,400
		Work-Study	1,160
		NDSL	600
		Other	27,500
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA Tucson, Arizona	150	College	26,403
		BIA	65,072
		Tribal	4,290
		EOG	13,175
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	8,100
		Other	67,288



COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
UCLA Los Angeles, California	105	College	
		BIA	103,025
		Tribal	1,345
		EOG	40,187
		EOP	51,446
		Work-Study	4,226
		NDSL	32,802
		Other	102,574
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO Boulder, Colorado	61	College	36,915
		BIA	118,386
		Tribal	
		EOG	9,800
		Work-Study	13,610
		NDSL	16,550
		Other	5,096
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA All Branches	140	College	11,760
		BIA	134,459
		Other	24,198
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA Missoula, Montana	90	College	2,000
		BIA	137,012
		Tribal	3,885
		EOG	6,166
		Work-Study	8,742
		NDSL	900
		Other	20,607
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA Reno, Nevada	77	College	5,070
		BIA	79,450
		Tribal	
		EOG	13,700
		EOP	2,600
		Work-Study	5,874
		NDSL	2,550
		Other	
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO Albuquerque, New Mexico	200	BIA	121,478
		EOG	200
		Other	4,331



COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	NUMBER NA STUDENTS	AID SOURCE	ACTUAL MONIES
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA Norman, Oklahoma	178	College	2,450
		BIA	36,306
		Tribal	
		EOG	2,200
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	8,600
		Other	12,088
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA Vermillion, South Dakota	75	College	
		BIA	94,430
		Tribal	2,800
		EOG	5,500
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	
		Other	17,240
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON Seattle, Washington	115	BIA	102,178
		EOG	1,000
		Other	919
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY	60	College	
		BIA	48,287
		Tribal	
		EOG	27,950
		Work-Study	
		NDSL	1,050
		Other	15,477



ATTACHMENT II.

TABLE 1. NATIVE AMERICAN STUDENTS FUNDED BY BIA.

YEAR	NEW STUDENTS	TOTAL FUNDED
1968	1,238	2,669
1969	1,760	3,432
1970	2,174	4,271
1971	3,500	6,623
1972	4,940	12,438
1973	7,208	13,000
1974	(8,780)	13,500
1975	(9,490)	(14,700)

(--) INDICATE ESTIMATES

SOURCE: BIA HIGHER EDUCATION

ATTACHMENT III.

Indian High School Graduates and Those Entering College for the First Year
FISCAL YEAR 1967-75

YEAR	PUBLIC & JOM	BIA ///	MISSION & PRIVATE	TOTAL H.S. GRADS BY CURRENT YEAR	NUMBER EXPECTED ENTER COLLEGE	H.S. GRADS FROM PREV. YEARS ENT.	TOTAL EXPECT ENT. COLL.	NUMBER TO BE FUNDED BY BIA
1967	3,974	2,098	449	6,521	2,282	600	2,882	1,271
1968	4,667	2,041	468	6,176	2,512	700	3,212	1,238
1969	5,080	2,039	488	7,607	2,662	900	3,562	1,760
1970	5,648	1,931	533	8,112	2,839	1,000	3,829	2,174
1971	6,000	2,353	580	8,933	3,127	1,200	4,327	3,500
1972	6,400	2,568	600	9,568	3,349	1,600	4,949	4,940
1973	6,800	2,750	625	10,500	3,561	2,050	5,611	5,475
1974	7,450	3,000	685	11,150	3,896	2,202	6,098	6,000
1975	8,400*	3,500	800	12,700	4,850	2,500	7,350	7,000
1976	9,500	4,200	900	14,600	5,700	2,800	8,500	8,000
1977	10,500	5,000	1,000	16,500	6,800	3,000	9,800	9,000

*The increased number in Public & JOM schools is predicted as a result of the expanded role of JOM in public schools enrolling Indian students.

DSS/Higher Education
Revised: 2/09/72, 2/11/72

ATTACHMENT IV.

TABLE 3. INCREASE IN AVERAGE TOTAL RESIDENT BUDGET

	Increase from 73-74 to 74-75	Increase from 70-71 to 74-75
Public 4-year Institutions	$158 (7.0%)	$1,237 (52.0%)
Private 4-year Institutions	$346 (9.4%)	$1,065 (35.8%)

TABLE 4. AVERAGE TOTAL BUDGET

Type of Institution	Budget for Single Resident
Public two-year	$2,153
Private two-year	$3,617
Public four-year	$2,400
Private four-year	$4,039
Proprietary	$3,817

SOURCE, TABLES 3 AND 4: College Scholarship Service, College Entrance Examination Board, 1974.

ATTACHMENT V.

A.	20,000	Native American students (both undergraduate & graduate levels)
	X$2400	Cost of attendance for single resident at a public 4-year institution
	$48,000,000	
+	$25,000,000	Married students (35%), non-resident tuition, attendance at private institutions
	$73,000,000	
-	$20,000,000	Aid from USOE college-based programs and Basic Grants
	$53,000,000	
-	$ 7,000,000	Parental and student contributions, spouses' earnings, Veteran's benefits, college scholarships, State Indian scholarships, other misc. sources
	$46,000,000	

- $29,956,000	PRESENT BIA HIGHER EDUCATION REQUEST
$16,044,000	ESTIMATED UNMET NEED (U. S. S. RECOMMENDED "ADD-ON" ITEM TO BIA HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM, FY 1975)

B.

PRESENT BIA HIGHER EDUCATION REQUEST:		$29,956,000
U. S. S. RECOMMENDED ADD-ON	:	$16,044,000
PROPOSED MINIMUM HIGHER ED. BUDGET	:	$46,000,000
ADMINIS. AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS	:	$ 4,172,000
TOTAL BIA FINANCIAL AID FY 1975	:	$41,828,000

ATTACHMENT VI.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM
ADMINISTRATION AND SPECIAL PROGRAM FUNDS

	F.Y. 1974	F.Y. 1975
AMERICAN INDIAN LAW PROGRAM	$ 678,850	$ 678,850
INDIAN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR'S PROGRAM	265,000	265,000
NAVAJO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	2,058,000	2,058,000
SINTE GLESKA COLLEGE	200,000	200,000
LAKOTA EDUCATION CENTER	200,000	200,000
TRIBAL CONTRACTS (ADMIN. COSTS ONLY)	350,000	350,000
AMERICAN INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, INC. (GRADUATE PROGRAM)	100,000	----
AREA OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	380,000	400,000
CENTRAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION	20,150	20,150
TOTAL	$4,252,000	$4,172,000

STATEMENT OF ANTONE GONZALES, COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL, PARKER, ARIZ.

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator STEVENS. We call the committee back to order. I just conferred with the chairman of the subcommittee. He asked me again to finish the list of witnesses we have here this afternoon, because we have a complete list of witnesses tomorrow morning, tomorrow afternoon, and then Wednesday morning and Wednesday afternoon, running right through the week.

So I would apppreciate it if you would again file your statement for the record and highlight it. Let us know what is the key in terms of your requests, in terms of dollars, and the justification for that. I am going to have to insist on that because we have eight more witnesses, and we have just a little under an hour left for the use of this room. Mr. Gonzales, of the Colorado River Tribal Council, are you here, sir?

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. GONZALES. Mr. Chairman, I will introduce my constituents.

Senator STEVENS. It is nice to have you with us. Will you identify the people with you here, please?

Mr. GONZALES. Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I would like to express our gratitude for giving us this opportunity to appear before this committee, as elected leaders of the Colorado Indian tribes. Although I know I have only 5 minutes to make my presentation, I would like to take the time to introduce some of the tribal delegation who have traveled to Washington, D.C., with me.

First, on my left, is Mrs. Veronica Murdock, who was elected secretary-treasurer of the Colorado River Tribal Council. Mr. Edward Swick on my right, who is a tribal council member. Also the coordinator for the tribe. On my far right is Mr. Elliott Booth, who is a tribal member, and is the director of the Native American Indian Programs in Action. I also have Mr. Dan C. Scott, who stepped out.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

They are here, along with myself, for the purpose of obtaining funds in the amount of $6,185,000 to supplement the drastically reduced Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for the construction of our irrigation and power projects. Since this is our first presentation before this committee, you may not be aware that we have received added funds, and with those funds we have accomplished the following: One, completed 5.7 miles with approximately $627,000. Two, lined 1.6 miles of main canal with approximately $780,000. Three, lined 2⅔ miles of lateral 33, with approximately $360,000. Four, we extended lateral 98.5 miles and lined 5.5 miles with approximately $1 million.

These projects are reflected in more detail in the written testimony and material submitted. As a result of added funds appropriated, approximately 5,500 acres of land were developed this past year, increasing the tribe's income approximately $57,000.

These funds have been of tremendous assistance in sustaining the tribe's labor force of 137 employees, that carry out numerous programs with financial assistance from another source. Even as we have received financial assistance, working toward the completion of our irrigation system, we have moved forward to the point where we are now 65 percent toward our goal in this 108-year-old project.

However, you can understand the frustration generated by the slow movement of these projects, and our desire for their immediate completion prior to the inception of the Arizona project, which we feel will divert irrigation water from the Colorado tribes' water allocation.

In summary, it is my purpose in making this request for the general independence, prosperity, and survival of my people as a race. Mr. Chairman, with due consideration of your busy schedule and time-consuming appointments which are necessary in your duties, we have a desire that if, when you can find time, we would be most grateful for your visit to our people on our reservation, as we would greatly honor this privilege.

HEALTH FACILITIES

I would like to go on further with the health facility aspects of my presentation. It has been stated that this is the worst Indian Health Service hospital in the Phoenix area. It has so many deficiencies that it should be replaced instead of modernized because of extreme costs and other factors involved. This hospital was built in 1929 and is now antiquated. It does not meet accredited standards and will not unless a new facility is constructed along with housing units for staff.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Gonzales, how much money do you want for that? I do not see any dollar sign.

Mr. GONZALES. No; you do not. This is a request to look into our resolution. I feel that the Public Health Service in the Phoenix area will be coming forth with the amount.

Senator STEVENS. You want the Indian Health Service to tell us why they are not asking money to replace that hospital; is that it?

Mr. GONZALES. Yes; we need this kind of support in order to get this facility moving.

Senator STEVENS. All right, we will do that. If the committee will not do it, I will do it myself. We will do that, and I want you to promise me that if I do that you will come up and we will show you some hospitals that are really antiquated.

PROPOSED ADDITION FOR IRRIGATION

You are asking $3.8 million for irrigation construction, $2.375 million for your power construction. Those are the two items that you have in the major presentation.

Mr. GONZALES. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. You said that we gave you money in the budget last year, and you built 3.7 miles of laterals.

Mr. GONZALES. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. I seem to have in mind that you mentioned a cost figure. How much did those cost you?

Mr. GONZALES. The first are approximate figures. The first one was completing lining lateral.

Senator STEVENS. That was my question. It seemed like it was going to cost a lot more money for 2.5 miles than it did for 3.7. You are lining those. The laterals are already installed; is that it?

Mr. GONZALES. Some of it, yes; and some of it new-built extension canals, main canals. So we can bring in another 30,000 acres.

Senator STEVENS. That was my other question. If you had that irrigation money, how many new acres would you put under irrigation? You have an irrigation add-on of $3.8 million. If you had that much money, how many new acres would you have under irrigation?

Mr. GONZALES. 10,000 new acres.

Senator STEVENS. Would you be rehabilitating any existing irrigated acreage?

Mr. GONZALES. No; this is brush land.

Senator STEVENS. What crops are you growing?

Mr. GONZALES. Alfalfa, cotton, wheat, and we have what you call truck crops, lettuce, cantaloups, tomatoes.

Senator STEVENS. Do you have any surplus crops down there now?

Mr. GONZALES. Yes; they are harvesting right now. Lettuce.

Senator STEVENS. I mean surplus. Any crops that are in excess of your ability to sell them.

Mr. GONZALES. No; this is more or less done by the non-Indian farmers. Since 1964, when we got title to the reservation, we were held down because of our leasing abilities for 25 years for redevelopment of lands. If we had the money we would have done it ourselves. But in order to get the reservation developed we have gone into the recent development.

Senator STEVENS. Why do you have so much of air increase in your power demands? Is it associated with the irrigation pumping?

Mr. GONZALES. It sure is. We have drainage problems where the water table is high. We have our people moving into better housing and using coolers that we never did have.

Senator STEVENS. How much of that power demand is associated with irrigation and how much of it was industrial, residential, commercial, and not irrigation demand; do you know?

Mr. GONZALES. Not right offhand.

Senator STEVENS. What I am getting at is that if we meet this power demand and you have an increased irrigation construction, then you will have increased power demand? Or is your power construction figure taking into account the amount of power to meet the new irrigation facilities?

Mr. GONZALES. I think my statement in there justifies that we feel that with the growth and development of our reservation, and the added development in the irrigation system, that we are going to need this power. Plus, we have added housing facilities.

Senator STEVENS. Fine. Very good. You have made a very good presentation, Mr. Gonzales. We appreciate it, and your statement will be inserted into the record.

Mr. GONZALES. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. Unfortunately, there is another vote. We will take another recess.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT, ANTONE GONZALES, SR., CHAIRMAN OF THE COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES, PARKER, ARIZ.

On January 23, 1970, Resolution R–7–70 was enacted by the Colorado River Tribal Council. To date, we have received no action and would like your assistance regarding this matter.

This resolution is a specific request for the construction of a modern, up to date and adequate Indian hospital facility at the Colorado River Indian Reservation. The resolution stressed the adverse features and deficiencies which the Colorado River Tribal Council felt were adequate deficits that required their action for a new hospital. In connection with this resolution, there is attached a summary sheet of the deficiencies by an evaluation team and another list of deficiencies observed by the tribe * * * also a resolution supporting our request for this new hospital by the Phoenix area Indian health board; and a medical audit of our service unit on April 12–13, 1973.

The opinion of the Federal Engineering and Construction Agency (FECA) out of Washington, D.C., stated that this is the worst Indian Health Service hospital in the Phoenix area. It has so many deficiencies that it should be replaced instead of modernized because of extreme costs and other factors involved. This hospital was built in 1929 and is now antiquated. It does not meet accredited standards and will not unless a new facility is constructed along with housing units for staff.

It should be pointed out here, that in years past we have been advised by U.S. Public Health Service that we were scheduled for a new hospital. We were later told that the Indian Health Service had no funds and that we would never get a hospital. This seems ridiculous since we are not the vanishing Americans and our need for proper and adequate medical facilities increases daily. In fact, we would not be the only tribe to benefit from a new facility but so would the Hualapai, Supai, Chemehuevi, Ft. Mojave Tribes and the Indian Health Center in Riverside, Calif., as this hospital directs their activities.

Since the tribe has made this request we have been told that we are the worst hospital in the Phoenix area more recently that has been extended and we hold the title of being the worst hospital in the whole Indian Health Service! We are rated as first priority in the construction of a new facility within the Phoenix area. We are therefore before this committee to initiate action for the beginning of the planning and construction of our new hospital.

Thank you.

[Resolution No. R–7–70]

RESOLUTION—COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION TO REQUEST AN INDIAN HOSPITAL FACILITY IN THE PARKER AREA

Be it resolved by the Tribal Council of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, in regular meeting assembled on January 23, 1970.

Whereas the Colorado River Indian Reservation hospital facilities are inadequate and antiquated, and

Whereas the service area of the PHS Colorado River Service unit has a population of 3,500 American Indians, and

Whereas the Colorado River Indian Tribes firmly believes that the best interest of the Indian people can only be served by an Indian hospital in the Parker area, and

Whereas we do not believe that the Indian population will be adequately served by any community hospital which may be constructed in the future in Parker, and

Whereas many older people who most need the services of a hospital are reluctant to go to a predominantly non-Indian hospital: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Colorado River Indian Tribes requests in the strongest and most urgent manner that a modern, up to date and adequate Indian hospital facility be constructed in the Parker area.

The foregoing resolution was on January 23, 1970, duly approved by a vote of 7 for and 0 against, by the Tribal Council of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, pursuant to authority vested in it by section 1(a), article VI of the constitution (or bylaws) of the tribes, ratified by the tribes on July 17, 1937, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on August 13, 1937, pursuant to

section 16 of the act of June 18, 1934, (48 Stat. 984). This resolution is effective as of the date of its adoption.

COLORADO RIVER TRIBAL COUNCIL,
By ADRIAN FISHER, Sr.,
Chairman.

MARJORIE SCOTT,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 7—1974

Whereas inspection and evaluation justify the need for a new Indian hospital at Parker, Ariz., and

Whereas the consensus of the Indian people is they cannot identify themselves with the New Parker Community Hospital; and

Whereas the present Indian Health Service hospital serving the needs of the Colorado River Service Unit Indian People is in all respects antiquated; and

Whereas tribal representatives ready and prepared to go to Washington, D.C. and seek congressional assistance for a new hospital; and

Whereas the existing hospital can be refurbished to serve as a nursing home; and

Whereas a new hospital will facilitate the recruitment and retention of professional health personnel, that is, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses; and

Whereas there is a tremendous need for a new hospital for utilization by tribal members of the Colorado River, Fort Mojave, Hualapai, and Havasupai Reservations; and

Whereas the recent increase in the Service Units Indian population justifies a new facility; and

Whereas due to the increased industrialization and improved economy resulting in a population influx, the new facility could serve as an emergency auxiliary service to the Parker Community Hospital: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Phoenix Area Indian Health Board by request of the four tribal councils of the Colorado River Service Unit supports resolution request for a new hospital to be located at Parker, Ariz., and including a minimum of 15 sets of quarters for Indian Health Service personnel.

CERTIFICATION

It is hereby certified that at the regular quarterly meeting of the Phoenix Area Indian Health Board held at Parker, Ariz. on March 15, 1974, the foregoing resolution was presented and approved by the majority of those members present

PERRY SUNDUST,
Chairman.

ATTEST:
PRESTON JEFFERSON, *Secretary.*

SUMMARY SHEET
PHS HOSPITAL PARKER, ARIZONA
JULY 22, 1970

This hospital directs the activities of the Colorado River Service Unit (PHS Hospital, Parker; Indian School Health Center, Riverside; Indian Health Center, Peach Springs; and Indian Health Center, Supai). In FY 1968, there were 15 beds available, 732 admissions, and 64 births in the hospital, 16.6 average daily in-patient load, and 11,486 out-patient visits.

In our opinion, this is the worst PHS Hospital in the Phoenix area. It has so many serious deficiencies that it should be replaced instead of modernized. It is non-conforming in all aspects with all codes and not conducive in any respect to good patient care.

The following are some of the bad features of this hospital:

1. Emergency patients are wheeled up the rear of the building ramp, through the kitchen corridor, through the main lobby and into a treatment room in the out-patient department. This treatment room is not set up to handle emergencies. It is too small, and doesn't have oxygen, suction, etc.

2. Out-patients have no toilet. To give a urine specimen they must get a specimen bottle from out-patient department and then walk with the bottle through the public lobby into the in-patient department to the toilet room. After filling the bottle, he makes the return trip to the out-patient department and gives the specimen to the nurse. Since the laboratory does not adjoin the out-patient department, the nurse then takes the specimen through the lobby into the laboratory.

3. The two 10 bed wards act as:

    a. Fire exits from the building.
    b. Access to the linen storage and supply room.
    c. Access to Field Nursing and employees lounge.
    d. Post-partum and newborn nursery rooms. (The infant stays in the interior windowless nursery room for the first 12 hours before he is moved into a basinette beside the mother in the ward.

4. The delivery room is small converted patient bedroom. Lighting is very bad, and there is no conductive floor, ungrounded circuits, etc. The ventilation system of the hospital should be improved.

    a. Clean areas should be under positive pressure.
    b. Dirty areas should be under negative pressure.
    c. High efficiency filters should be provided for better control of the spread of airborne pathogens.

Multiple transfer switches and circuits are recommended on the emergency power so that the critical loads are separated and picked up first (as required by HFPA 76A 1970).

Delivery and emergency rooms should be rewired to conform to HFPA 76A 1970.

The point is that this structure does not qualify as being a "hospital" because it is completely inadequate for this use. It is completely inadequate for this use. It is a building used with hospital departments. It is kept very clean and the staff impressed us as being as very competent. It is a danger to human life because of the built-in inadequacies, and should be replaced.

New housing is needed for one hospital health position and three field health positions at Parker, and one hospital health position at Peach Springs. If new housing cannot be built, consideration should be given to leasing of housing (as done by the U.S. Air Force).

GROUNDS - PARKER

The two maintenance people are unable to tend grounds to any more than a slight degree. Lawn maintenance is contracted and is inadequate. The grading is very irregular, and as a result, the flood type irrigation is ineffective in many areas.

The parking lots are gravel and very dusty, and the streets are raveling at the edges with uneveness developing in the surfaces.

The very hot sunny parking lots make the non-air conditioned government cars almost unbearable to drive approximately six months of the year.

Maintenance personnel need more help, and play equipment is lacking to occupy children, both of patients and residents.

Peach Springs is a region of great temperature extreme. The weather is very hot in the summer and bitterly cold in the winter.

The above report was prepared by the Washington Evaluation team as instructed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

LIST OF OTHER SERIOUS DEFICIENCIES

A. Air conditioning ventilation system - Placement of air conditioner in the hospital hallway causes circulation of infectious air throughout the hospital to all patient areas. This is certainly an improper ventilation system for a hospital.

B. Nursery and Pediatric Wards have no outside windows or entrances besides the door to the hallway. The nursery is located next to the X-ray Room. We are unaware of any special construction of the X-ray Room walls to alleviate any possible problems.

C. There is one restroom for all employees, both men and women.

D. The O.B. Room is only equipped for two (2) patients and when a third patient is admitted, one of the O.B. patients is moved to the Women's Ward with the new-born infant, therefore, exposing the child to all the diseases of patients and visitors to the hospital.

E. Nursing uniforms returned from the laundry are hung in the one employees bathroom until picked up by personnel, thereby, exposing uniforms that should be sterile to contamination. The nurses, doctors, cooks, and kitchen help (and other uniformed personnel) have no dressing rooms available and must wear their clothing to work from home.

F. The doctors, before an O.B. delivery, dress in their sterile uniforms in the physicians office then proceed through the hospital to the O.B. Delivery Room. The O.B. patient is wheeled through a connecting bathroom from the O.B. Ward to the O.B. Delivery Room.

G. The employees coffee room is located directly off the Men's Ward and employee's have to walk through the ward to reach the coffee room.

H. The kitchen temperature gets up to approximately 130 degrees in the summertime due to inadequate ventilation and cooling system.

I. No provisions for restraining patients suffering from a sickness resulting in violence, hallucinations, or other uncontrollable behavior, such as an incident involving a patient who left the Men's Ward and was found drowned in the river the next morning.

J. No adequate intensive care facilities available. If more than one emergency patient is admitted, they move the pediatric patients into the Men's Ward to make space available. Such an incident happened on July 8, 1971, when a three (3) month old infant was moved from the Pediatric's Ward into the Men's Ward and left unattended for hours. This child smothered to death! (Complaint by parents attached which brings out many good points.)

PHOENIX INDIAN MEDICAL CENTER
4212 North Sixteenth Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

PIMC:SUD

Report of Medical Audit, Colorado River Service Unit, Parker, Arizona, April 12-13, 1973

Director, Phoenix Area Indian Health Service

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
I. PHYSICAL PLANT:	
A. No sprinkler system in the warehouse.	A. This is a priority item for action.
B. Storage yard messy and needs a clean up.	B. Clean up campaign.
C. Warehouse stock is well laid out and the operation of the warehouse is very good. The remote location of the warehouse may be causing some delays in delivery.	
D. Trash pick up on the compound is conducted three times a week by hospital personnel. Infectious material is incinerated.	
NOTE: E. Buildings are old and in need of extensive repair and maintenance. The question arises as to whether it is economically feasible to repair some of the buildings.	E. Promote replacement of facility.
F. The present room assignments and utilization is not conducive to good medical care. As an example, ward areas are being used as passage ways.	F. Accelerate implementation of remodelir projects.
G. Oxygen stored in same building as maintenance shop and paint shop. This is a wood building.	G. Better storage facilities for oxygen.
H. No battery-powered emergency lights.	H. Suggest installation of battery-operat lights in the halls, delivery room, and emergen room.

1740

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS
I. Self closers on fire doors are inoperable or missing.	I. All fire doors should be operable as designe
J. Air conditioning units in halls.	J. Remove, if feasible.
K. Intensive Care Unit also doubles as an isolation ward.	K. Establish cleaning and disinfecting protocol of room after infected cases.
II. ADMINISTRATION:	
A. By-laws are not current.	A. Suggested revisions will be sent from the Phoenix Indian Medical Center. By-laws should be upd and revised to conform to accepted standards.
B. Some sections of station manual are missing.	B. Complete as indicated.
C. Safety program appears to be working very well. The incidents of accidents have dropped from eight per month during the last 15 months. These are very good results.	C. Continue.
D. No fire safety training program.	D. This should be done annually.
E. Fire drills were reactivated about three weeks before the team's visit.	E. This should be an ongoing program with quarte ly fire drills on each shift. Critiques to be written on each drill.
F. No disaster drills.	F. Disaster drills to be conducted twice a year.
G. There appears to be only perfunctory interest in an award program.	G. An active program of recognition of work well done may improve the overall morale at the station.
H. Reference material in the library is, in some cases, outdated. Also, many of the texts are of private ownership; selection of periodicals appears to be based on personal preference rather than on overall need.	H. Suggest following Area guidelines on library contents. Also suggest adding the following journals the library: 1) American Family Physician, 2) Post graduate Medicine, and 3) A standard journal on surgery.
I. Some committee meetings are on regular schedule while others are erratic in meeting.	I. Should follow by-laws. Frequency of some of the meetings could be revised downward.

STATEMENT OF ANSON BAKER, NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION, MISSOULA, MONT.

BIA SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING

Senator STEVENS. The subcommittee will be back in order. Mr. Wilson Skeet of the Navajo Tribe, are you here, sir?

Mr. SKEET. Yes; right here. I am sorry, sir. Would you call on another witness?

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Anson Baker, National Indian Education, Missoula, Mont.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Anson Baker and at this time I would like to thank you and the members of your committee for allowing the National Indian Education Association to present testimony before this committee.

I am a Mandan-Hidatsa from the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota and I am presently chairman of the National Indian Education Association's Legislative Committee. I am a full-time undergraduate student at the University of Montana. Appearing with me today is Michael Burris, a Chippewa from Minnesota and a full-time undergraduate student.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to run through a brief summary. The proposed BIA services budget for the fiscal year appropriates funding for only 14,700 students in their scholarship grant program. The BIA area offices have estimated that 25,000 Indian students will be applying for higher education scholarships in fiscal year 1975. We base this on the annual field reports turned in by the area offices to the Higher Education Office. This estimate leaves over 10,000 Indian students who will not be funded in the BIA scholarship higher education program next year. The number of students applying for higher education is increasing every year.

As students we feel that education is the best approach to Indian self-determination. As students, we also feel that higher education must be a top priority in the BIA's annual budget.

In the justification for the fiscal year 1975 budget proposed by the BIA each Indian student is expected to obtain $1,150, or 40 percent of the total $2,900 per year need from sources other than the Bureau. The Bureau, according to their budget justification, will then meet $1,750 of the $2,900 per year estimated costs. The BIA justification in the budget also expects each Indian family to contribute $500 per student toward average cost. We feel that this 500 figure is unrealistic, and we feel that Indian families, in general, cannot meet up to the Bureau's status. I do not think we have to bring out why we feel that way.

AVAILABILITY OF COLLEGE ASSISTANCE

Senator STEVENS. Let me ask you this. You know, there are direct student loan funds and State loan funds. Are you saying that Indian education field should be 100-percent financed?

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, in my own particular case I did not know what those initials stood for until I was a sophomore in college. Every time I talked to a counsel or financial college aid officer, the minute they found out I was an Indian student they suggested that I apply for BIA grants. Study after study indicates that in the Northwest area, the BIA is the primary funding source for Indian students at college.

Senator STEVENS. I agree with that and I think it is a good idea. My children are borrowing $2,500 apiece per year from our State, and they are going to pay it back themselves.

Mr. BAKER. I, too, have a national student defense loan.

Senator STEVENS. Why shouldn't the loan funds be used to supplement the grant? That is the program that is there. The $1,700, incidentally, is twice the amount of the basic opportunity grant on a national average. On a national average, we are funding $850 per student, under the basic opportunity grant. The BIA funding is $1,700. That is twice as much as any student would get under the basic opportunity grant. That, plus the loan funds, ought to fund an Indian student at 100 percent. Many of them are funded 100 percent, I understand.

You are talking about the average when you talk about the $1,700.

Mr. BAKER. Well, if you look in fiscal year 1973 you will find 40 percent or more of the Indians in college were married students. I do not think that it can be fair to force married students to go the loan route. I do not think that Indian students are up to par with the rest of the population.

I also think that to say Indian students should take out NDSL loans to go to college is equally unfair.

Senator STEVENS. The BIA program does not increase the allowance if a student is married; is that correct?

Mr. BAKER. I do not understand the question.

Senator STEVENS. I am told that the BIA program does not increase the amount of the married student's grant.

Mr. BAKER. That is right. They do not take into consideration in their proposed budget for fiscal 1975 the additional needs of married students. We are projecting a need based upon $2,900 per year costs per single student, and taking that along with the 25,000 students estimated by the Bureau area offices to apply, if the Bureau were to fund it at 100 percent, it would be $72 million total need rather than the $25 million that the Bureau is suggesting.

If the Bureau were to fund it at a 60 percent level, the budget would have to be increased some $25 million to approximately $42.6 million. We feel that there is justification to fund the Bureau higher education budget for direct scholarship grants, rather than administrative costs at $60 million next year and approximately $80 million in fiscal 1976. We feel that within the next 3 or 4 years the number of Indians in college will probably tend to level off rather than increase each year, as it has been for the last 4 or 5.

Senator STEVENS. We have had several witnesses testify as to increased need. We will definitely look into it. We did increase the moneys in the Office of Education. We increased the moneys in terms of direct support. There are additional funds available in BIA for other than scholarship activities. For instance, there are funds for assistance to the families that might be affected by a student leaving

home. But I just cannot hold out to you to much hope, when the Indian program today is twice the national average in the basic opportunity grant area. That one, incidentally, was, by legislation, supposed to be $1,500 a year, and this year it would be funded approximately $850.

Mr. BAKER. I appreciate your comments. However, in my area I know that those OE moneys are not going to Indian students. They just are not. I do not know why. I am not an expert in that field. I just know that for the 210 students at the University of Montana, if it were not for the BIA grants, then 150 of us would have to drop out. Not only that, but in our school, too, we have seven Indian students who are paying out of State tuition this quarter. How can you call an American, a native American a nonresident of any State?

Senator STEVENS. Those are State schools?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, they are.

Senator STEVENS. They are supported by the State taxpayers.

Mr. BAKER. I know one of those seven students personally. He is a Crow from Montana. He does not happen to meet the residency requirements.

Senator STEVENS. I think you should see your State senator. It would not happen in the State of Alaska, that is all I can tell you. I will defend our State in its practices toward students. I attended school at Bozeman. It is a wonderful area.

I think you have made a case. What you are really saying is you want us to triple the amount of appropriations for scholarships in the Indian education field. With the constraints that are on us this year, Congress itself has established a limitation on this committee. I just cannot express to you any great hope that that specific amount of increase will be achieved. However, I do believe there may be some increase.

I appreciate your coming. Did you have something to say, Mr. Burris?

Mr. BURRIS. When you are referring to the 100 percent funding of students, were you talking just now about the $72 million recommendation that we have in front of you?

Senator STEVENS. That would be 100 percent funding; would it not?

Mr. BURRIS. Yes. From the discussions we have had with the Albuquerque Higher Education Office, the 25,000 students that the area offices have estimated will be applying for Bureau of Indian Affairs grants, I am talking about, now, the increase that Mr. Baker was mentioning a moment ago, from $25 million to $42 million, to fund a percentage in need. That was another recommendation we had. The 100 percent was not the only one we are considering. We wanted the committee to look at funding 60 percent of the need for the 25,000 students, and as the policy has been set up to fund it 60 percent of the 14,700.

ADEQUACY OF BIA ESTIMATES

Senator STEVENS. We will ask the Bureau, again, to detail the need as they see it for Indian scholarships this fall and how that need will be met. I will ask the staff again to ask the Bureau to do that. They appeared before us in support of their justification.

I might remind you that I remember the time when we had an estimate and the estimate proved wrong and we did increase the money

in a supplemental. So it is not entirely correct to say that all those students could not go to school. They could start with the moneys available in this budget, even though they were limited amounts in this budget. We would then have to provide the money for the second part of the year. But I understand what you are saying. I am sure that this committee and HEW Appropriations Subcommittee will pay a great deal of attention to it this year to see what can be worked out.

How about yourself? You are going to school, where was your school?

Mr. BURRIS. Macalester College, at St. Paul.

Senator STEVENS. Are you going on a scholarship?

Mr. BURRIS. Yes. I am going on several. It is a very expensive school. I have to take Bureau of Indian Affairs and loans and basic opportunity grants, supplemental grants.

Senator STEVENS. You are putting them all together?

Mr. BURRIS. Yes. I am very fortunate that we have an Indian counselor at the school. He works very closely with the financial aid officer. Then he puts together packages, puts them together with our coordinator. In that way, I believe, we get a better deal than most Indians do. But our financial aid officer, it has been my experience throughout the State, has sent all of our students to BIA first.

Senator STEVENS. That should be the basic portion of Indian scholarships, the BIA. That is what we intended to do.

Mr. BURRIS. You mean as the major portion?

Senator STEVENS. Yes. The way you are working it is exactly the way we hope it is working. But the basic opportunity grant really will work, the loan funds will work and supplemental assistance available from other sources will also work. If we achieve that we will have more Indian students in school.

Mr. BURRIS. I agree that that is a goal we should strive for. But I would like to point out that our school is an exception in the State of Minnesota. We had a controversy at our college awhile back involving the administration's using Bureau of Indian Affairs money for other purposes.

Senator STEVENS. Yes, we have heard of that and looked into it several times. I do appreciate your statement and we will try to do our best. Thank you very much. We will insert your prepared statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT BY ANSON BAKER, PATRICIA MANGIARACINA, AND MICHAEL P. BURRIS, STUDENT BOARD MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, my name is Anson Baker and at this time I would like to thank you and the members of your committee for allowing the National Indian Education Association to present testimony before this committee. I am a Mandanhidatsa from the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota and I am presently chairman of the National Indian Education Association's legislative committee. Appearing with me today is Michael Burris, a Chippewa from Minnesota.

In FY '73 the Bureau of Indian Affairs received 16,000 applications for grants.[1]

[1] *Report on BIA Higher Education Grant Supplemental Funding F.Y. 1974.* Report prepared by: Linda Mason, consultant, Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc. Jacque Gray, consultant, National Indian Education Association.

In FY '74 there was a 17% increase in the number of Indian students applying for B.I.A. scholarships.[2] "The 14,000 students now receiving assistance is almost 20 times the number receiving assistance ten years ago and about five times the number assisted four years ago." [3] Due to the burgeoning demand by American Indians who are seeking a college education we can expect a minimum increase of 10% per annum. In 1970 0.6% of the total Indian population was enrolled in college (4,000) of the total non-minority population 4.3% were enrolled in college in 1970. In order to have achieved proportional representation in 1970, the estimated Indian enrollment would have to have been increased by 26,000—*an increase of 650%.*[4] If the 25,000 students estimated by the B.I.A. area offices were funded this year the total would fall short by 5,000 of the number needed to be on a par with the "non-minority" population in 1970. Taking into consideration a 10% increase in the number of students per annum and supposing they were funded adequately that handicap could be overcome by the end of the decade.

Since 1959 the number of requests for assistance as well as the number of students funded has never fallen below the previous year's demand. The proposed B.I.A. higher education budget from the Washington Office, for F.Y. '75, however, anticipates funding only 14,700 Indian students in their scholarship program. This estimate could not have met the needs of Indian students in 1973 and is unrealistic for 1975.

The B.I.A. area offices have estimated that 25,000 Indians will be applying for higher education scholarships this year (F.Y. '75).[5] This estimate leaves approximately 10,300 who want to attend college in the fall, but who will not be able to. There will be no funds at a time when most Indians see education as the only avenue toward a better life. The destiny of Indian people is wound inextricably into the education of its young men and women. Yet the B.I.A. insists on funding Indians as if it were a privilege to obtain an education. *Education is the right of American Indians.* In most treaties one of the main considerations before signing was the education of the young men and women in the tribe. Presently there are only a handful of American Indian lawyers, doctors, and teachers; it is time to begin to meet the needs of those Indians who seek a college education.

The number of Indians that are applying for higher education every year is increasing. Indians have demonstrated that education is a need they themselves feel should be met. What better indication of self-determination can be had? In 1973, 16,000 applications were received, in 1974, 20,000 and in 1975, 25,000 applications were received.[6]

Higher education must be a top priority in the B.I.A.'s budget. Vocational training (51.8 millions) is budgeted for twice the amount that higher education is; it is time to start training the people who will determine policy instead of following it, people who will plan as well as build.

The F.Y. '75 budget is expecting each Indian student to obtain approximately $1,150.00 (40% of need) of the $2,900 average cost to attend college from sources other than the B.I.A. which would provide the other $1,750.00 (60% of need).[7] According to the guidelines set by the Albuquerque higher education office for F.Y. '75 the B.I.A. *expects each Indian family* having a student either in school or about to attend, *to "contribute" $500.00 per year* to absorb a portion of the college costs. This figure is both shocking and discordant considering the harsh realities that Indian families have to face. The average income of an Indian family is below $2,000.00 per year. The parent "contribution" would eat up at least 25% of the families resources.

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[2] *Survey of Indian Studies Programs in Colleges and Institutions.* By Planning Resources of Minorities Studies, Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education published June 1973.

[3] *Higher Education Background and Implication for American Indians.* Prepared by: Patricia Locke, Planning Resources in Minority Education, Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, Boulder, Colorado. Appendix B, page 14.

[4] *Minority Access to College.* Fred E. Crossland, a Ford Foundation Report: Schoeken Brooks, New York, 1971. See appendix A.

[5] The B.I.A's F.Y. '75 *Annual Field Report.* Submitted by the 13 area offices to the Albuquerque Higher Education Office.

[6] *Report on B.I.A. Higher Education Grant Supplemental Funding,* F.Y. 1974, page 1.

[7] Based upon information provided by the Albuquerque Higher Education Office on the area office estimations.

With less than $1,500.00 left, sending a son or daughter to college is a blank prospect. In light of the bleak unemployment figures (March 1972, 40% of Indians on reservations were unemployed) and poverty statistics (in 1971–72, 75% of Indian families had incomes below the poverty line) [8] it should be clear that Indian families cannot afford to support the B.I.A.'s audaciously insubstantial projections. With under $2,000.00 to feed, clothe, and provide for the necessities of survival, amid the rising costs that affects all Americans, Indian families cannot meet the Bureau's status quo.

After the parent contribution the next highest outside aid source is Federal programs i.e., educational opportunity grants, national student defense loans, and work-study (the B.I.A. Albuquerque office includes college contributions in this category too). The family contribution is estimated at $7.5 million and the Federal programs are estimated at $5.6 million. Why is it that the most emaciated minority group in America must shoulder the brunt of the financial burden in this category? Five million dollars is a paltry sum from these Federal programs that do not meet the total need for low-income students across the country.

The office of education programs provides funds for the disadvantaged minorities while the B.I.A. provides scholarships for American Indians, if other Federal programs are forced to take over funding Indian students the Federal Government through the B.I.A. is not living up to their commitment to Indian people based upon the trust relationship and treaty responsibilities.

To date the B.I.A. has been the only manifestation of the Federal Government's special commitment to Indian people. Any move to dole that responsibility out to other Federal programs spells termination to Indian people. The BIA needs approximately $42.6 million dollars in F.Y. '75, *an increase of approximately $17 million*, to fund the estimated 25,000 students at 60% of the total need.

The monies being disbursed by other Federal programs for Indian higher education must be either transferred to the B.I.A., or discontinued in lieu of the BIA. The B.I.A., in its special role, must fund 100% of the needs of students. To fund the 25,000 students at $2,900.00 basic cost, the B.I.A. higher education budget must be increased to $72.5 million minimum. All other contributions should be channeled through the Bureau's higher education office and then sent immediately to the tribes. The B.I.A. must contract its scholarship programs to the tribes to give them the opportunity to determine for themselves their priorities in education.

In F.Y. '73 40% of all Indians in college were married, 30% of these students have one child or more living with them. This additional hardship has not been considered in budgets. These students have to take out additional loans if they are able to obtain them and night jobs to make it through college. This is part accounts for the 21% drop out rate due to family obligations.[9]

WE RESPECTFULLY MAKE THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) We have tried to gain a clear understanding of the numbers of Indian students applying for BIA grants in FY '75. We have received inconsistant figures from every source we have contacted within the BIA. However, based upon the several figures we have obtained we feel the BIA scholarship program budget must be increased at least 60 million dollars in FY '75, 80 million dollars in FY '76, and 100 million dollars in FY '77. We feel that by FY '77 the increasing number of Indian college students will begin to level off.

(2) We strongly recommend that the committee direct the BIA to use these monies for direct student financial aid and not special projects. Although we strongly recommend that the committee direct the BIA to adequately fund Indian community colleges and the other special projects as separate line items.

(3) The U.S. Office of Education Financial Aid programs are based upon economic need and it cannot be documented with any certainty that they significantly benefit Indian students at all. The commissioner of education has said that 4.5 million dollars of basic opportunity grants (BOG) are going to 10,000 Indian students in higher education. We question this analysis, based upon our conver-

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[8] Federal Interagency Committee on Education. *Task Force Report on Higher Education and Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians.* April 1973.

[9] Bureau of Indian Affairs. Research and Evaluation Report Series No. 20–A Higher Education Evaluation. Student Characteristics and Opinions. June 15, 1973.

sations with the Office of Education officials, they have not been able to define an Indian student, how much O.E. monies is given to an average Indian recipient, or how their monies are coordinated with BIA monies. Therefore they cannot accurately determine to what extent they serve American Indians in their programs. We recommend that the Office of Education formulate a definition of "Indian student" within the agencies to determine to what extent we are benefiting from those programs.

The Office of Education monies go directly to institutions of higher education; at that level the non-Indian financial aids officers do not clearly understand the financial relationship of O.E. and BIA monies. In a clear majority of the cases these officers direct Indian students toward the BIA scholarship as a primary funding source and not as a supplemental funding source, as the BIA scholarship monies are intended.

(4) We recommend that this committee direct the BIA to set criteria and standards for the use of its tuition and stipend grants. Further that this committee direct the BIA to report back to this committee on the formulation of these criteria and standards and to inform the U.S. Office of Education of the final regulations.

This clarification will bring the Office of Education one step closer to clarifying its authority in defining how its financial aid monies are used to benefit Indian students.

We realize that this subcommittee does not have jurisdiction over the Office of Education but we would like to urge this subcommittee to call these recommendations relating to the Office of Education to the attention of the appropriate HEW subcommittee.

APPENDIX A

MINORITY UNDER-REPRESENTATION

The degree of under-representation of each of the four minority groups may be determined by computing the relationship between each minority's estimated enrollment and its estimated total population. The ratios (expressed as percentages) are as follows:

	Percent of Population Enrolled
Black	2.0%
Mexican Americans	1.0%
Puerto Ricans	1.3%
American Indians	0.6%
All Minorities	1.8%
Non-Minorities	4.3%
Total Population	3.9%

In order to achieve proportional representation, the enrollment of minorities would have to be increased to the point where their ratios were the same as that given for "non-minorities" (4.3%). To reach that goal immediately:

the estimated Black enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased 543,000 (from 470,000 to 1,013,000)--an increase of 116 percent;

the estimated Mexican American enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased by 165,000 (from 50,000 to 215,000)--an increase of 330 percent;

the estimated Puerto Rican enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased by 45,000 (from 20,000 to 65,000)--an increase of 225 percent; and

the estimated American Indian enrollment in 1970 would have to be increased by 26,000 (from 4,000 to 30,000)--an increase of 650 percent.

Data Source: Minority Access to College, Fred E. Crossland. (A Ford Foundation Report; Schocken Books, N.Y., 1971)

Ojibwa School Appropriation

STATEMENTS OF:
JAMES HENRY, CHAIRMAN OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL, OJIBWA INDIANS
JOE JEROME, VICE CHAIRMAN, OJIBWA SCHOOL BOARD, BELCOURT, N. DAK.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Senator Stevens. Mr. James Henry. You appeared once before. I understand you have an additional statement to make, Mr. Henry, is that correct?

Mr. Henry. No, this is on an entirely different issue, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Stevens. I see.

Mr. Henry. Mr. Chairman, I am James Henry, tribal chairman for Ojibwa Mountain Valley, Belcourt, N. Dak. Before you at this time we are requesting $445,105 in additional appropriations to operate what was formerly St. Ann's School and is now the Ojibwa School.

At this time, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn the mike over to Mr. Jerome, for his testimony, and submit a statement for the record.

Senator Stevens. All right.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Joe Jerome

Before I present this brief outline concerning our request, I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation on behalf of my people and fellow board members, for letting us appear before you today.

I am sure by now you are all well aware of our reasons for being here. We the people of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, as well as many other Indian Tribes of the United States feel that we are in a new era of time, where we must take the responsibility of educating our children ourselves. We must take the responsibilities upon ourselves as Indians to provide true Indian education. By true Indian education we do not mean educational institutions in which Indian students are subjected to an educational process, but Indian educational institutions and Indian educational processes.

We can no longer look to the missionaries for help, and we can no longer look at the non-Indians who control our schools and accuse them of hoarding federal monies, this is not enough. We feel that as Native Americans we have a legal and moral right to determine educational policies and procedures concerning our children. This take over of education from St Ann's Indian Mission is not the concern of just a few people, we recently passed a Tribal referendum in which the overwhelming majority of our people supported the take over. We have complete support of our Tribal Council, and have had the support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs officials in Aberdeen, South Dakota, our area office. The Aberdeen Area Office has included operating funds for our school in its budget request for fiscal year 1976, but unfortunately it is too late for these funds to be included in its request for fiscal year 1975. Therefore, we are asking for your assistance in order that we may keep our school open for the coming school year 1975.

Our school, if funded will remain approximately the same size as it was, when operated by the missionaries. It will accommodate some 250 to 275 students, grades K–8. Our school board will seek qualified Indian people for the professional positions and definitely hire Indians on other areas pertinent to the operation of our school.

A complete proposed budget is attached describing our needs, which are not only professional salaries, but other important educational items, that are necessary for school operation.

In conclusion I would like to say the fact is, as Native Americans we must not be looked upon as a movable mass but rather as the movers and directors of our own destiny. Self-awareness and self-identity are a must for any free human being.

A Brief History of the Ojibwa Reservation's School

The population of the Reservation is around 8,000 within a 6 x 12 mile area in two townships.

In 1895, The Sisters of Mercy opened a Mission school on the Reservation which was destroyed by fire in 1907. In 1935, 28 years later the Benedictine priests opened the St. Ann's School which they have operated to now.

Because the rising costs of operating the School became too expensive, the Benedictine Order gave our community the opportunity to take over the operation of the School in 1970.

When we were told that the Benedictine Order could not operate the school anymore, the Advisory Board (elected by the students' parents) were given the authority by a vote of the parents to look for funding elsewhere. After meetings and discussions with the local B.I.A. area office and the Washington office we decided that our best possibility to obtain additional funding was through Federal funding.

The name of the school St. Ann's Indian Mission School was changed to the Ojibwa Indian School when the Ojibwa School Board became incorporated in the state of North Dakota and in our Tribal Council in 1974. This change in policy to the incorporation of the School Board was made possible through a referendum vote on the Reservation which was a unanimous vote.

These are some points which I feel will be helpful in the organization of the new school system.

1. The Ojibwa School will not have to comply to restrictions set by the State Education laws of North Dakota.
2. As a small school, it will be more personal with closer contact between the teachers and students. This will create a more organized school functioning.
3. There will be greater parent participation with the school's dealing with external aspects such as discipline, school dress code, etc.
4. There will be greater opportunity of experimental education based on the goals and needs of the Community and School.
5. There will be more sharing of power, where the educational programs will not be under one educational agency. This sharing of power will give more competition.

The need of the additional monies of the amount of $448,618 in funding is very necessary for it would give the Community more involvement and self government. This would also allow the Indian to help himself.

The current enrollment of Belcourt Community School is 1,600 students. This large enrollment at the Belcourt Community School has created much overcrowding. If the Ojibwa School (formerly the St. Ann's School) is closed, there is no way that the Belcourt Community School can absorb these additional 262 students of the Ojibwa School. We can not deprive these students of decent educational facilities that they need (in addition there are 12 non-Indian students of the Ojibwa School).

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. Henry. Mr. Chairman, at my right is Mr. Peter Bosa, a school member, and Father Wilfred, of St. Ann's Church, Belcourt, N. Dak.

Senator Stevens. Very good, thank you.

Mr. Jerome. I would like to give a brief history of our Ojibwa Reservation School. The population of the reservation is around 8,000 with a 6 by 12 mile area in 2 townships. In 1895 the Sisters of Mercy opened a mission school on the reservation which was destroyed by fire in 1907. In 1935, 28 years later, the Benedictine priests opened the St. Ann's School, which they have operated until now. Because the rising costs of operating the school became too expensive, the Benedictine order could not operate the school anymore, the advisory board, elected by the students' parents, were given the authority by a vote of the parents to look for funding elsewhere. After meetings and discus-

sions with the local BIA area office and the Washington office we decided that our best possibility to obtain additional funding was through Federal funding.

The name of the school, St. Ann's Indian Mission School, was changed to the Ojibwa Indian School when the Ojibwa school board became incorporated in the State of North Dakota and in our tribal council in 1974. This change in policy to the incorporation of the school board was made possible through a referendum vote on the reservation which was unanimous vote.

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Two. As a small school, it will be more personal with closer contact between the teachers and students. This will create a more organized, functioning school.

Three. There will be greater parent participation with the school dealing with external aspects such as discipline, school dress code, et cetera.

Four. There will be greater opportunity of experimental education based on the goals and needs of the community and school.

Five, There will be more sharing of power, where the educational programs will not be under one educational agency. This sharing of power will give more competition. The need of the additional moneys of the amount of $448,618 in funding is very necessary for it would give the community more involvement and self-government. This would also allow the Indian to help himself. The current enrollment of Belcourt Community School is 1,600 students. This large enrollment at the Belcourt Community School has created much overcrowding.

If the Ojibwa School, formally the St. Ann's School, is closed, there is no way that the Belcourt Community School can absorb these additional 262 students of the Ojibwa School. We cannot deprive these students of decent educational facilities that they need.

Senator STEVENS. I looked through it and cannot find the amount you need this year. How much do you need this year?

Mr. JEROME. We are asking for full funding. We feel that it is necessary to have this $448,000 to really comply and put the school up at full capacity.

Senator STEVENS. On page 20, there is a statement that says current fiscal year $260,000, and future $448,617. Is that what you are seeking, $448,617?

Mr. JEROME. For the year 1975.

Senator STEVENS. Did you receive the $250,000 for this fiscal year?

Mr. JEROME. No, we do not have any.

Senator STEVENS. Where did you get the money from this year?

Mr. JEROME. The school is still operating as the St. Ann's, which the St. Ann's Benedictine priests still have. They are now $60,000 in the red. They would not be able to continue the school next year.

Senator STEVENS. I see. Very well. We thank you very much for your presentation. I think we understand the situation. It is not unlike other schools in this country.

STATEMENT OF WILSON SKEET, VICE CHAIRMAN, NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL, AND MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NAVAJO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. Is Mr. Wilson Skeet here now?

Mr. SKEET. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Skeet, will you please identify the people with you?

Mr. SKEET. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. To my right is Mr. Floyd Dominy, member of the management board of directors, Navajo Agricultural Products Industry. He is also former Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. To my left is Mr. Emory Chee. He is superintendent of farm grange construction operations within the project, within the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry.

I have my written statement. I would like to read it in full. I have some very important attachments to my statement which I would like to submit for the record.

Senator STEVENS. I will be happy to accept all of the attachments to the record. That is another vote, so I would appreciate it if you could highlight. I can read these things very quickly, Mr. Skeet.

The $3,405,000 for fiscal 1975 for block I of the project, that is basically what you are seeking in this add-on; is that right?

Mr. SKEET. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. What does that lead to? When I receive block I, I wonder what block II, III, IV, and V are going to cost.

Mr. SKEET. On attachment No. 1 have a breakdown. We do show, also, in the last column, where we show that in fiscal year 1976 we would need $1,973,700 which is less than what we are asking for in this year's funding. This is because most of the equipment that we bought will move up into block II, which is the second $10,000 of the project. So the cost is greatly reduced because of all we have to do is buy these necessary supplies of material in fiscal year 1976.

We are asking for $2,917,600 in fiscal year 1975. However, my statement concludes that we need $3,405,000 which the Navajo Tribal Council supported by a resolution, which is also attached to the package I submit.

Senator STEVENS. I wonder how you got that amount. You got $2.1 million for the sprinkling system. You have crop cash needs, $189,000, transportation, $126, and farm buildings $96,200. But then you have cost contingency on that amount of $402,400.

If you add to that, you have another $500,000 contingency. The difference between the $2.9 million and $3.4 million, is about $900,000 extra on a basic appropriation of $3.4 million; it is almost one-fifth as contingency. What is that tied to?

Mr. SKEET. This mostly is tied to figuring the overall costs at 8 percent per year for inflation and scarcity. But, as I said earlier, Mr. Chairman, the tribal council, when they did not have all of this up-to-date information, did support $3,405,000.

In our most recent survey and study that we got realistic information we came up with this $2,917,600 and that is that money we are asking for, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. And the NAPI funds; what does that mean?

Mr. SKEET. The NAPI is separate, that is Navajo Agricultural Products Industry.

Senator STEVENS. Then you are going to have $727,000 plus from that?

Mr. SKEET. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Are those Federal funds?

Mr. SKEET. No, sir. This is the tribal fund.

Senator STEVENS. This is all block 1; correct?

Mr. SKEET. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Answer me the $64,000 question. What is block II going to cost?

Mr. DOMINY. The total, Senator Stevens, will run about $4.5 million. This $2.9 million here is the first year. We would like to have Federal financing on the first four blocks. That will be roughly $20 million.

Senator STEVENS. They are about the same?

Mr. DOMINY. Roughly they are. After the first four blocks are in production and the tribe is actually receiving income from them, we are very hopeful that the income from the farm operation will justify carrying on the additional development without additional Federal money.

Senator STEVENS. I can see the need for some of the cash needs and some immediate expenditures, such as transportation. Isn't there loan funding available for the sprinkling irrigation systems? I thought most people who sold them sold them at a dollar down and $100,000 a year.

Mr. DOMINY. This is a brandnew area. There are no dealers or anything out in that area now. Hopefully, the tribe wants to get this operating for the benefit of the whole Navajo nation and not do like what has happened on so many other Indian projects, have to be parceled out to white lessees and developers. That is why we feel the Federal financing of the sprinkler systems on the farm to the first four blocks is justified, because the sprinklers save a lot of salt content going back into the river. It is actually cheaper for the Federal Government to have a sprinkler system on that project, than to have gravity and the return flow so lean that it destroys the quality of water in the river, and then have to improve upon it later.

Senator STEVENS. I understand your request. I think we will take a sharp pencil to it, though. I do not know how you can really justify making an add-on and putting in almost a 25-percent contingency allowance.

Mr. DOMINY. You remember the $3.4 million has been amended by Mr. Skeet's statement.

Senator STEVENS. You still have the basic about $2.3 or $2.4 million, and then you have $402,000 contingency. That is awfully high, I think. I am not sure you have pared it down to bare bones.

Mr. DOMINY. Those estimates came from sprinkler irrigation experts who advised us.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We appreciate it.

Mr. SKEET. I would also like to submit two other statements here, Mr. Chairman. One by Mr. Ivan V. Goslin, executive director of Upper Colorado River Commission, and also Ronald D. Boddy, president of the Chamber of Commerce in Farmington, N. Mex.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. I am sorry again that is another vote. I will be back shortly.

[The statements follow:]

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

STATEMENT OF WILSON C. SKEET

Mister Chairman and distinguished Committee members. My name is Wilson C. Skeet and I am the Vice Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council. I am also a member of the Board of Directors for Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, a tribal enterprise established by the Navajo Tribal Council to plan, operate and maintain the Indian Irrigation Project. It is my privilege and pleasure to appear before the committee on behalf of Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

My purpose in being here today is to present to you some information regarding the funding of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project on-farm development costs by the Federal Government.

The Federal Government has expended approximately $88 million to provide the delivery system to bring water from the Navajo Dam to the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project area.

It is now essential that funds be secured to do the on-fam development necessary to bring the land to be irrigated into agricultural production.

Raw land being brought into irrigated agricultural production will not generally reach its full productive capability until the third crop year under sprinkler irrigation, and the fourth to sixth year under gravity irrigation. The added length of time required for the gravity irrigated land is due to the time required for extensive land levelling, for re-establishment of fertility levels lost in top-soil displacement, and for the loss of operational efficiency in the small farm fields so developed.

This means that there are substantial costs associated with the development of land for irrigated crop production that cannot be supported from crop returns for a number of years. These costs must be provided by capital from other sources.

Our advisors, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and New Mexico State University have made preliminary cost projections, crop production estimates and income projections for the individual blocks by crop years based on crop and agri-business plans under sprinkler irrigation. These preliminary studies indicate that it will only be after the complete farm and agri-business development of four blocks (I, II, III, and IV), and the successful operation of them for two to three years, will there be sufficient net cash return to furnish capital for the development of Block V. These

projections will be re-studied and computerized into a published report in the next several weeks.

It is estimated that it will cost between $25 million and $30 million to develop the first four blocks. These figures include an 8% annual cost increase due to inflation and scarcity.

The Navajo Tribe does not have the funds to develop these four blocks. The development of any lesser number would only lengthen the time to provide funds to develop the next block.

If the on-farm costs for this project are not provided by the Federal Government at least for the first four blocks, and due to the fact that the Navajo Tribe does not have the funds required, the only other recourse would be a leasing program to, or a joint venture with, non-Navajo farm operators, who would be required to furnish all development capital.

This will not be a new program. It has been done on many other Indian Irrigation Projects, but the results from this method of operation are very obvious to the observer. They are: the removal of the Indian from his lands, a diminished return on his natural resources, and a stifling of his desire to improve his economic condition.

The Navajo do not propose to see their land resources squandered in this manner.

The history of the indian irrigation projects indicates most failures can be directly traced ot the inability of the operator to provide the necessary amounts of capital to properly subjucate the land. Where this is the case, and the proper performance of the vital development work is hampered by the shortage of capital, the future productivity and profitability of the farm will be adversely affected.

The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project has been a dream of the Tribal leaders for over twenty years. They have carefully prepared for the operation of this project for the past six years starting with the development of 2200 acres of irrigated farm lands in the vicinity of Shiprock in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Navajo Tribal Council has appropriated funds for farm training and pilot farm operation in excess of $5 million. In 1972 the operation of the pilot farms and the training programs were placed under the authority and management of the Management Board of the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, a Navajo Tribal Enterprise.

Under this management, the pilot farms have trained a work force of over eighty farm workers and feedlot operators, and are presently employing that number. Corn, alfalfa, potatoes and other crops have been grown successfully on these farms and will be the first crops planted on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. A lamb and sheep feeding program has been equally successful this past year.

The Navajo Tribe has a big stake in this project. In addition to the funds provided for the farming, and sharing with the Bureau of Indian Affairs the cost of the on job training programs, the Navajo Tribal Council has appropriated $2 1/2 million for relocation and reimbursement of Navajos displaced by the project. In addition, $2 million has been approved by the Tribal Council to purchase land and grazing rights on Natural Resource land in and adjacent to the project area.

It would be imprudent for the Navajo Tribe to commit its diminished funds for the substantial expenditures required for the on-farm development cost. The amount required, even for the first four blocks, is beyond its capability unless many other essential programs were seriously curtailed or cancelled.

Based on the facts I have presented to you, and due to the demonstrated desire on the part of the Navajo Nation to improve the welfare of its people and to pay for its police and judicial system and other programs not similarly assumed by any other Indian Tribe, we respectfully ask your approval of the funding by the Federal Government of the on-farm development costs in the amount of $3,405,000 for FY 1975 for Block I of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project in accordance with the revised estimates attached to this presentation.

Revised Estimate of Cash Needs
For Development Costs for Block I
of the
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

Attached hereto is a revision of the estimate contained in A Comprehensive Development Plan for Block I of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

This revision shows in column 1 the original estimate. Column 2 is the revised estimate to April 4, 1974. Column 3 is the estimated amount to be expended 7/1/74 to 6/30/75. Column 4 is the estimated amount to be expended 7/1/75 to 6/30/76. Column 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the source of funds. The note to columns 6 and 8 indicate these funds will come from programs already established and funded by Other Federal Agencies (such as training, housing, water, sewer and other services) and funds from the Navajo Tribe.

The contingency for increases in cost due to inflation and scarcity has been calculated at 8% per year for two years. Past experience on the pilot farms has indicated that seed, fertilizer and equipment prices have risen that much and cannot be determined until delivery dates are established.

The attachments to the estimate will explain the items included. All of the information contained in the estimate and attachments will be made a part of a revised comprehensive plan now in preparation.

Revised Estimate of Cash Needs
For Development Costs for Block I

	1 Estimate 1973	2 1974
1. On-Farm Sprinkler Irrigation System (see attachment #1)	1,586,000.00	2,112,000.00
2. Clear and Smooth Farm Units @ $20.00 per acre	189,000.00	189,000.00
3. Crop Production Cash Needs (Labor costs for work to be performed 1975) (Seed-binder deposits 20%)	641,000.00	641,000.00
4. Farm Equipment (see attachment # 2)	645,000.00	645,000.00
5. Transportation Equipment (see attachment # 3)	254,500.00	254,500.00
6. Farm Buildings (see attachment # 4)	375,200.00	375,200.00
7. Agri-Business (see attachment # 5)	342,300.00	342,300.00
8. Housing (see attachment # 6)	175,000.00	180,000.00
9. Administrative Overhead (see attachment # 7)	250,000.00	250,000.00
10. Construction Labor (see attachment #8)	115,000.00	115,000.00
On-the-job Training	90,000.00	90,000.00
In-Service Training and Facilities (see attachment # 9)	100,000.00	100,000.00
Planning for Continuation (see attachment # 10)	15,000.00	15,000.00
Cost Contingency 8% yr. 2 yrs. inflation	190,000.00	849,400.00
Total	4,968,000.00	6,158,400.00

* See cover for explanation of funds from other Federal Agencies.

	3	4
	To Be Expanded 7/1/74 - 6/30/75	7/1/75 - 6/30/76
1. On-Farm Sprinkler Irrigation System (see attachment #1)	2,112,000.00	-0-
2. Clear and Smooth Farm Units @ $20.00 per acre	-0-	189,000.00
3. Crop Production Cash Needs	100,000.00	
(Labor costs for work to be performed 1975)		460,000.00
(Seed-binder deposits 20%)	81,000.00	
4. Farm Equipment (see attachment # 2)	-0-	645,000.00
5. Transportation Equipment (see attachment # 3)	126,000.00	128,500.00
6. Farm Buildings (see attachment # 4)	96,200.00	279,000.00
7. Agri-Business (see attachment # 5)	167,300.00	175,000.00
8. Housing (see attachment # 6)	180,000.00	-0-
9. Administrative Overhead (see attachment # 7)	125,000.00	125,000.00
10. Construction Labor (see attachment #8)	60,000.00	55,000.00
On-the-job Training	60,000.00	30,000.00
In-Service Training and Facilities (see attachment # 9)	20,000.00	80,000.00
Planning for Continuation (see attachment # 10)	15,000.00	-0-
Cost Contingency 8% yr. 2 yrs. inflation	502,800.00	346,600.00
Total	3,645,300.00	2,513,100.00
	6,158,400.00	

* See cover for explanation of funds from other Federal Agencies.

	5	6
	Source of Funds	
	BIA 7/1/74 - 6/30/75	*NAPI 7/1/74 - 6/30/75
1. On-Farm Sprinkler Irrigation System (see attachment #1)	2,112,000.00	-0-
2. Clear and Smooth Farm Units @ $20.00 per acre	-0-	-0-
3. Crop Production Cash Needs (Labor costs for work to be performed 1975) (Seed-binder deposits 20%)	181,000.00	-0-
4. Farm Equipment (see attachment # 2)	-0-	-0-
5. Transportation Equipment (see attachment # 3)	126,000.00	-0-
6. Farm Buildings (see attachment # 4)	96,200.00	-0-
7. Agri-Business (see attachment # 5)	-0-	167,300.00
8. Housing (see attachment # 6)	-0-	180,000.00
9. Administrative Overhead (see attachment # 7)	-0-	125,000.00
10. Construction Labor (see attachment #8)	-0-	60,000.00
On-the-job Training	-0-	60,000.00
In-Service Training and Facilities (see attachment # 9)	-0-	20,000.00
Planning for Continuation (see attachment # 10)	-0-	15,000.00
Cost Contingency 8% yr. 2 yrs. inflation	402,400.00	100,400.00
Total	2,917,600.00	727,700.00

* See cover for explanation of funds from other Federal Agencies.

	7	8
	Source of Funds	
	BIA 7/1/75 - 6/30/76	*NAPI 7/1/75 - 6/30
1. On-Farm Sprinkler Irrigation System (see attachment #1)	-0-	-0-
2. Clear and Smooth Farm Units @ $20.00 per acre	189,000.00	-0-
3. Crop Production Cash Needs (Labor costs for work to be performed 1975) (Seed-binder deposits 20%)	460,000.00	-0-
4. Farm Equipment (see attachment # 2)	645,000.00	-0-
5. Transportation Equipment (see attachment # 3)	128,500.00	-0-
6. Farm Buildings (see attachment # 4)	279,000.00	-0-
7. Agri-Business (see attachment # 5)	-0-	175,000.00
8. Housing (see attachment # 6)	-0-	-0-
9. Administrative Overhead (see attachment # 7)	-0-	125,000.00
10. Construction Labor (see attachment #8)	-0-	55,000.00
On-the-job Training	-0-	30,000.00
In-Service Training and Facilities (see attachment # 9)	-0-	80,000.00
Planning for Continuation (see attachment # 10)		
Cost Contingency 8% yr. 2 yrs. inflation	272,200.00	74,400.00
Total	1,973,700.00	539,400.00

* See cover for explanation of funds from other Federal Agencies.

Attachment # 1

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

IRRIGATION PLAN - BLOCK NO. 1

The design of the Project facilities for Block No. 1 provide for service of the land to use sprinkler irrigation systems. From the large concrete-lined Main Canal water will be conveyed to the individual units of land through a system of underground pipelines with pressure supplied through pumping plants and/or gravity. The pressure in these pipelines will be sufficient to operate the designed field sprinkler systems. At the water delivery point for each individual land unit the flow of water will be measured by a recording flow meter and pressure will be automatically regulated to the sprinkler system design requirements by a pressure reducing valve. A few delivery units will be served by individual pumping plants and these will not be equipped with automatic pressure regulation. Pressure for these will be controlled by pump settings and manual throttling valves. These features of the irrigation system are being constructed as a part of the non-farm Project facilities.

The final designs of all on-farm sprinkler irrigation systems has been completed. Details of these designs, general specifications (with cost estimates), performance capabilities and other information are included in the appendix. The detail design for each land unit was made taking into account the field shape and topography, the desired cropping program of Navajo Agricultural Products Industry and general soil characteristics. Furthermore, an effort was made to standardize the equipment components as much as possible and provide for using the high cost solid set system on specific crops in any desired location. A brief description of the various sprinkler systems which will be used are as follows:

Hand-Move - This system consists of above ground aluminum tubing, 3 or 4 inches in diameter and 30 or 40 feet long, equipped with quick coupling ends and riser pipes with sprinkler heads attached. The hand move lateral is fed from an underground mainline equipped with valves and quick openers. The system is manually uncoupled and moved from one position to the next, usually 50-60'. This system has a high labor-low capital requirement and is suited to rough land, uneven field shapes and nearly all crops except tall growing ones such as corn. Approximately 24% of the first Block of land will use this system.

Side-Roll Wheel Move - This system is made up of 40' lengths of 5' aluminum tubing each equipped with a 76" wheel at the center. These are coupled together and a midpoint gasoline engine-powered mover is installed. When the pipe is moved from one position to another, usually 60', the pipe is turned by the power mover and in effect acts as an axle. Sprinkler heads are installed at 40' spacings and the line is fed from an underground mainline with valves and quick openers. The system has a medium labor-capital relationship. It is best suited to the smoother topography and rectangular or square fields. It again will work in nearly all general cropping situations except tall crops such as corn. About 65% of the first Block of land will use this system.

Solid Set System - Several high value crops, such as potatoes, require very precise moisture control for high yields and quality. A solid set system will be used on these crops. This system consists of 3" x 30' aboveground aluminum tubing placed in the crop in a solid pattern with pipes 50' apart and sprinkler heads 30' apart. Once the pipe is laid out it is not moved until harvest time. The lines are fed again from underground mainlines with valves and quick openers. This is a very high-capital low-labor system. All that is necessary to operate this system is the turning on and off of valves which can, if desired, be automated to any degree required. About 6% of the first block of land will be irrigated with these systems.

Center-Pivot System - This is a system of 6-5/8" steel pipe mounted on powered wheels with the entire system rotating in a circle around a fixed center-pivot. The water is fed into the system at the center-pivot point as is electric power with controls to power the driven wheels and the entire system moves continually with adjustable speed. The standard system is 1,285' long. Control of wheel speed and selection of sprinkler heads are complex as outer wheels must travel faster than inner wheels and outer sprinklers must apply more water than inner sprinklers. These systems are suited to all general crops, including corn, will operate on surprisingly rough land and are best suited to round fields. When used on square fields approximately 19% in the corners of the fields are not irrigated. Some manufacturers are devising methods to overcome this problem. The most serious limitation of this system is the high application of water at the outer end which often exceeds the intake rate of the soil. This causes runoff, erosion and other problems. We believe this may be a problem on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project; however, four systems will be installed in an attempt to make them workable. This is a medium-capital very low-labor system. They will be installed on about 5% of the first block of land.

Section - I

On-Farm Irrigation

(March 25, 1974)

The final designs for all of the sprinkler irrigation systems in Block I have been completed. Details of these designs, general specifications and equipment lists (with costs estimates) are attached. The detail design made in each field was made after taking into account the field shape and topography, the desired cropping program, and general soil characteristics. Furthermore, an effort was made to standardize the equipment components as much as possible and provide for the possibility of using the solid-set equipment in any desired location. Following is a summary of system types and investment costs.

	Net Acres	Per Cent of Area	Investment Costs $ per acre	Investment Costs $ Total
Side Roll	5,939	65	148.33	880,929
Hand Move	2,218	24	68.93	152,891
Center-Pivot	504	5	174.60	88,000
Solid-Set	522	6	729.13	380,605
Mainlines*	-	-	59.80	549,183
Assembly*				60,400
TOTALS	$9,183	100%		$2,112,008

* Mainline and assembly costs must be added to the per acre costs of each type of system.

Walter E. Reni

BLOCK NO. 1
SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SUMMARY

DELIVERY UNIT	TOTAL GROSS ACRES	SIDE ROLL	HAND MOVE	SOLID SET	CENTER PIVOT	DELIVERY SETTING--PSI	MINIMUM ALLOWABLE FLOW GPM
1-1	89		89			68	90
1-2	128	120	5			68	100
1-3	113		113			63	100
1-4	92		92			63	90
1-5	175		175			93	180
1-6	144		144			63	180
1-7	131		131			73	--
1-8	198	190				63	--
1-9	107	101	6			66	100
1-10	95	95				63	--
1-11	178	134	44			63	125
1-12	155	142	13			63	125
1-13	149	60	89			63	180
1-14	45		45			63	90
1-14A	35		35			66	50
1-15	134	134				69	--
1-16	186		186			63	180
1-17	257	179	78			63	260
1-18	313	313				63	315
1-19	82		82			71	--
1-20	217	172	45			71	150
1-21	237		237			76	260
1-22	177		177			63	125
1-23	202	151	51			63	150
1-24	173	173				63	180
1-25	122	122				63	100
1-26	65		65			68	--
1-27	159	159				63	125
1-28	255	255				68	260
1-29	176	176				63	180
1-30	256	256				63	260
1-31	235	235				63	260
1-32	174	174				67	180
1-33	184	123	61			63	--
1-34	235	72			126(160)	67	180
1-35	277	117			126(160)	74	260
1-36	235	72			126(160)	76	150
1-37	266	106			126(160)	80	250
1-38	147	147				63	125
1-39	235	235				63	260
1-40	202	176	26			66	150
1-41	186	186				65	--
1-42	70	57	13			63	90
1-43	235	235				73	260
1-44	169	169				66	180
1-45	101	59	42			63	90
1-46	179	179				63	125
1-47	245	234	11			65	260
1-48	187			187		71	150
1-49	170			170		68	125
1-50	131	78	53			69	110
1-51	202	163	39			71	--
1-52	114			114		66	110
1-53	51			51		67	90
1-54	100	97				66	--
1-55	165	93	71			67	--
TOTAL ACRES	9,340	5,939	2,218	522	504		
		65%	24%	6%	5%		

TOTAL IRRIGATED ACRES - 9,183

Attachment # 2

Block 1 - Farm Equipment

		No. Needed	Unit Cost	Total Cost
A.	Tractors:			
	1. 90 H.P.	6	$13,300	$80,000
	2. 70 H.P.	5	11,250	56,300
B.	Plant Equip:			
	3. Drills 2-14' Squadron	4	4,400	18,000
	4. Corn 6-row	1	2,400	2,400
	5. Potato 4-row	2	5,200	10,400
C.	Tillage Equip:			
	6. Cultipacker 16'	1	1,200	1,200
	7. Cultivators 6-row	4	1,200	6,800
	8. Tandem-disc 19' w/herb.	2	2,900	5,800
	9. M-b plows 6-16" w/packer	1	2,600	2,600
	10. 24"-offset disc-plow-16'	5	2,200	11,000
D.	Harvest Equip:			
	11. Grain Combines-15 ft. Header	3	17,350	52,000
	12. S.P. Swathers 14'	9	10,500	94,500
	13. S.P. Balers	8	10,500	84,000
	14. Balers (pull-type)	4	4,250	17,000
	15. Hay Haulers	10	16,000	160,000
	16. Corn Heads	2	3,500	7,000
	17. Potato Harvesters	2	12,000	24,000
E	Misal Equip:			
	18. Fert. Spreader-24'	3	1,700	5,100
	19. Bale Loaders	4	1,200	4,800
	20. Stalk Shredder	1	2,000	2,000
				$645,000

Attachment # 3

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Item	7/1/74-6/30/75	7/1/75-6/30/76
1. Irrigation System 13 pick-up trucks @ $4500 each	$22,500	$36,000
2. Farm Administration 4 pick-up trucks @ $4750 each	9,500	9,500
3. On-Farm Hauling 7-2 1/2 Ton Bob-tail trucks @ $11,000	44,000	33,000
4. Off-Farm Hauling 2-Diesel Tractors @ $30,000 each	30,000	30,000
4-40' Flat head trailers @ $10,000 each	20,000	20,000
Total	$126,000	$128,500

This equipment will be used by supervisory farm personnel and labor to assemble, store and deliver the on-farm sprinkler system; to operate the sheep and lamb program; and to administer the preparations for farming in the FY 1975.

Committments to purchase will have to be made in late 1974 and early 1975 to assure delivery as needed.

Attachment #4

FARM BUILDINGS

Item	7/1/74-6/30/75	7/1/75-6/30/76
1. Farm Irrigation Assembly and Repair Building	$60,000	$ 22,000
2. Storage Buildings including Drying, Equipment and Supplies	36,200	257,000
Total	$96,000	$279,000

The buildings listed for construction proir to June 30, 1975 are required for storage and fabrication of the sprinkler system and other supplies and for repair and maintenance on vehicles in FY 1975.

The suppliers indicate orders must be placed in mid 1974 to insure delivery of on-farm irrigation supplies starting in January 1975. Delivery at that date is essential to allow time for assembly and delivery to field sites by January 1976.

Attachment # 5

AGRI-BUSINESS

Item	7/1/74-6/30/75	7/1/75-6/30/76
1. 10,000 Head Sheep Feed Lot and Pellet Mill	$ 69,000	$ -0-
2. 50 Head per day Sheep Parking Plant	-0-	175,000
3. Bulk Fertilizer Mixing Plant	97,500	-0-
	$167,300	$175,000

The feed lot operation for sheep and lambs was started in 1973 with 1000 lambs and 2500 sheep. This will be expanded to 6,000 head in 1974 and to 10,000 or more in 1975. We plan to graze the lambs and sheep on Blocks 6 and 7 and finish them on the feed lot on Block I in FY 1975.

The bulk storage plant for fertilizer must be constructed in FY 1975 in order to take delivery of fertilizer in July - October 1975 for application in January - March 1976.

Attachment # 6

HOUSING

This housing is envisioned as a requirement on every block for the supervisory and lower management personnel (foremen, crew chiefs, etc.) as well as the feedlot operators, who are required to be available 24 hours per day.

Out of the 200 farm and allied operation personnel it is anticipated 20 will require this housing.

The estimate of cost is based on:

20 mobile trailer houses at $6500.00 each	$ 130,000
20 slabs, utility services, roadways, playgrounds etc. @ $2500 per site	50,000
	$ 180,000

Attachment # 7

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD

This was an item that was based on the actual costs of the administration of the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry over the past two years attributed to the development of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

It was believed that the costs for the period from July 1, 1974 until the start of farming and related operations early in 1976 would be approximately the same as the costs for 1972 and 1973.

The costs included in the category are for office salaries and expenses, utilities, board of director's fees and expenses, transportation, communications, and similar items normally classed as administrative costs in commercial operations.

No costs attributable to on-farm operations have been included.

Attachment # 8

CONSTRUCTION LABOR

This is the labor that will be used to relocate fencing other than perimeter fencing; to construct thrust blocks and similar work on the field irrigation lines; to construct farm roads and cattle guards; to install scales, loading ramps, sorting shutes and similar items; to maintain the oil access roads and access to housing areas, warehousing and shops; and numerous other on-farm preparation activities.

Attachment # 9

ON-JOB-TRAINING AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING

We have an On-the-Job Training Program for twelve individuals in operation at the present time on our Pilot Farms. This will be continued until 1977 at which time it will be phased out and assumed by Navajo Community College together with other educational institutions and trade and technical schools.

The balance of the money budgeted under this item will be used for transportation and subsistance for those trainees sent to farms, feedlots and industry for advanced training programs.

The present programs of training on the farm are a shared expense contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In the future this will be augmented with Manpower Funds and Employment Assistance through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Navajo Tribe.

In-service training will be a continuing operation on the project from July 1, 1974 on. This will be required to replace workers lost through normal attrition. It is believed this will be the best method of providing these workers, leaving the educational programs available to train workers for future blocks.

Attachment # 10

PLANNING FOR CONTINUATION

It is necessary to provide for the development of future blocks while operating the blocks already developed.

We have programmed one man for this in 1975 and will budget for the number required as subsequent blocks are ready.

CJA-4-74

Class "C" Resolution
No BIA Action Required.

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Strongly Supporting the Soil and Moisture Budget Request of $3,405,000.00 in Order to Commence Farming Operations for the First 10,000 Acre Block of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

WHEREAS:

1. The Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has completed a comprehensive plan to develop and operate the first 10,000 acres of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, and

2. The irrigation water will be made available to the first 10,000 acres of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project by January 1, 1976, and

3. Construction of the Main Canal System will deliver water to one designated delivery point in each field, and

4. Prerequisites for water conveyances, such as sprinkler heads, pipes, land preparation, crop establishment and irrigation sprinkler systems are required in order to commence ultimate farming operation and production on the 10,000 acres.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Navajo Tribal Council hereby respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States fund the Navajo Area Soil and Moisture Budget's request for $3,405,000.00 in order to assist the Navajo people in farm preparation and crop establishment.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 48 in favor and 0 opposed, this 16th day of January, 1974.

Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council

STATEMENT OF IVAL V. GOSLIN

My name is Ival V. Goslin. I am Executive Director of the Upper Colorado River Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Upper Colorado River Commission is an interstate administrative agency created by the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948. The Commission represents the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming in matters pertaining to the development, utilization, and conservation of water resources of the Colorado River Basin.

Mr. Chairman, our Commission appreciates the opportunity to support appropriations to continue the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.

Summary

This statement is in support of appropriations by the Congress of adequate funds to continue the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. This project was authorized in 1962 to furnish water to 110,630 acres of land in recognition of the obligation of the entire nation to the Navajo Tribe under the treaty of 1868. Construction is lagging far behind a reasonable and economic rate. It is recommended that the Congress appropriate $17,200,000 for continuing construction of canals, laterals, siphons, tunnels, and other water distribution facilities and installation of natural gas-driven pumps. This is the amount designated in the President's budget for this purpose. In addition, for fiscal year 1975 Congress is asked to provide $3,405,000 for bringing the raw land into irrigated agricultural production under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Resources, Soil and Moisture, 1830 Program.

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In Public Law 485, the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956, the Congress recognized that assistance to the Navajo Indians by construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is the responsibility of the United States. This project was authorized for construction by the Congress in 1962 by Public Law 87-483 in order to fulfill the obligations, in part, of the treaty of 1868. In 1970 the Congress enacted Public Law 91-416 which amended the authorizing Act of 1962 by increasing the project area by five townships and the authorized sum to be appropriated from $135 million to $206 million, based upon 1970 construction costs. From the enlarged project area 110,630 acres are to be selected for irrigation.

The $17,200,000 to be appropriated for the Bureau of Reclamation's continuing construction program will be used for accomplishing work on several siphons, tunnels, canals, laterals, drains, and pump installations under current contracts. Most of this work is absolutely necessary in order to bring the first block of about 10,000 acres of land into food and fiber production. The letting of several new construction contracts would also be permitted. Some of these will lead to the opening of lands in the second block in a few years.

In addition to the $17,200,000 to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Congress is requested to appropriate $3,405,000 to be utilized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Resources, for its soil and moisture 1830 program. These funds are needed in order to prepare the raw lands of block one to receive water and make them adequately productive to the point of economic stability. The initial preparation of land on a new irrigation project is extremely important. There is a saying throughout the West that the first two operators of a new farm fail and "go broke," and it is not until the third owner that sustained irrigation becomes successful. Many of the failures in the past were caused by lack of sufficient capital by the first operators of the project to accomplish proper land preparation to insure its productivity, and consequently its financial soundness. We cannot permit failures to occur on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project because the fine Navajo people will be the first, second, third and final owner-operators of the land.

For the lands in block number one it is necessary that a number of procedures and operations be initiated almost at once. For instance, it is necessary to:

(a) procure and install the sprinkler irrigation system for the distribution of water from water delivery points on the canals and laterals to the farm fields;

(b) relocate existing gas and oil pipe lines that will interfere with farm operations and that are not relocated by the gas and oil companies;

(c) clear the land of native vegetation and level the land surface in areas where it is too rough for operation of irrigation equipment and farm machinery;

(d) fence the irrigated farm area to protect it from livestock grazing on the surrounding range;

(e) procure seed, fertilizer, and other supplies necessary for planting and establishing the first crops;

(f) purchase or lease farming and transportation equipment; and

(g) recruit and train labor to get the first crop in the ground.

The Navajo Tribe since 1956 has exercised continued diligence in getting this project constructed and operating. Some of the note-worthy accomplishments of the tribe in anticipation of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project were described in the hearings before the Subcommittee last year.

The development of the natural resources of the Navajo Indian Reservation is an integral and vital part of the nation's program to eliminate poverty for our original native citizens. In recent years the American people and the Congress have been keenly aware of the necessity for improving the living conditions for Indians of the United States. The Colorado River Storage Project Act of 18 years ago and the subsequent Navajo Indian Irrigation Project legislation of 1962 are predicated upon this concept.

When the first construction funds were appropriated in 1964, the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project was scheduled for completion in 14-16 years. Delivery of the first water to project lands was supposed to occur in 1970, four years ago. No water has been delivered to any of the lands. Although it appears that the availability of very limited funds has stretched the com-

pletion date into the indefinite future, we thank this Subcommittee for its interest in keeping the construction of this project going. The President's budget item of $17,200,000 for fiscal year 1975 for the Bureau of Reclamation seems to be sufficient money for a progressive and orderly program for reclamation's activities.

We recommend that the amount appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for fiscal 1975 for continuing construction of physical features of its program be $17,200,000, as in the President's budget request. We also support the appropriation of an additional $3,405,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be used by its Division of Soil and Moisture 1830 program for developing the farm lands to an efficient level of productivity as described under items (a) through (g) above.

On behalf of the Upper Colorado River Commission, thank you for granting this opportunity to express our support for appropriations of funds for continuing the construction of this important Indian participating project of the Colorado River Storage Project.

STATEMENT OF RONALD D. BODDY

Honorable Chairman and distinguished Committee members:

The following statement relating to the funding of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is respectfully submitted:

After more than a decade of patiently waiting for the day when the lands of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project would finally come under cultivation, we are now encouraged to believe that the first 10,000 acre block will be ready for production within two years. Appropriations over the past years have generally fallen far short of requirements and this has created an atomosphere of uncertainty and despair among our friends in the Navajo Nation.

Although the project is considerably behind schedule, the hopes of those who are vitally concerned with its completion have been raised to the point where a project seminar was conducted in Farmington on January 9, 1974 and sponsored by the Farmington Chamber of Commerce and the Farmington Industrial Development Service. The purpose of the seminar was to submit to the large gathering of interested people progress reports and plans for the future and this was capably done by Wilson Skeet, Vice Chairman of the Navajo Tribe, Harold Fish, representing the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry, Walt Rein, Land Use and Management Specialist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bert Levine, Chief Project Engineer with the Bureau of Reclamation.

There is no doubt that a project with a scope this broad will be of tremendous benefit to the Navajo People who are in desperate need of jobs to reduce their alarmingly high unemployment rate. Much has been said and written about the deplorable living standards of the Navajos but they are so remote from the areas

of concentrated population that, unless their situation can be observed close up, the rest of our nation tends to remain indifferent to their needs.

We are informed that an appropriation of $17,200,000.00 is being sought by the Bureau of Reclamation through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for construction work on tunnels, siphons, canals and laterals for the fiscal year 1975 to open up Block One to irrigation and that an additional amount of $3,405,000.00 is being requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the installation of sprinkler systems, fencing, clearing of unwanted vegetation and other related tasks.

The Navajo Tribe has instituted training courses for selected persons to indoctrinate them in the technologies necessary to operate the irrigation project successfully. They have also provided training in the past but, because of delays due to lack of funding, many of these people have drifted away from the program and it is understandable that this generates among tribal leaders a sense of hopelessness and futility. Now that the development of the first block in the project appears to be drawing near, there is a stirring of new optimism and it would be a severe blow to their morale should there be any further delay.

On behalf of the officers, directors and members of the Farmington Chamber of Commerce, I urge you to provide the funding requested in order that the Navajo Nation may establish a base for economic growth and free thousands of their people from the bonds of poverty.

Sincerely,

The Farmington, New Mexico Chamber of Commerce

Ronald D. Boddy
President

REMAINING WITNESSES

Senator STEVENS. Let us resume the hearing. I apologize again. I just want to make sure who is here now. We have Helen Attaquin and Esther Mays. Are you here, Esther Mays? Jacob Escalante?

Mr. ESCALANTE. Here.

Senator STEVENS. John Cavanaugh.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. Here.

Senator STEVENS. William Roberts?

Mr. ROBERTS. Here.

Senator STEVENS. Germaine Means?

Ms. MEANS. Here.

Senator STEVENS. Melvin White Eagle?

Mr. WHITE EAGLE. Here.

Senator STEVENS. Larry Kinley?

Mr. KINLEY. Here.

Senator STEVENS. Raymond Yowell?

Mr. YOWELL. Here.

Senator STEVENS. Gerald Flute?

Mr. FLUTE. Here.

Senator STEVENS. Herschel Sahmaunt?

Mr. SAHMAUNT. Here.

Senator STEVENS. Carl Jack is here. Is there anyone who intends to testify tonight whose name I have not read? What is your name?

Mr. CALAC. I am with the California Tribal Chairman's Association.

Senator STEVENS. May we have your name please?

Mr. CALAC. Donald Calac.

Senator STEVENS. Are you with Erin Forest?

Mr. CALAC. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. I see. We will continue in that order. And we will do the best we can to get through. One other person, yes, your name?

Mr. LEONARD. Terry Leonard, Intertribal School Board.

Senator STEVENS. Yes, we have called your name once Mr. Leonard. We will put a check that you are here. All right. Now Helen Attaquin, the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans.

INDIAN EDUCATION

STATEMENT OF HELEN ATTAQUIN, PRESIDENT, EASTERN NATIVE AMERICANS COALITION

COALITION CONTENT

Ms. ATTAQUIN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here today. My name is Helen Attaquin. I am a Wampanoag, the tribe which first met the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. I am president of the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans. The coalition is made up of the eastern Indians who are the descendants of those Indians who lived east of the Mississippi River prior to the American Revolution. They are the names stamped on our land and on our history. The Passamaquoddies and Penobscots of Maine, the Narragansetts of Rhode Island, the Cherokees and

Catawbas of the Carolinas, the Mattaponis, Chickahominies and Rappahanocks of Virginia, the Creeks and Choctaws of Alabama and Mississippi, the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas and Senecas of New York and many others. Approximately 60 tribal groups have been identified as survivals of those great tribes that inhabited the Eastern United States in pre-Revolutionary times.

Of the 829,000 Indians in the United States about 250,000 live east of the Mississippi. Some live on State reservations or in urban ghettos, but the majority remain in the obscure rural areas to which they retreated before the advancing white settlers. Most of these people are not recognized as Indians, either by the Federal Government or by the States in which they live. Despite this, most have attempted to retain their native tribal and cultural values, and many still speak their native tongues.

The lack of Federal recognition is rooted in our national history. Although these Indians are accorded constitutional protections, when the original Colonies became States, the central Government was still too weak to enforce its own laws, and thus the Eastern Indians were left to the mercies of State governments. The results included the massive loss of their lands, banishment or worse. Principally, they seek a reaffirmation of their identity, and the acknowledgement of the Federal Government that they are entitled to the same legal constitutional protection and services accorded other Indians. They are also seeking means to break the isolation and poverty in which they have been trapped for more than 200 years, and which has made them the poorest of the poor in America.

In December of 1972, some 160 leaders among the Eastern U.S. Indians met in Washington, D.C., to identify and discuss the needs of the American Indians along the eastern seaboard and east of the Mississippi River and to determine the feasibility of forming an organization to speak for the eastern Indian. By unanimous consent of the conference, participants who came from 18 States and represented 53 different tribes and organizations formed the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans, CENA.

The goal of CENA is to assist in the economic, cultural, and social advancement of the native American people in the eastern half of the United States. The function of CENA is to serve as a means of communication for all member tribes, to provide technical assistance to the Indian communities on matters relating to Federal programs from which they could benefit, and to coordinate the services of the various States and Federal agencies which may be available to the eastern Indian communities. CENA member tribes are as follows: Alabama Creek, Appalachiacola, Association of Aroostock Indians, Cayuga, Chickahominy, Chitamacha, Choctaw, Coharie Siouan, Coushatta, Eastern Chickahominy, Edisto, Gayhead Community, Haliwa, Hassanamisco, Houma, Eastern Cherokee, Keweeknaw Bay Indian Community, Lumbee, Mattaponi, Mashpee Wampanoag, Melungeon, Menominee Inter-tribal, Miami, Miccosukee, Mohawk, Mohegan, Nanticoke, Narragansett, Onondaga, Oneida, Ottawa Association, Pamunky, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Pequot, Poospatuchi-Ungochogue, Potowatomie, Rappahannock, Sault Sainte Marie Chippewa, Schaghiticoke, Seminole, Seneca, Shinnecook, Tonawanda, Tu-

nica, Upper Cumberland Cherokee, Wampanoag, and Waccamau-Siouan.

I wish to address myself first to appropriations for title IV of the Indian Education Act. The Indian Education Act is landmark legislation for east coast Indian tribes and other nonfederally recognized groups as it recognizes our Indianness and eligibility for Government services which have been terminated by administrative action all back in history.

It is interesting, and frightening, to note that with the current administration practice of termination of services to Indians who leave their reservations, about half of the native American population is no longer considered Indian by the Federal Government. We urge the federally recognized tribes to take account of what has happened to us and what has happened to their own children once they move away from the reservations. The Indian Education Act has made a start toward uniting all of us, a beginning reversal in the policy of divide and conquer that has been used on us so successfully.

Title IV programs have for the first time given Indian parents a chance to begin the process of determining the educational destiny of their children. We of the Coalition of Eastern Native Americans support full funding for title IV of the Indian Education Act. We believe that the administration's budget request is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory. Further, we believe that the National Advisory Council of Indian Education has worked under a great disadvantage of political pressure and manipulation which has prevented them from representing Indian people as the council was originally intended to do. They have been hindered on every hand. The fact that two funding cycles are almost completed and still no Deputy Commissioner of Education as provided for in the act has been appointed is an example of the kind of problems they have encountered.

FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend funding in part A of $50 million. In fiscal year 1973 432 LEA applied; in fiscal year 1974, 1,200 applied out of 2,600 eligible school districts. That is an increase of 800 local education associations applying for title IV. This represents only one-half of eligible school districts calling for doubling of funding. We would like to recommend that 10 perecnt of part I moneys be allotted to Indian-controlled schools. For part B we recommend $38 million, part C, $10 million and administration, $2.5 million.

Staff should be increased to carry out the intent of parts B and C because these parts have direct impact on Indian organizations. It is necessary for staff to meet the increased requests for this portion.

There is a special need arising that needs to be addressed. That is technical assistance to small tribes and small groups that have been recipients of these sections. In order to secure their success and achievement of goals that they have set; we further recommend that this technical assistance be channeled through Indian organizations that have the expertise to assist their own Indian people in achieving the goals that they have set for themselves.

We are aware that the National Advisory Council has not been recommending Indian organizations be refunded. We feel that this is

in direct conflict with this legislation. In my home State of Massachusetts, for instance, the only Indian program funded is in Boston. We Indian people know that there are many of us who are the original peoples of Massachusetts who receive no funds, and, furthermore, the Government doesn't even know we exist. Though we were eligible for title IV programs, the President impounded the first moneys for the act and the deadline for applying for programs once the moneys were released by the courts was so short we did not even know about them. The second year we failed to receive enough information to encourage our people to apply, after all those years of being ignored. Most of us assumed that we would continue to be ignored. Also the funds for the second year were so limited compared to the overall needs of Indian children that it probably would have been fruitless to apply anyway.

This year, we are seeking higher appropriations which will enable more Indian people to have access to this money which will consequently give us an opportunity to apply since information now has become available on the accessibility of these title IV moneys.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We appreciate your statement. The balance of your statement does not address the jurisdiction of this committee in terms of the appropriations process. We appreciate your comments, and I understand what you mean. We are doing our best to meet those needs. Thank you very much.

Ms. ATTAQUIN. Thank you.

PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

STATEMENT OF JACOB ESCALANTE, PAPAGO TRIBAL COUNCIL, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. The next, Jacob Escalante. Will you identify the people with you, please, Mr. Escalante?

Mr. ESCALANTE. Mr. Chairman, we wish to thank you for permitting us to appear here today. Before I go on with my reading, I would like to make a statement here that Vice Chairman Jose Ramon is not present with us today. This Papago delegation consists of Councilman Edward Kisto, Frank Pablo, and also Sister Rateri Cooper, our education coordinator, and myself, Jacob Escalante, chairman of the Papago Council.

Your help during the past 3 years has made it possible for the Papago Tribe to make some very dramatic progress in self-determination. A portion of this determination is the development of a 10-year plan that will allow the Papago Tribe to truly reach the point of self-sufficiency. This plan will allow the tribe, through its own resources, to ultimately provide the necessary funds, our own funds, to carry on all programs within the reservation for the health, education, welfare, and economic opportunity of the Papago people. We will be capable of providing jobs for all of our people. We will provide food that will support our entire reservation. We will provide a health standard that is equal to any within the United States. We will manage our own educational programs and will provide our people with an education that will include the culture and tradition of our

tribe and still be equal to the educational standards anywhere in the United States.

THE 10-YEAR PLAN

We are willing to take on a tremendous program, a program of self-sufficiency for the Papago Tribe, but we need your help. As our development grows and our ability expands, our dependency on Federal resources will decrease. This may be seen in the 10-year development outline of the Papago Tribe. This document is not intended to be included in the Congressional Record but will be submitted to you as a general information to illustrate our plan.

The appropriation request for 1975 actually covers the first year requirements of our reach for self-sufficiency. This program is not a trial exercise, it directly controls the lives and future of the entire Papago Reservation population. Any year that the goals are not met, whether by lack of funding or by lack of deed, will mean prolonged continuation and expense to the U.S. Government. We mean business in our self-determination and we are asking for the help of the U.S. Government to assist us in attaining this goal.

We appreciate your serious consideration.

Senator STEVENS. How many people are in your tribe?

Mr. ESCALANTE. 8,000 in the reservation and approximately 7,000 out of the reservation.

Senator STEVENS. Are any of the funds that you are requesting here included in the BIA program budget, or are these add-ons?

Mr. ESCALANTE. Yes.

Senator STEVENS. Have you discussed the San Simeon Boarding School and Day School with the BIA?

Mr. ESCALANTE. I would like our superintendent, Mr. Lucero, who is also present with us, to answer that.

Mr. LUCERO. Mr. Chairman, it was in committee last year and it was passed up.

Senator STEVENS. We passed it up here, but did you go to BIA and ask them to make this a priority item?

Mr. LUCERO. Yes, Mr. Chairman. We have done our homework on that.

Senator STEVENS. I notice you have construction of a new planned mining community. Would you tell us a little bit about that?

Mr. LUCERO. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The Papago Tribe has leased the mines of the Hecla Mining Co., 22 miles south of Casa Grande. They are almost in production. This employs about 1,500 men at the present time. Over 100 Papagos. They hope to get a good share of this employment, but being 22 miles away from the nearest metropolis, they will need housing and a community. This is in the planning stages now.

Senator STEVENS. Have you sought help on that from HUD?

Mr. LUCERO. It is our intention to do some construction with HUD funds. The money requested here is to lay the streets, the sewers, and the utilities.

Senator STEVENS. Isn't that available from HUD in a normal, planned community?

Mr. LUCERO. Yes, sir. The sewer and water would be. And with public help.

Senator STEVENS. What would you use the $6 million for? It looks like you would use it for the same thing that HUD money is available for, site plan design, utilities design, physical site appropriation work. All of that is available through HUD planning money.

Mr. LUCERO. Yes, sir. This would be community development type buildings; fire station, roads, streets, sewer, drainage.

Senator STEVENS. Sister, did you have anything to add?

Sister KATERI. Except for the San Simon school, in the San Simon school it would involve three districts. Most of the districts are bordering the Republic of Mexico. The people in those areas and the children in those areas are in very remote villages.

The San Simon seems to be the centralized area where we could bus the children to the area. We also have some people across in Mexico who are Papagos, that were forgotten when the boundary ran through.

Some of the students come across.

Senator STEVENS. What schools do they use now?

Sister KATERI. We have Pocinomo Area, which is a mission school, and then we have the Kudowa Area school, which is a BIA school. It is a very small school. It does not hold many children. Also, we have Hickiwan Area. There is a day school there, but that one is falling apart. Therefore, the three districts came about and wanted to build a centralized school in that one area.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We appreciate your presentation. I am sure the committee will give your request careful consideration. The total as I understand it is $27,520,000; is that right?

Mr. ESCALANTE. Right.

BIA HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF JOHN CAVANAUGH, INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN LAW, WASHINGTON, D.C.

EDUCATION FUNDING

Senator STEVENS. Mr. John Cavanaugh, Institute for the Development of Indian Law.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. Mr. Chairman, my name is John Cavanaugh. Appearing with me is Roy Rock. We are both students at Mary College in Bismarck, N. Dak., and are presently student interns at the Institute for Development of Indian Law here in Washington, D.C. We would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to speak on behalf of fellow Indian students concerned in the general area of Bureau of Indian Affairs funding for higher education. I am an enrolled member of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe in Fort Totten, N. Dak. I have attended college for 4 years. In this time I have received BIA funds. I have relied on other sources for funds from time to time, as well as the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

One problem area I would like to explore with you concerns the administration of funds for higher education for the BIA area offices to colleges and universities where Indian students attend on Indian grants. It is my observation that Indian moneys go to the administration office of the university involved, and the student must go to the office and pick up the grant money.

This system has a flaw in it. When the Indian student drops out of school the BIA grant money usually stays with the university, because of the faulty monitoring system, the BIA does not know when the student leaves or drops out. If the BIA could recover these funds immediately, it could use the unused portion of the grant to fund other Indian students who are turned away because of a shortage of money in higher education grants.

In a recent interview that I had with Commissioner Morris Thompson I asked him what is being done to recover funds not being used because of collegiate dropouts. His answer to me was to the effect that the BIA wanted to be sure that no large amounts of money were lying around not being utilized. He apparently has had some meetings with the educational division and it is something the BIA is trying to manage there. I find this hardly an answer to the problem. He did not really say he had a system worked out to recover grant moneys, but he did say he was aware of the problem.

The shortage of money for higher Indian education will be pointed out in other testimony given before this committee, as it has been already. The fact that the BIA has no adequate system to recover any unused portion of grant moneys to benefit other deserving students is an intolerable practice. I also know the situation which happened at the end of the fiscal year 1973 regarding unused BIA education money. Over $900,000 was turned back to the U.S. Treasury because of a system of handling money. The Bureau did not allow for the transfer of unused moneys to specific areas like higher education, where they could have readily been used to offer more grant moneys for Indian students.

In an age where it has become so necessary for Indians to receive the benefits of higher education, it is incredible to me to think that a large portion of my Indian brothers are unable to go to school because of the nonworkable system that does not allow for the transfer of funds, especially in areas existing where money is so critical and desperately needed. One answer, I think, would be to send money directly to individual Indian students, instead of routing the moneys through the university system.

Senator STEVENS. How could you determine if a student dropped out? Your problem is the dropouts, not the ones who are in the school.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. The Veterans' Administration uses this system. You cannot get a check from them unless you go in every 2 months and sign a paper that you are in school. The Veterans' Administration uses this right now. The Veterans' Administration has a large service population, many times larger than the BIA. Also, the BIA should overhaul its own system to allow for the transfer of any unused funds to other divisions within the structure of the Bureau. Turning money back to the Treasury only insures that next year's budget will be cut in the amount of money turned back the previous year.

Senator STEVENS. That has nothing to do with it. It has nothing to do with the amount of request. It is increased every year, despite what has been returned.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. OK. Other areas of higher education we would like to examine concern lack of funding for Indian students who wish to enter medical school. Particularly students who want to go to medical school. Presently as institutional cost is $12,000 to educate a medical

student for 9 months, according to the American Medical Association. Tuition ranges from $220 to $2,000 for a public school from $2,175 to $4,175 for a private school. This is just for tuition. Room, board, books, supplies, all vary accordingly, but it is all very expensive. In a paper put out by the Association of American Physicians in 1973, there were 30,000 students trying to get into the health fields.

But Indian students tended to get lost in the application process. There were many reasons given, but I feel this one point made by the Association of Indian Physicians has much merit. "Discrimination, overt or latent, is a factor when institutions have the attitude that the BIA will assist the Indian students, and when financial officers depend upon this attitude, it covers their thinking in developing financial packages." This has been the feeling of a lot of colleges. The problem is there really isn't any help for students from the Bureau, med students. Many students have to take out loans to get through. When they finally get finished, after a minimum of 5 years, they are faced with bills that will keep them in debt for many years to come. Also, faced with a lack of incentive to practice on the reservation, because of salary. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is presently helping to fund different schools for specialties as the University of New Mexico for law, and Harvard University and also Dartmouth for education.

We propose the BIA help fund students in the health profession, especially students wanting medicine as a career. Funding is one of the hardest obstacles to overcome. From this alone many potential medical students do not want to give it a chance. Presently, there are 30 vacancies as of March 26 in the IHS; as of July there will be 43 vacancies. We need more doctors, and the only way to do this is to have more students in school. Presently statistics vary from 52 to 64 but there are 52 Indian physicians in the United States—52 of Indian descent. That is really some statistic, considering national averages. From this, only two are working for the Indian population. According to statistics given, the average scholarship or grant given to the Indian student by the Bureau averages around $1,700.

The present cost of medical school in a private institution ranges around $8,400 per year. Almost $1,000 a month. An estimated amount for the public institution ranges from around $6,300 to almost $700 a month. The average BIA grant would not touch this sum of money that medical schools are asking for. What we want to see is the BIA taking more of an active part in helping students with financial aid to obtain this career. As statistics show, there is a great need for doctors.

In a brief summary, what we propose is an overhaul of the BIA funding or monitoring system capabilities, and using all funds appropriated wisely and with a great amount of success. Second, we would like to see a program instituted by the Bureau to help assist medical students. We need doctors, we need students to achieve this. We need adequate funding. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. I think they only lapsed about 4 percent of the money made available to them. If you control a system that will allocate money on an individual basis and only lapse 4 percent, you are much ahead of any program we have got.

We have heard a lot about this $1,700 figure. It does not take into account the amount of money that goes to Indians who are veterans. It

does not take into account the basic opportunity grants, the national student defense money, the loan money. That $1,700 figure is a very unfair figure to toss at the Appropriations Committee, that sees all those other moneys. I do not feel my colleagues will be very impressed by that $1,700 figure. I am not, because I know those other figures.

I am on the HEW Appropriations Subcommittee. I sit on the full committee and listen to the money that goes into the Defense budget and the other budgets of the Federal Government. You have a case that you need additional assistance, but the $1,700 figure that is an average figure and does not take into account the other moneys going to Indian students; it is not a fair figure.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. The $1,700 is undergraduate level, but we are talking about medical school.

Senator STEVENS. That is an average of all Indian students, as I understand it. Average assistance. You figure out the number of Indian students in there, the total amount of Federal dollars going into BIA funds, and that is the average each one is getting per year.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. You are talking about undergraduate. I am talking about medical school. That is 5 years.

Senator STEVENS. I understand that. Those who are eligible, if they are veterans and they are eligible for the basic opportunity grant, it doubles when you get into higher education. In order for that figure to have meaning you would have to have the total amount of moneys going to all Indian students and then divide it and you would have the average figure. Even then it would not have meaning.

The question is, How many students are not able to complete their schooling because they do not have additional funding? I looked into that in terms of Alaska. Our area office gave us a figure, and we assisted them in getting that figure, to keep the students in school last year.

Mr. CAVANAUGH. Alaska is a lot different from North Dakota where I am from. We have jurisdiction problems there. As of right now, if I wanted to take a loan or any kind of financing, except BIA and State scholarships, I could not. The jurisdictions in all these different lands and banks will not allow you. They say "You are a poor risk. We cannot do it. You are an Indian." This is in the Midwest. We are not speaking about Alaska. There are a lot of Indians there, too. But with the great population like the Sioux Reservation where I am from, we cannot get private funding. When I first came to Washington, 3 months ago, they started throwing things at us. I never knew these sources of information or funding could be gotten from anywhere.

Senator STEVENS. Then I suggest that you talk to your counselor, Every school has a counselor on financial matters. I would assume they have one in every university. Certainly, the moneys are available. The federal system is there. The basic opportunity grant system is there. They are available to Indian students as well as the BIA student loan. You just heard a young man testify that he received both.

Mr. ROCK. Counselors do not refer you to agencies or loan companies where you can make loans. They avoid you instead.

Senator STEVENS. You do not have a guaranteed student loan program where you are?

Mr. ROCK. I am getting put through school through BIA grants and BOG loans. If I do need more, they usually do not refer to it. I think it is the BIA's responsibility to put an Indian through college.

Senator STEVENS. You are getting basic opportunity grants?
Mr. ROCK. Right.
Senator STEVENS. And a loan, too?
Mr. ROCK. No. I will not take a loan. I think it is the BIA's responsibility to put me through school.
Senator STEVENS. I see. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony.

INDIAN COMMUNITY CONTRACT SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM ROBERTS, DIRECTOR, COALITION OF INDIAN CONTROL SCHOOL BOARDS, COLORADO

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. Mr. William Roberts. Mr. Roberts, would you identify those with you for the record?
Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Bill Roberts. I am accompanied by Dr. Ray Phipps, Mrs. Frances LeMay, Menominee County Education Committee, Alfred Redman from Wyoming High School, Ethete, Wyo., Frank LaPointe, from St. Francis, S. Dak., and Jim Racine, codirector of the school boards here in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chairman, my name is William Roberts, a Sioux Indian from Montana, and presently the codirector of special projects for the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc. As you may know the coalition is a national grass roots Indian organization whose intention and commitment is to improve the educational processes of Indian people. We believe that this cannot happen until Indian people themselves can exercise a greater voice in the actual operations of their own schools. We have witnessed a growth in the coalition from an initial membership of four Indian-controlled school boards to a membership now standing at about 140 school boards, parent committees, tribal education committees, and Indian organizations. Each individual organization has expressed and will continue to express, their profound commitment for education systems that are relevant and accountable for their people. Mr. Chairman, it is for this membership that I extend greetings and appreciation for the time afforded us during the proceedings here today.

It is also in behalf of the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards that we are requesting that appropriations for BIA contract schools and Indian community colleges be increased. These institutions, which are operated by autonomous, locally controlled Indian school boards, have had to operate on an appropriation of $4.5 million for the last 3 years. This has taken place in spite of an inflationary factor, and in spite of an increase in the number of contract schools. We note here also that this limitation is the major reason to deny new educational contracts to communities wanting to run their own schools.

We would like to point out also that in the fiscal year 1974 budget projections for the BIA, line items were shown only for: One, Federal facilities; two, higher education; three, adult vocational education; and four, public school contracts. Of the $199.6 million projected for Indian education, we could not find a line item for contract schools or post-secondary institutions. This indicates to us that the Bureau is not structurally or philosophically prepared to deal with the process

of educational contracting nor are they willing to negotiate contracts with any new Indian community.

Additionally, there may be some profound reservations within the Bureau as to the wisdom of letting Indian people run their own affairs. In addition, Mr. Chairman, we have witnessed an increase in the number of college bound students from about 15,000 to approximately 30,000. In spite of this, we have not seen a significant increase in funds to meet their financial need. Consequently, a good number of these students were unable to continue in their educational endeavo of these students were unable to continue in their educational endeavors. We maintain that the development of junior colleges and reservation college centers would relieve the tremendous pressures that exist in the field of higher education.

These centers can operate relatively economically in comparison to attendance at a State college or university where residential costs must be included. There are approximately 1,400 students at 3 established Indian college centers. Yet there is not an established line item 1 for the support of these institutions within the BIA budget. The solutions which we recommend are:

One, increase appropriations for Indian community contract schools from $4.5 million to $8 million to compensate for the inflationary factor and to permit new contracts with any community that wishes to do so.

Two, to include $4 million for the operation of Indian junior colleges and college centers.

Three, moneys for contract schools and Indian postsecondary schools should be a separate line item in the BIA budget.

Four, establish within the BIA Central Office a central contracting task force with full authority to process self-government proposals from Indian tribes, and tribal organizations for the operation of facilities and schools or other educational program. This office should include the capability to deliver expertise in the necessary technical areas and with full understanding of and sympathy with the policy of giving Indian people the option to contract for Indian educational programs.

Five, the Bureau budget must provide sufficient flexibility to respond to contracting proposals and meaningful participation by Indian organizations operating contract programs in the budget development process.

INDIAN EDUCATION ACT

We are aware that this subcommittee again has jurisdiction for title IV, Public Law 92-318, appropriation and is holding to the administration's recommendations for $32 million for part B and $8 million for part C. We are pleased that funds have been recommended by the administration for parts B and C of this act. We believe that these funds are needed and will be helpful in building relevant Indian educational institutions and programs.

We are concerned, however, that the administration has chosen to exclude part I of title IV for fiscal year 1975. We wish to point out figures extracted from surveys compiled by the U.S. Office of Education indicating that there are about 300,000 Indian students attending public, Federal supported, and mission schools in the United

States. About 75 percent or 265,000 of these students are in public schools. We are certain that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is only reaching 100,000 or less through Johnson O'Malley, leaving about 165,000 with specific and unique educational needs that can only be met by part A, title IV. Additionally, the 5 percent set-aside is not adequate to meet the needs of community or tribal operated schools that are in existence throughout the United States. Mr. Chairman, we also recognize the need for training more Indian teachers and bilingual education teachers. To illustrate this point I am extracting an Indian youth profile from a presentation to the Office of Management and Budget and prepared by Gerald M. Clifford for the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Inc. to be included as support of this statement.

We also see a need for funds from the U.S. Office of Education to implement and conduct programs under title IV. Thus, our recommendations for the funding of title IV are as follows:

Part A, $40 million, includes 20 percent set-aside or $8 million for non-LEA's.

Part B, $32 million. Part C, $8 million. Administration, $2 million. Our recommendations also include that this subcommittee introduce an amendment which gives teacher training its own funding authority as prescribed under section 451, 452, and 453 of this act.

This will insure that Indian teacher training and Indian bilingual training projects will be developed and implemented. Mr. Chairman, we have appeared before several congressional subcommittees and committees in the past. We have always advocated for those Indian communities that want to run their own schools. Through this mechanism we see Indian education becoming truly relevant for their needs and more importantly Federal agencies responsible for Indian education becoming accountable to Indian people.

We conclude our statement in saying that we see a definite need for comprehensive educational legislation that addresses all of the overriding problems in Indian education. Until this happens we are certain that all of our educational problems will not be adequately met.

At this point we request that the record be kept open for those member schools that have additional statements to submit. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. We would be happy to do that, Mr. Roberts. Thank you very much. Do any of the rest of you have items to add?

INDIAN-OPERATED SCHOOLS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, one thing I would like to point out. A number of our member schools has appeared today. This Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards is indicative that Indian people are ready to run their own programs. We feel that the only thing that is restraining them or keeping them back is that the Bureau of Indian Affairs itself does not have the structure to deal with the problem, the structural philosophy to deal with the problems, I think. One specific consideration that should be looked at is the fact that it is that structure.

Senator STEVENS. I have talked about this with Mr. Thompson. I think he recognizes the problem, the transition going on. There is an increase in the budget for their contract activity and we are committed to that contracting activity.

Many of us were committed to it because we felt that you could run your schools and accomplish more and I do think Mr. Thompson is dedicated to the concept of contracting out and the transition is moving along, maybe not as fast as you would like to see it.

But I note that your testimony asks for about $100 million add-on which, if I read it right, is $82 million in title IV and additional moneys in the first part of your statement. That is going to be pretty difficult to achieve. I am sure you realize that.

WYOMING INDIAN SCHOOL

Mr. REDMAN. My name is Alfred Redman. I am director of Wyoming Indian High School. Before we submitted our budget we were told how much money we were going to get for next year, but due to the increasing costs of supplies and increased enrollment, the Bureau will give us $10,000 more, but we had a budget for $100,000, which will really cut us short. We are asking for $100,000 add-on for operating expenses for the next fiscal year.

Senator STEVENS. I appreciate the problem. I note that in the Anchorage school district we see the same instructions from the Anchorage City Council. They gave them the amount of money to run the schools and it is not sufficient in the minds of the school board.

I think it is indicative of the inflationary spiral we are in. We recognize that this exists throughout the economy. The way to get ahead of inflation is not to increase across the board. That would accelerate the inflationary spiral.

INDIAN ELIGIBILITY FOR COLLEGE ASSISTANCE

Mr. RACINE. Mr. Chairman, I am Jim Racine. There are two points I would like to make. No. 1 is the matter of the BIA budget for college students, where the $1,700 figure is quoted quite often. I also disagree with that.

But the point that I am trying to make about the other financial aid programs that Indian students are supposed to be eligible for, often they are denied this eligibility.

Take the case in point and this happened in Davis, Calif., where the allocation of funds from those programs is set up by a committee. This committee consists of Blacks, Chicanos, and the Indians are at the bottom of the pile. Therefore, they are only allocated a number of slots. Other students have to do without. The other thing, when it comes to national defense loans, the young gentleman who said that he was denied a loan because he was an Indian and he, therefore, is a poor risk. Throughout the Nation this happens over and over again. California, in particular, is one State that I know of. The other State that I do know of, the State that I am originally from which is Montana, that is more than true.

The second point I would like to make is that the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards is keeping statistics on the schools controlled by Indian people. It is beginning to be established that those schools under Indian control do a much better job with educating those children who have dropped out or were pushed out of school. This data will be compiled and it will be furnished to the public as soon as we get the entire picture in better focus.

Senator STEVENS. Very good. I will be happy to get it. We thank you all very much. Did you have something to add, ma'am?

Mrs. LEMAY. I am Frances LeMay. I am a Menominee. As you all know, we were terminated. We were restored, and through it all we remained Indians. And I feel that in order to reach self-determination education is the most important path to go. I think it is important.

Right now our Menominee children are in limbo. We have needs. We opened a community school with four students. Now we have 71. These are all volunteer students. We opened the doors and took them in. These are the so-called dropouts. However, we find they are push-outs, because we have personally been involved in trying to resolve the problems with the area's school district and could not do it.

Senator STEVENS. We thank you very much. We will do our best.

CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX SCHOOLS

STATEMENT OF GERMAINE MEANS, CHAIRMAN, EDUCATION COMMITTEE, CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBAL COUNCIL

SUPPORT FOR INCREASE

Senator STEVENS. Germaine Means.

Ms. MEANS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for giving us the opportunity to testify today and present the tribes position in support of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' request for budget increase for our reservation.

My name is Germaine Means, and I am chairman of the Education Committee of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council and have been authorized to speak on the Council's behalf on this matter. The tribe has worked in concert with local and area BIA officials to work out an education budget to meet the needs of the approximately 1,200 children enrolled in our boarding and day schools.

The education budget for fiscal year 1974 was $1,594,665. This year we are asking for $1,829,000 which represents a $234,335 increase. This increase is needed mainly to absorb cost of living increases and is the bottom line increase we need just to maintain the educational status quo on our reservation. Thus, we cannot stress too strongly how much it is needed. The increase will provide for pay raises, dormitory equipment replacement, books, supplies and materials and so forth. Presently, we have two or three children using the same books in our schools.

We have only one counselor for nearly 1,000 high school children. This I would like to elaborate a bit on. What I am talking about is, pay raises and dormitory supplies we need. We are also speaking in terms of our Indian schools, which are using one counselor, in some cases, to 1,000 students, which is very lax. I believe this is one of the downfalls that we have in educating the Indian students. We do not have enough Indian counselors in our school systems. The $234,335 would assist in meeting some of these problems. We hope the committee and the Congress will listen to our tribe and provide these funds in fiscal year 1975.

Beyond the 1975 budget, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe's education program needs particularly in classroom construction are enormous. We are in dire need of more classroom facilities and space in the boarding school and out in the districts. I do not have with me

today a breakdown of these constructions and other needs, but I will be willing to get them and submit them for the record.

The tribe would like to get these figures on record this year and then come in either with a supplemental budget request later on in fiscal year 1975 or be prepared to testify again on all of our education needs at the fiscal year 1976 budget hearing. That is just about it. We need that amount. We need a $234,335 increase in our educational system.

HEALTH NEEDS

[The information follows:]

Since we had insufficient funds in 1974, the additional $234,335 in 1975 would not cover needs. Therefore, some of the needs plus additional needs generated in 1976 would carry over to the following year.

1976 projected needs

Supplies	$30,000
2 buses	24,000
Dorm and kitchen equipment	5,000
Pay raises	65,000
Increased cost of living	20,000
Activity bus	30,000
Total	174,000

Present 1974 budget

Fiscal 1974—$1,594,665.
Fiscal 1975—$1,829,000.
Additional for 1975—$234,335.

Projected additional costs and expenditures in 1976

Pay raises	$70,000
Additional cost of living	20,000
Extra material and supplies because of not purchasing in 1974	40,000
Girl athletic	5,000
Two teachers at C.C	28,000
Two classrooms at C.C	5,000
Two buses	24,000
Dorm equipment	10,000
Refurnishing 2 classrooms at day schools	6,000
Kitchens refurnished at 2 day schools	10,000
Total	263,000

I would like to elaborate a little, if I may, on our health part of the program. I understand that earlier in the day Mr. Burnett testified on behalf of the Aberdeen area Sioux. I would like to again mention that we are asking for $2,579,000 in our health needs, should this have been omitted.

Thank you very much.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you for your patience. We appreciate your testimony.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

STATEMENT OF MELVIN WHITE EAGLE, CHAIRMAN, TRIBAL COUNCIL, STANDING ROCK SIOUX, FORT YATES, N. DAK.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. Melvin White Eagle of the Standing Rock Sioux.

Mr. WHITE EAGLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. In addition to the written statement I have a short statement to make. My

name is Melvin White Eagle. On my right here is Mr. Louis Whirlwind Horse, principal of our secondary school, in Fort Yates, N. Dak.

The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe has, since 1969, been developing a program to bring new educational horizons to the youth of our people. It is of historical note that the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe contracted the planning work, since never before has a tribe of Indians contracted to do its own educational planning. The task has always seemed to be the Bureau of Indian Affairs or some other agencies as the guiding hand for the Indians. Our efforts in these tasks are for our children tomorrow. Today, the educational gap is severe.

We must provide opportunities for leadership and marketable skills for our youth. It is necessary to develop quality educational facilities, curriculum, and staff immediately. We propose that this be an all-inclusive and unique approach toward meeting the needs of all youth who attend these schools.

The wishes, dreams, ideas come from the reality of a past marked by the poor, desperate, and despondent—100 years of failure in education. The community representatives of Little Eagle and Bullhead, S. Dak., have gathered their ideas for a new era in Indian education.

The reservation board of education, and the Fort Yates Public School Board have responded in a like manner. To this end, the community and board members, student representatives, local educators, tribal leaders, and tribal planning personnel have spent untold hours of time and travel. They have explored traditional and nontraditional educational systems. They have met with recognized leaders in the field of education. The results have been a thorough compilation of information. The effort has been a realistic example of Indian participation and involvement. To achieve our maximum goals for the united effort and assistance of every member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, the continuing full support of the Members of Congress, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the States of North and South Dakota, our neighbors, and our friends will be necessary. The successful future of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe depends on the positive education of our youth, our leaders and workers of tomorrow.

Therefore, we come before you to ask you for a careful consideration of our request in the amount of $6,320,000 to construct our new secondary educational facility for our children and our children's children. If you have any questions, Mr. Louis Whirlwind Horse and Mr. Terry Yellow Fat will be glad to answer them.

Senator STEVENS. Is that just the first year? Or is that the total amount?

Mr. WHITE EAGLE. Phase I of our secondary school construction fund is what we are asking for.

Senator STEVENS. My question is what is your next year's appropriation if we get that this year?

Mr. WHIRLWIND HORSE. It would be similar to that amount, sir.

Senator STEVENS. How many years' program do you need? What is the total amount that you need for the plan that I have in front of me here?

Mr. WHIRLWIND HORSE. Approximately $15 million.

Senator STEVENS. I see. Well, you have done a fine job in presenting it. We certainly thank you, and we will do our best to figure out what the priorities are for all of these requests today. I am sure you have heard them here today as well as I have.

Mr. WHITE EAGLE. We have left the books here to show how much we have done toward the improvement of the educational facilities on the reservation. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. YELLOW FAT. I would like to submit this to you for your record, just to show what we have done.

Senator STEVENS. All right. Thank you very much. I would enjoy looking at it. We will retain these booklets for the committee files and excerpt a summary of your request for the record.

[The summary follows:]

PROBLEMS WITH THE EXISTING FACILITIES

Introduction

The Standing Rock educational proposal is the result of two extremely detrimental factors evidenced on the Reservation. These factors are: 1) a totally inadequate educational instruction program; and 2) totally inadequate educational facilities.

This particular section is exclusively devoted to pointing out those deplorable "facility conditions" which are currently acting as deterrents to the educational development of the Standing Rock children.

The Bullhead Elementary School, Little Eagle Elementary School, Fort Yates Elementary School, and Fort Yates Secondary School are the four schools now being utilized by the majority of the school age children on the Reservation and are, therefore, the educational facilities chosen for replacement under this proposal. These four facilities and the dormitory structures at Fort Yates are totally inadquate to meet present day educational demands and, due to the age, type of construction, structural conditions, and estimated cost, are completely undesirable for remodeling or renovation as educational structures. Therefore, the Standing Rock Centers for Indian Education, as proposed, should be constructed and the existing school facilities should be converted for either permanent or temporary usage in other fields outside the realm of education.

The following narrative of each facility offers unquestionable proof of their inadequacy for use as educational structures and sets forth suggested future uses for each building.

Fort Yates Secondary School

The Fort Yates Secondary School is probably the newest and best equipped educational facility of those four mentioned herein. However, it still does not meet present state or national educational facility requirements. The library is small and poorly equipped and lack of space makes expansion impossible. Classes are being held in the basement of the boarding dormitories. There is inadequate quarters for teachers. The heating, lighting, and sewage system is barely adequate to meet present demands - any increase will make them totally obsolete. No facilities exist for vocational courses, science, a media center, or study areas. The dining facilities were designed to serve 125 students and they are presently serving 650 students. The physical education facilities are overcrowded and do not meet state requirements which demand that all students in grades four through twelve receive physical education instruction.

Upon completion of this secondary facility, the existing facility will be converted for the following usage:

1. Gymnasium will be used for a YMCA-type youth center.
2. Remaining space will be converted to office-type space to be used for Tribal offices, community center activities, post-high school and adult education classes, and a theater (commercial).
3. Dormitories will be converted into temporary low rent apartment space. Once grants for the construction of more suitable low rent housing are received, the dormitory structures will be demolished.

Fort Yates Elementary School

The Fort Yates Elementary School was constructed in the early 1950's to contain six classrooms, a dining hall, an auditorium, and one office. Due to the increase in population, this facility is already totally inadequate. The facility is completely overcrowded - pre-school children enrolled at the school are forced to attend classes in the basement of the old elementary school. This basement is damp during the summer and extremely cold during the winter. There are no library facilities within this school and no space in which to provide the same. Dining facilities in the Fort Yates Elementary School are non-existent - thus, the children are forced to walk to the Fort Yates Secondary School for lunch, even during the coldest days of the winter. The heating and lighting are totally inadequate, as is the sewage system. In addition, there are no physical education facilities within the school, so the students are again forced to walk to the Fort Yates Secondary School to receive instruction in this area.

Upon completion of the elementary facility proposed for Fort Yates, this existing facility will be converted into office space for Federal agencies operating on and around the Reservation, particularly the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Bullhead Elementary School

The original two classrooms at Bullhead were constructed in the early 1930's and a third classroom was added in 1954. Today, due to the physical deterioration and lack of required educational space, the building is grossly inadequate and cannot begin to provide a positive educational experience for the children. Among the inadequacies found in the Bullhead Elementary School are the following:

1. Due to a lack of classroom space, two classes are now being held in the basement under highly undesirable and unsafe conditions. In the event of a fire, the children would have to walk up a steep stairway (approximately 3"-6" wide) and could very easily be trapped in the basement. Open pipes, cold walls, unshelved supplies, inadequate lighting, unsanitary ceilings, walls and floors, and other detrimental conditions are but a partial picture of the basement space now being utilized for the instruction of Indian children in Bullhead. Coupled with this unsafe and unsanitary condition is the fact that the basement walls and floors are cracked and thus allow flooding conditions following a rain or run-off from the melting snow.

2. The entire building is poorly lighted, lacks proper ventilation, and lacks humidity control.

3. The building has inadequate entrances and exits and present door hardware does not meet safety requirements.

4. The building has deteriorated to the point that acceptable maintenance is not acceptable.

5. The entire building does not meet the State or Federal requirements for fire safety or sanitation.

6. Play areas in the building are not available to the children during inclement weather and outdoor playgrounds are not surfaced. Thus, after

a rainstorm or following the melting of snow, the outdoor play areas become a sea of mud.

7. There is a lack of teachers and staff housing. Three teachers have to commute from McLaughlin which is 21 miles away. As soon as new facilities for these functions are constructed, the Bullhead Elementary School Building will be demolished.

Upon completion of the elementary school proposed for Bullhead, this existing facility will be converted for temporary use as a Day Care Unit, District Tribal Office, community hall, storage, and fire hall space. As soon as new facilities for these functions are constructed, the Bullhead Elementary School Building will be demolished.

Little Eagle Elementary School

The existing school building at Little Eagle was constructed in 1951 and a small gymnasium and other facilities were added in 1959. The deterioration of the past 40 years and the increased enrollment of the school makes the entire building totally inadequate to meet the needs of a quality education program for Little Eagle children.

The present school plant does not meet State or Federal fire or sanitation requirements. The gymnasium and dining facilities are grossly inadequate. The electrical system is old and extremely dangerous. The hot water system is inadequate. The radiators and pipes need immediate replacement. The lack of good ventilation and humidity control present a continuing health problem. There is a definite lack of storage space throughout the building. The continuing need for maintenance and repairs is extremely costly. The inside play areas are inadequate. Outside play areas are not surfaced and, therefore, become pools of mud during times of rain or snow melting. Finally, there is a definite lack of teachers' housing.

Upon completion of the elementary school proposed for Little Eagle, the existing facility will be converted for temporary usage as Head Start, Day Care, District Tribal Office, community hall, storage, and fire hall space. As soon as new facilities for these functions are available, the Little Eagle Elementary School will be demolished.

Conclusion

The children on Standing Rock Reservation are being deprived of sufficient and applicable educational instruction program and educational facilities currently in use. To enact a new instructional program will be a major step toward improving the educational situation on the Reservation. However, if this innovative educational program is undertaken within the existing school facilities, the program will never achieve full success simply because the inadequacies of the educational facilities will not allow it. Therefore, in order to insure that all children on Standing Rock receive the educational opportunities they deserve, both a new instructional program and new educational facilities are necessary. To settle for either one or the other will never provide the much needed potential for a well-rounded educational experience for Standing Rock children.

EDUCATIONAL GOALS

Rationale of the Educational Program

One of the important purposes of the Standing Rock education study was to arrive at a general understanding of the aims and objectives of the educational program. A careful investigation was made of the educational program being provided for the students at the present time and its effectiveness and inquiry and research was made as to possible improved practices and procedures that may be in keeping with modern day expectations and innovative application.

The philosophy and objectives of the school program have been stated in various ways by different groups. However, the following two statements appear to be common to all as they become stimulated in their thinking.

Statement One

The fundamental responsibility and purpose of the school facility is to enable every child to experience optimum growth and development in forms of his own ability and potential. It is to this end that his special abilities may serve the democratic way of life and himself as an individual and, thus, make a strong and positive contribution to society. More specifically, the responsibilities and purposes of the school are to assist the child in:

A. Developing a sound body, normal mental and psychological attitudes, and controlled emotional reactions.
B. Understanding of social relationships and participation in ways conducive to the progress of a democratic society.
C. Developing a sense of direction and purpose as well as worth and dignity.
D. Developing an interest in humanity and country.
E. Acquiring command of common knowledge and skills essential to effective living.
F. Acquiring a sense of sound moral values, attitudes, and responsibilities.
G. Securing a background of educational experiences and learning that will enable the pursuit of further education.
H. Having experiences which encourage creativeness.
I. Acquiring a sense of happiness.
J. Developing the ability to be independent and to make reasonable decisions.
K. Having experiences in recreation, music, art, literature, and all realms of learning that will enable a full life.

Statement Two

What children need from the school:

A. Self-Development - the child needs to maintain a sense of personal worth as an individual and to feel that he is developing and growing to the maximum of his potentiality.
B. Interpersonal and Intergroup Relationships - the child's growth must be guided, not only toward sound self-development but toward sound growth

as a member of a group, as a member of a family, and as a citizen in his society.

C. An understanding of the world of people and things.

D. An understanding of the relationship of man to his environment and his importance therein.

E. Attainment of an ability to communicate arts and skills.

F. Moral and Spiritual Values - children must have a set of values against which they can measure their ways of thinking, feeling, and performing.

G. Attainment of a positive attitude toward learning and the importance of knowledge by successful experiences and relationships within the process of education.

Specific Goals and Objectives

It is realized that one of the unfortunate aspects of Indian life in the United States is the low quality of education available to them - and Standing Rock remains as no exception. Therefore, a concentrated thrust must be launched to improve the educational opportunity for all of the residents of the Standing Rock Reservation.

This educational thrust is to be multi-dimensional - and, as such, will include a new concept in programming or curriculum development, new approaches in methodology for the learning process, and the creation of a stimulating educational environment for learning and living that motivates the Indian student. The school buildings and dormitories must become a major setting to enhance the environment for learning, living, and personal development.

The following are some of the most important and most specific goals and objectives of the Standing Rock Center for Indian Education and related facilities:

1. Providing an approach to education that is meaningful and relevant to the needs of the individual student and sensitive to the intricacies of the learning process.
2. Providing a total community education system that includes programs for all age groups from early childhood to adult.
3. Providing learning in a home environment that:
   a. is sensitive to the sociological, psychological, and physical needs of the students.
   b. enriches the regular education program by a variety of educational modes - remediation, outdoor ecology, guest and visiting lecturers, cooperative educational plans, and programs of special education.
   c. deeply involves parents, community leaders, and other citizens of Standing Rock in the implementation and continued development of this proposed educational plan.
4. Providing counseling for both individuals and families in order to provide direction and meaning to the educational system.
5. Developing of skills so that the individual can be employable in any situation whether he is on or off the Reservation.

6. Developing a realization that education is a process and progression for a job.
7. Exposing the student to learning experiences that enable him to improve his own and his family's standards and values.
8. Stimulating the child's imagination and intrigue to create and develop the desire to excel in fields of interest and fields of disinterest.
9. Encouraging students to establish a positive value system which is sufficiently challenging and motivating to enable him to continue with the desire to learn.
10. Providing an educational system that will encourage the Indian students to become aware of education's continuing role throughout life.
11. Regenerating the cultural attitude and values of the people who live on Standing Rock.
12. Eliminating the tragically high rate of student dropout that currently exists on Standing Rock by providing a stimulating and highly titillating learning experience that is relevant to the needs of the individual.
13. Providing an educational program that places equal emphasis on the academic, social, physical, psychological, and emotional development of the student.
14. Providing an opportunity for the learner to become a more stable individual by:
    a. teaching him to develop a positive attitude;
    b. helping him to recognize himself as having dignity; and
    c. creating a pride in his Indian heritage.

The following appropriation requests for Fiscal Year 1975 include the construction costs for the Secondary School at Fort Yates and add on funds for architectural/engineering design for the Bullhead Elementary School and the Little Eagle Elementary School, and the Fort Yates Elementary School.

Construction Funds Request for Fort Yates Secondary School

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATE

Project: Fort Yates Secondary School (presently under contract)

Location: North Dakota

Building or Structure	Sq.Ft.	Rate	Estimate
School	66,231	40	2,649,240
Dormitory			
Dormitory			
Kitch-Din Building	8,325	60	499,500
Multi-purpose Building			
Gym-Auditorium	13,824	50	691,200
3-Bedroom House			
2-Bedroom House			
1-Bedroom Apartment			

Building or Structure	Sq.Ft.	Rate	Estimate
Garage - Car			
Garage - Bus			
Storage, Fire, Maintenance, General			
Demolition			
Remodel			
Pool	6,864	65	446,160
Theater	7,216	47	339,155
SUBTOTAL			$ 700,000
Site Improvement	$200,000		
Water System	250,000		
Sewage System	125,000		
Electrical System	50,000		
Fuel Dist. & Storage	75,000		
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST			$5,[illegible]5,255
Equipment			$ 140,000
Job Supervision			213,245
Contingencies			303,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST			$5,981,500
1229 (Wash.Ofc. Expense)			338,500
TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE			$6,320,000

STATEMENT OF LARRY KINLEY, CHAIRMAN, LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL, MARIETTA, WASH.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. KINLEY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Larry Linley. I am chairman of the Lummi Indian Business Council. On my right is Mr. Vernon Lane, one of our tribal councilmen. At my left is Marvin Wilbur, service unit director of the Lummi service unit, as well as being a member of the Swinomish Tribe's reservation community.

Senator STEVENS. You are my neighbor from Washington. I am happy to see you.

Mr. KINLEY. Thank you, sir. It is good to see you.

Mr. STEVENS. How is that salmon project going down there?

Mr. KINLEY. It is going along quite well, thank you.

Senator STEVENS. Are you getting into commercial production?

Mr. KINLEY. Right now we are in the process of bringing down 600,000 salmon into the main production area from our fish hatchery.

Senator STEVENS. That is good. We are keeping an eye on you. Maybe we can get it up north, too. Why don't you proceed?

Mr. KINLEY. If I may, sir, I would like to go ahead and read the statement we have prepared and provide a brief summary of the budget which was submitted a couple of weeks ago.

We would like to express our thanks to the committee for giving us this opportunity to appear here today to convey our concerns and requests for adequate health care facilities and sufficient supporting medical staff to provide meaningful health care services for the Lummi Service Unit comprising of Lummi, Nooksack, and Swinomish Indian Reservation communities. The present health care center is housed in a tribally owned wood frame building of approximately 50-plus years old and is extremely inadequate with available limited floor space. The building was constructed for purposes to serve as school classrooms for the Lummi Indian Reservation. The reservation population at that time was significantly smaller than it is now and therefore the rooms were constructed of small size.

The portion of the building presently used for the clinic was previously used for living quarters for teachers and staff, for example. The kitchen converted into receptionist and medical records area. The living room converted into a waiting room. And two small bedrooms converted into the examination room. The conversion of these small rooms into a health care facility has caused a great deal of inconvenience not only to the medical staff but to the patients visiting the clinic. Because of these limited facilities and increased patient care demands adequate health care services have had to be limited and curtailed in its scope and growth development in proportion to the increase of the service population.

The two examining rooms are undersized with poor plumbing and sanitation standards. There are no provisions for adequate dental, X-ray, pharmacy lab, or medical X-ray services due to size and configuration of the present facility.

Further social services counseling areas, field health offices, medical records, receptionist, and administrative support areas are totally insufficient. Because the facility lacks proper ventilation, lighting, in-

sulation, fire protection systems, and storage space it is not within good sound economic judgment to continue expending funds to update and remodel from year to year on a piecemeal basis. For it is only the Indian people who continue to suffer from lack of adequate service. With the elimination of the mandatory draft for physicians and with the existing facility it is becoming increasingly apparent that it will be that much more difficult to retain and employ the services of our clinic physician not to mention other members of the clinic staff.

These present conditions have also caused, in effect, the staff to experience frequent instances of low morale and inefficient operations of its day-to-day clinic activities. The Service Unit Indian population is near 3,000 and is continuing to increase annually. Health statistics show the overall health status of the Indian is far below that of the national average. Illness rates in all categories of disease continue to increase and a backlog of medical-surgical services go unmet, these deficiencies of lack of services do not begin to deal with problems in areas of mental illness, alcoholism, accidents, and suicide.

These contributing factors very definitely limit the ability of the general Indian population in its normal social and economic growth development. The Indian Health Service ambulatory patient care workload report indicates the number of clinic visits increased from fiscal year 1970, 6,578 to 9,521 visits during fiscal year 1973 and during this period of time was staffed only by one physician and one clinic nurse with minimal clerical support. This clearly reveals that with the limited medical staff and significant increases in health and disease incidence that we are unable to meet current medical care demands and cannot begin to enter the field of comprehensive health services such as education, prevention, and health maintenance programs.

We are aware that the clinic staff is overburdened with work and that there is little time devoted to the pressing dietary, immunization, and family planning problems and there is decreased attention to health surveillance, education, chronic disease, and development of new health programs.

We are therefore requesting in our proposal the addition of an adult nurse practitioner. Because of the success and the acceptance by the community of the pediatric nurse practitioner in the service unit who conducts and develops a preventative concept of well child clinic programs.

Because most of the problems of an out-patient nature are manageable by a nurse practitioner and because chronic disease and patient education are fields of emphasis in the nurse practitioner's education it is felt that such a person would be a valuable addition to the clinic staff. It is felt that health care services provided directly by the medical staff has not been increased sufficiently in the last 8 years in proportion to the increase in the population of the Indian community, patient care demands and the need for the development of comprehensive health care programs.

We feel the Lummi Indian Service Unit proposal prepared and submitted through the Indian Health Service will greatly improve the health care delivery services to our Indian people. We are therefore asking for your support and approval for funding our request. I respectively thank each of you, the committee members, and the honor-

able chairman for your attention and considerate interest and allowing our delegation to make this presentation.

Senator STEVENS. What is the cost on that adult nurse practitioner?

Mr. KINLEY. The salary, sir, is $12,000 per year.

Senator STEVENS. Do you need an increase in the clinic? I know that you have a request to replace the clinic, but would you need an expansion of the existing clinic to be able to hire help?

Mr. KINLEY. Yes, sir, I think we would. In terms of the budget itself, nonrecurring costs in terms of the requests we are making is broken down in terms of equipment and supplies. This is due to the fact that much of the existing equipment is substandard and would not be transferred to a new facility. Plus a bigger facility would demand new equipment, more equipment and supplies to begin operations.

Senator STEVENS. Is that appendix I–A?

Mr. KINLEY. Yes, sir. It is section 6. That is $108,000. The building construction costs themselves amout to $280,000. The total we reflect here is $388,000 but this does not reflect the $12,000 we would need for the nurse practitioner. So the total that we are requesting is $400,000. The costs below that, we have been advised recently, are going to be picked up by Indian Health Services.

Senator STEVENS. Good. It does seem that you have pretty heavy clinic caseloads, with the average of 26 patients a day, if they worked every day of the year. So I think you have made a good case there. We will do our best.

Some of your supporting documents will be included in the record.

Mr. KINLEY. Thank you.

[The documents follow:]

Director, Portland Area Office, IHS &
Chairman Committee for Planning

Lummi Service Unit

Lummi Health Care Facility

I. Ownership

The Portland Area Indian Health Service will, on approval, construct and own the proposed Health Center. A line drawing with specifics as to size, costs, etc. is attached. See Appendix A.

II. Proposed Construction Timetable

A. Planning

Proposal would be completed by April, 1974.

B. Construction

Construction would begin in September, 1974, and completion expected in March, 1975.

C. Opening Date

We anticipate the opening date to be July 1, 1975.

III. Present Situation

A. Existing Health Care Facilities

The Lummi Health Center consists of two medical examination rooms, one small waiting room, one small medical records & clerical office, administrators office and one bathroom. A Maternal & Child Health project is in operation which is housed in a 24' x 40' trailer unit and in addition Mental Health Counseling and Environmental Health Counseling services is provided in 2 offices located in a 12' x 44' trailer. The present facilities is totally inadequate, with insufficient ventilation, lighting & storage space. There are no provisions for medical equipment and is staffed by one physician who treats the greater portion of patients seen at the clinic (APC IC Reports 9,521 clinic visits for FY 73).

B. The estimated population of the Lummi Service Unit is 2,446. All 2,446 are potential users of the Health Center at Lummi, but Swinomish is thirty (30) miles south & Nooksack twenty-five (25) miles northwest & the residents do not often seek medical services at Lummi.

	Homes	Population		
		On Reservation	Adjacent	Total
Lummi	165	1,274	291	1,565
Swinomish	82	315	159	474
Nooksack	70	237	170	407
Total	317	1,826	620	2,446

A majority of the population at Nooksack & Swinomish secure medical services by contract with local physicians at Everson & Anacortes.

The population at Lummi has experienced a significant increase in the recent previous years due to housing construction, economic development, employment opportunities, and on-going training-educational programs.

C. Costs

See Appendix 1 & 1A

Total Costs FY 1973

Field Medical Services	$119,274
Contract Health	262,639
Other	38,580
	$420,493

D. Additional Services which may be provided

There is need for additional health personnel & adequate community health facilities to support a very necessary expansion in the areas of both curative medical and comprehensive health services. Emphasis may also be placed on preventative medicine, home & community medicine.

With the availability of sufficient health staff & health advisors home care, education & nutrition services may also be provided to these members of Indian Reservations.

IV. Workload Statistics

See Appendix #2

Workload statistics have been projected to 1980 using the last four years as a base, it is anticipated that with the population expected to increase substantially the total visits will increase to approximately 14,665 per year.

During FY 1972 the APC report IT indicated 1,614 individuals made a total of 7,404 visits to the clinic, or an average of 4.5 visits per individual.

Mc Clellan et al recommended a 6,032 square feet facility at Mc Alister Health Center for a comparable patient load for ambulatory care in an out-patient setting.

V. Staffing

The present staff consists of as listed below. All proposed positions could be accomodated in the proposed building. It might be well to add the present staffing structure is only able to meet current medical treatment demands on a limited basis. That in order to begin to provide comprehensive health services and community prevention & educational services it will be necessary to add appropriate medical & field personnel as listed.

Present	Proposed
SUD	Pharmacist
Physician	Dentist
Nurse	Dental asst. (2)
Clerk (2)	Adult Nurse Practitioner
Clerk (part-time)	Medical Record clerk
PNP	Maintenance man
Engineer Tec (P. T)	
Mental Health Worker	
Mental Health Professional	

VI. Associated Costs in Opening a New Facility Using the Medical - Dental Approach

A. Non-Recurring Costs

(1) Equipment and Supplies $108.000

Much of the existing equipment is sub-standard and would not be transferred to a new facility, plus a bigger facility would demand more equipment and supplies to begin operation.

(2) Building Construction

Total expenditure for project $280,000

TOTAL $388,000

B. Recurring Costs - Annual

Travel and Training	$ 18,000
Utilities	8,000
Repairs	3,000
Supplies and Drugs	18,000
Change of Station	6,000
TOTAL	$ 53,000

C. Salary - Annual

See Appendix I $186,829

D. Total Operating Costs - Annual

Salary	$186,829
Recurring	53,000
TOTAL	$239,829

VII. Housing Requirements

Because of the close proximity to Bellingham, a city with a population of 43,000, there is ample private housing available to meet whatever type of housing is needed or desired. There is no justifiable need for employee housing on the reservation.

VIII. Recommendation

That this proposal with line drawings, staffing, estimated costs & approaches to services be forwarded to the Area Director for approval and submission to Headquarters.

APPENDIX I

LUMMI SERVICE UNIT
FY 1973 FIELD MEDICAL SERVICES OBLIGATIONS

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY AND BENEFITS	
Medical Officer	03+3	$ 17,200	
Service Unit Director	GS-12	18,900	
Clerk	GS-5	9,200	
Clerk	GS-4	7,700	
Clinic Nurse (P/T)	GS-8	12,000	
Mental Health Worker	GS-6	10,614	
Env. Health Technician	GS-5	8,055	
Pediatric Nurse Practitioner	GS-11	15,160	
	TOTAL SALARIES & BENEFITS	$ 98,829	
Travel		735	
GSA Cars		675	
Drugs		11,165	
Equipment		805	
Other		7,865	
	TOTAL FIELD MEDICAL SERVICES	$21,245	$120,074

OTHER PROGRAMS AT LUMMI

Contract Health Services	$262,639	
MCH Contract	19,000	
CHR's	19,580	
TOTAL 1973 LUMMI EXPENDITURES	$301,219	$421,293

FY 1975 PROPOSED FIELD MEDICAL SERVICES

Mental Health Professional	$ 16,000
Pharmacist	14,000
1 Dentist, 2 Dental Asst.	34,000
Adult Nurse Practitioner	12,000
Medical Record Clerk	6,000
Maintenance Man	6,000
TOTAL	$ 88,000

APPENDIX 1A

LUMMI SERVICE UNIT
CHS EXPENDITURES FY 73

ITEM	LUMMI 5320	SWINOMISH 5328	NOOKSACK 5332
HOSPITAL			
PHS Hospital	14,994	2,100	294
Non-Federal Hospital	67,709	17,820	7,563
Rehab. and Convalescence	3,340	-	-
MEDICAL			
INPT LAB	5,684	734	12
HOSP. E&R	5,703	7,190	1,260
INPT MD	14,226	3,546	1,978
OUTPT MD	13,150	11,953	4,861
REFRACTIONS	1,374	693	534
OTHER	2,437	2,560	404
PROSTHESES	711	236	
DENTAL	42,589	1,162	2,356
Patient & Escort Travel	882	129	193
Pharmacy	7,208	6,034	-
Eyeglasses	925	-	-
TOTAL	180,932	54,157	19,455

APPENDIX 2

LUMMI WORKLOAD

Ambulatory Patient Care Report (IC)

FY 1973	9,521
FY 1972	7,404
FY 1971	8,877
FY 1970	6,578

APPENDIX 3

Justification for Health Center
Dental Clinic for Lummi Indian People

III. Present situation

1. Dental care is provided by a mobile dental clinic staffed by one dentist and one dental assistant approximately four months per year. Approximately $42,000 are available annually to provide treatment through the contract dental care program. In fiscal year 1973, only 40 percent of the required 11,700 dental services were provided in the Lummi Service Unit.

IV. Workload by major budget categories - Lummi Service Unit

1. Direct Services	FY 1973	Est. 1985 with 3 op Clinic
Patients examined	429	1,000
Services provided	2,050	6,000
Total service minutes	32,049	83,000
Preventive services	352	750
2. Contract Services		
Patients examined	390	No change
Services provided	2,634	unless resources
Total Service minutes	39,617	increased
Preventive services	180	

V. Staff needed

Existing	Additional	Total	Cost	) Presently) Scheduled for FY 75
No permanent	1 DO, 2 DA	1 DO, 2 DA	$34,000	

VI. Associated costs

1. Equipment	$40,000
2. Supplies (start-up)	3,000
3. Travel	1,000
4. Supporting supplies	2,200

VII. Budget

1. Non-recurring costs		$43,000
Equipment	40,000	
Supplies (start-up)	3,000	
2. Recurring costs		37,200
Salaries	34,000	
Supporting supplies	2,200	
Travel	1,000	

Te-Moak Band of Indians

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND D. YOWELL, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE BOARD, INTERTRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator Stevens. Mr. Raymond Yowell.

Mr. Yowell. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee of Interior Appropriations. On my immediate left is our liaison from the State of Nevada, Ross Norres. My name is Raymond Yowell. I am chairman of the Executive Board of the Inter-Tribal Council of the State of Nevada. I am here before you on this day in behalf of the Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone Council, as organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. This council is the parent organization and has delegated authority to the Elko Colony Community Committee and the South Fork Reservation Community Committee to do business on their respective colony and Reservation.

The Elko Colony is located on the outskirts of the city of Elko, Nev., and the South Fork Reservation is located 28 miles to the south of said city. The people of these two reservations each have a request to make to you.

First, I shall give you a summary of the Elko County request.

ELKO COLONY

Senator Stevens. Let me save you some time. I know Elko County pretty well. What is your request?

Mr. Yowell. We are requesting for the installation of a sewer line that has to do with the development of an industrial park and some property they own. The total distance involved is 3,050 feet. The amount they are requesting is $50,000. The material that has been submitted with this explains in full the particulars of the Elko request. As executive board chairman of the Inter-Tribal Council, I fully endorse their request.

SOUTH FORK RESERVATION

Senator Stevens. And the second request, I do not see any money attached to the second request.

Mr. Yowell. The second request is for the South Fork Reservation, on the third page of the summary. The amount of that is $250,000 for the purchase of a parcel of private land located totally within the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

Senator Stevens. How much land is involved?

Mr. Yowell. It is approximately 29 acres, verified here by the land description attached. This is the asking price of the present owners. As you can see on the fourth page I ask for an evaluation on the property from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I do not have the document in my hand, so I cannot give you an assessed evaluation at this time. The only figure I have is the asking price.

Senator Stevens. You have a very well-documented request. Your Senator is chairman of this committee. If he were here I am sure he would say the same thing. We will be very glad to help you do anything that we can.

ADDITIONAL REQUEST

Mr. YOWELL. I have one other request that is not in the documentation. This information came to me after my statement was prepared. May I elaborate a little on it?

Senator STEVENS. Yes.

Mr. YOWELL. This has to do with the bill passed in the Nevada Legislature in allowing the Indian tribes to retrocede back into Federal jurisdiction. This is presently in the mill. We are having an election on this on May 7 to determine if the tribes wish to stay under State jurisdiction or Federal. I have been informed that the Bureau is not geared up financially, if most of the member should retrocede back into Federal jurisdiction.

Senator STEVENS. Is that act already effective?

Mr. YOWELL. I understand from the Bureau that this is coming to the Bureau's works. I have a tentative figure of $600,000 to implement this, should most of the tribes retrocede back into Federal jurisdiction. I would like to enter this testimony into the record.

Senator STEVENS. We will be glad to receive it. Before you do it you should take a look at some of our communities in Alaska that just got a law passed in the State legislature to allow them to come under the State law and order group because they felt they would have better assistance from the State than they did from the Federal Government.

Mr. YOWELL. Senator, this was our feeling 20 years ago. I am here to testify to you to that fact. That is why we had the legislative act provided so that we could be given a choice to retrocede or stay in the Federal. My basic information in talking with members of the Reservation is that the majority will retrocede at this time. I would like that as part of the record.

Senator STEVENS. You supply us with the information. I have mixed feelings about it, but that is your business. If you choose to go in that direction, we will do our best to meet your needs.

Mr. YOWELL. Law enforcement has been sadly lacking under the State. We haven't received services at all. The amount, as I have been informed, would be in the neighborhood of $600,000.

Senator STEVENS. For your Reservation alone?

Mr. YOWELL. For the whole State of Nevada.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony and your presentation is very well done.

Your prepared statement will be inserted into the record at this point and the supporting exhibits retained for the committees files.

Mr. YOWELL. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

ELKO COLONY

The Elko Colony is located on the outskirts of the city of Elko, Nev. and the South Fork Reservation is located 28 miles to the south of said city. The people of these two reservations each have a request to make of you.

First I shall give you a summary of the Elko Colony request. The colony has some 193 acres of land, which is held in trust for them by the United States Government. The colony community committee has taken a portion of this land (155 acres) and designated it for use as an industrial park. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (Phoenix areas) and the colony people have worked together in the development of this industrial park plan. The park would be used to establish light industry, thereby providing employment for the Indian people in the area and generally improve the social and economic welfare of all people involved. The main problem facing the colony residents at this time is the construction of a sewer line from the location of the industrial park to connect with the sewer line of the city of Elko. The total distance involved is 3,050 feet. The colony people have been seeking funding for the project, but so far have not been successful.

In approximately 2 years, a portion of Interstate 80 is to be constructed across the route the sewer line would take to reach the sewer line of the city of Elko. The colony people desire to have their sewer line construction completed by the time the construction of Interstate 80 begins. Constructing the sewer line before the freeway construction is the most economical. The costs of constructing a sewer line after the completion of the freeway would undoubtedly be much greater.

The people of the Elko Colony are therefore asking for a special appropriation of funds in the amount of $50,000 for this project. The material that has been given each of you explains in full detail the particulars of the Elko Colony request.

As chairman of the executive board of the Inter-Tribal Council of the State of Nevada, I fully endorse their request.

This completes the summary of the request from the Elko Colony. Do you have any questions?

SOUTH FORK RESERVATION

The second request that I shall present to you is on behalf of the South Fork Reservation. Their request is for funding in the amount of $250,000 for the purchase of a parcel of private land which is located totally within the exterior boundaries of the reservation. The people of the reservation are fearful that a private land developer will soon come into ownership of this land. This parcel of land would then be sold in small lots to private individuals. This parcel of land is quite attractive and secluded. The private land developer would have no trouble selling these tracts to prospective buyers. When this happens, the Indian way of life for the South Fork Reservation people will be disrupted for all time to come.

There is also a long-standing dispute over water rights between the present owners of this land parcel and the South Fork Reservation. The purchase of this land parcel in the name of the United States of America in trust for the South Fork Shoshone Indian Reservation, would solve these problems. The people of the South Fork Reservation desire to protect their way of life, therefore they have put before you their request for funding to purchase this parcel of land and have it made a part of the South Fork Reservation.

The material that has been given each of you explains in full detail the particulars of the South Fork Reservation request.

As chairman of the executive board of the Inter-Tribal Council of the State of Nevada, I fully endorse their request.

This completes the summary of the request from the South Fork Reservation. Do you have any questions?

Gentlemen, I thank you for the time to appear before you.

STATEMENT OF GERALD FLUTE, TRIBAL SECRETARY, SISSETON-WAHPETON SIOUX TRIBE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Gerald Flute.

Mr. FLUTE. Mr. Chairman, first off I would like to commend you for your durability along with your staff. I think it is very admirable of you.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you. That is what we are here for. Will you identify the people at the table with you, please?

Mr. FLUTE. Yes, sir. To my left is Mr. Edward Red Owl, who is the tribe's planning director. This is Mr. Cyrus White who is a councilman of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe. My name is Jerry Flute. I am tribal secretary. My purpose in appearing before you is crime prevention and enforcement funding for our reservation. Briefly, I want to tell you the vast and contemporary history of my tribe in relation to the law and order of my Indian people.

In the early 1840's my tribe set up the unique form of government for that period of history. Basically, we had established three main functions of government. The executive branch consisted of a tribal chieftan and his advisors; a legislative branch that consisted of tribal headmen; and a judicial branch that consisted of tribal headmen. This government was not a sophisticated Government, as we are acquainted with today, but it served the function it was intended to. The judicial branch met twice annually to hear violations of Indian customs. Decisions were made and judgment passed to those Indians found guilty. Disposition varied, and the most harsh judgment was to forever ban a tribesman from his home tribe.

In the early 1860's this form of government and justice diminished due to the so-called 1862 Sioux uprising. My tribe was not involved in any of the hostilities, but were judged by President Lincoln and condemned to death by the President's instructions to the Fort Salin Calvary Unit to annihilate all Indians in the Dakota Territory. Many of my people fled to Canada and other parts of the Dakotas and Montana. A small number remained near Fort Wadsworth, where the commanding officer had offered sanctuary due to his knowledge that the tribe was not involved in hostilities.

Since statehood, South Dakota has assumed jurisdiction of Indian people on my reservation. This is in direct conflict with the South Dakota Enabling Act, that specifically stated that South Dakota would not infringe on the sovereign rights of Indian reservations within the new State.

In October of 1972 the State Supreme Court ruled in the *Cheryl Spider DeCoteau* case that the State had legal jurisdiction of Indians on the Lake Travis Reservation. On December 7, 1973, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, St. Louis, Mo., ruled in the *Feather* case that the State of South Dakota had no legal jurisdiction of Indians within the original Lake Travis Reservation, as outlined by the Treaty of 1867. Appeals are being made by the State to the Eighth Circuit and the tribe is appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn the

South Dakota Supreme Court decision to give the tribe and Federal Government clearcut jurisdiction.

This now brings us to the gut issue of my presence. My tribe is in its second year of handling law and order and a judicial system. We are currently being funded by a Department of Justice program, LEAA, in the amount of $89,000. LEAA has notified us that the anniversary date of our grant would be the final LEAA participation. This date is October 19 of this year. In addition to this, our tribal area grant was identified by Denver LEAA as eighth in the Nation for success. The Bureau of Indian Affairs does not have an adequate budget to continue our program. The fiscal year 1974 appropriation to the BIA assistant agency for law enforcement was $64,690.

We are planning for a rehabilitation center to house Indian offenders. This will be an additional cost for personnel and maintenance. Construction will begin this summer, financed through LEAA. With the increased responsibility given to the tribe by the eighth circuit decision, we are now responsible for patrolling the triangular shaped area that is 70 miles in length, 40 miles at its width. We have responsibility for 3,200 Indians on the reservation. Landwise, we are talking about 918,000 acres of both Indian and non-Indian land. Statistics taken from the records of the tribal, county, and municipal courts indicate tribal law enforcement has been much superior, in that more followup has been made in investigations, apprehensions, and a more equitable form of justice being given to Indians.

We feel that tribal law enforcement will be even more effective, with additional patrolmen, correctional facility personnel, and a sound rehabilitation plan. Recent incidents involving firearms and other weapons in remote, outlying areas have imposed a problem in immediate police action. This, of course, is due to the lack of personnel. In addition, our probation system is failing, due to personnel shortage. Presently, one tribal probation officer has charge of 350 individuals on probation from tribal court.

One man cannot monitor the activities of 350 people scattered throughout 1,500 square miles. In summation I appeal to you for $542,636 supplemental appropriation to assistant agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, law enforcement budget.

Senator STEVENS. How much are you getting already?

Mr. FLUTE. The present budget is approximately $64,000. With the increased judicial enforcement responsibilities that the tribe has, the lack of a confinement and rehabilitation personnel, the lack of court personnel, the termination of LEAA funding and a general lack of BIA law and order money mandates my request for this supplement. The protection of lives, property, and the lives at stake without the continuation of our law enforcement program.

Senator STEVENS. Do you people pay income tax to the State of South Dakota?

Mr. FLUTE. There is no income tax in the State of South Dakota.

Senator STEVENS. Do you pay any taxes to the State of South Dakota?

Mr. FLUTE. Just Federal taxes. The State charges a sales tax on my reservation, which will be rebated back to the tribe, due to action passed in the past session of the State legislature.

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Senator STEVENS. You make no contribution at all to the State of South Dakota other than that?

Mr. FLUTE. State sales tax is it.

Senator STEVENS. In Alaska we pay sales tax, income tax, and property tax.

Mr. FLUTE. The trust responsibility governing Indian land mandates that this land is not taxable.

Senator STEVENS. Property tax does not apply, but in most places where you have income from it, you pay income tax.

Mr. FLUTE. There was recently a decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the *Stevens* ruling, which indicates that income generated from trust land is not taxable by the Federal Government.

Senator STEVENS. I appreciate your statement. Apparently this law and order situation is going to be a big problem, if what you say is right, and Nevada people have just testified to the same direction.

Mr. FLUTE. The second copy that I have given to you, Mr. Chairman, is a detailed copy with an attached budget. The Bureau of Indian Affairs for some reason has been reluctant. Whether this is through OMB mandate or through the Secretary of Interior to request supplemental funding.

Three weeks ago we met with Under Secretary Whitaker and asked why the Bureau had not presented any supplemental funding requests to this committee. At that time Secretary Whitaker indicated that he did not feel there was justification for additional money for BIA law and order. I thing if the committee will take into consideration the budget request and these two gentlemen have comments——

Senator STEVENS. I want to suggest to the Interior Committee that they have hearings and look into this question of law enforcement, if these decisions are going in that direction. That is counter to the direction they took when I was an Interior solicitor at the end of the fifties. All of the direction, then, was to try to indicate law enforcement so that you did not have islands of separate jurisdiction in terms of all the problems of hot pursuit and everything else that goes into it.

The old concept of modernization then was to incorporate the reservations into the States' systems. Apparently, it is going in the other direction now. I think they had better give us a comprehensive policy on it. I do not know how this committee can tackle that, piece by piece.

Mr. FLUTE. There is no doubt that law and order on reservations needs more money. I think this is a nationwide problem at this point.

Senator STEVENS. We will look into it and write a letter to the chairman of the Interior Committee and see what they can do about it.

Mr. RED OWL. I have only a brief comment. That is that the county and municipalities in the reservation totally endorse the tribal law enforcement and judiciary process.

Senator STEVENS. I am sure they would.

Mr. RED OWL. It is costly to them.

Senator STEVENS. I can understand that. With increased cost to the county government, they would be more than willing to allow the Federal Government to assume it. It is a question of national policy, where we are going. We will examine your request and determine what the attitude of the Interior Department is in that request.

Mr. FLUTE. One additional thing, Mr. Chairman. This morning Mr. Bob Burnett, the chairman of the Rosebud-Sioux Tribe, testified and

talked briefly about the growing drug problem within the reservations in South Dakota. Our reservation is no different. We are having the same problem. As recently as last Tuesday we had two young girls, 14 and 15, admitted to the Public Health Hospital for an apparent overdose of LSD. We know that more and more drugs are coming on to the reservation. Without the adequate funding for law enforcement personnel this will be a bigger problem.

Senator STEVENS. As parents, we all know you have the problems the rest of us have. I appreciate your testimony. We will do our best to respond to it.

Your prepared statement will be incorporated into the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman:

In 1963 the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit held, in the case of DeMarrias v. South Dakota, 319 F2d 845, that the location of the crime in that case was "not within Indian Country" because of the 1889 reduction in the size of the reservation. Although the Tribe retained its opinion that its jurisdiction properly encompassed the entire territory of the original reservation as defined by the Treaty of February 19, 1867, the State and County governments in South Dakota assumed responsibility for all law enforcement except on trust land. Federal law enforcement was handled by one Agency Special Officer through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This situation continued until summer 1972 when two cases involving members of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe were heard by Judge Philio Hall in the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of South Dakota. Tribal officials and State law enforcement personnel anticipated opinions which would reestablish the criminal jurisdiction (Blacksmith v. South Dakota) and civil jurisdiction (Application of Cheryl Spider DeCoteau) of the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe within the original boundaries of the reservation. In this expectation, State and County officials ceased to enforce state laws against Indians on the reservation. This created a situation of complete lawlessness, a situation which the Tribe found intolerable. The response of the Tribe was to request the Bureau of Indian Affairs by Resolution 73-3, dated July 27, 1972, to "provide adequate funds and authorization to establish a Tribal Judicial System and to provide prevention and enforcement personnel to the Tribe to provide adequate service and protection to all members of the Tribe." On the same day, Resolution 73-4 was telegraphed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requesting that he "establish an Indian Court for the reservation to effectively administer justice and protection of the lives and property of the community."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs commissioned three members as Deputy Special Officers on a temporary emergency basis, but was unable to provide funding for an entire judicial system on a continuing basis.

Therefore, on August 9, 1972 the Tribe, by Resolution 73-5 requested that "the Department of Justice - LEAA - provide 100% funding to provide prevention and enforcement personnel to the Tribe to provide adequate service and protection to all members of the Tribe." On August 10, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorized the Tribe to "Establish a Court of Indian Offenses within the Lake Traverse Reservation, Sisseton, South Dakota, and proceed with the enforcement of regulations pursuant to the adopted Tribal Law and Order code." While an original Tribal Code was being compiled, the Tribe adopted 25 C.F.R. Part 11 as a temporary Code.

A grant application in the amount of $49,717 made to LEAA was delayed when, contrary to everyone's expectation, the South Dakota Courts ruled that the State had properly exercised its jurisdiction on the "diminished" Lake Traverse Reservation. LEAA took the position that it could not fund Indian Tribes "that do not have legal jurisdiction over their people that has been clearly established by law. The Tribe must have the legal authority to deprive a person of his liberty, by arrest, trial, conviction, and incarceration." (Letter of September 8, 1972, from Douglas C. Robinson, LEAA Indian Desk to Robert Miller of the South Dakota Criminal Justice Commission.)

This obstacle was overcome by negotiation between the Tribe, LEAA, and the State of South Dakota. It was agreed that the Tribe had sufficient land under its jurisdiction (trust land) to justify State approval of its LEAA application. Also, the State of South Dakota was sure that it would be overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit when the Blacksmith case was appealed. A special condition was added to the LEAA application that because of the checkerboard area of the reservation all tribal police would have to be cross-deputized as deputy sheriffs of counties within the reservation.

In October, 1972, LEAA funded the Tribe for 6 months in the amount of $49,717 and later added a supplement which brought the total grant for the 12-month period up to $78,736. The LEAA grant for October 1973 to October 1974 is $89,491 and is the final amount that LEAA will provide

for salaries, vehicles, uniform allowances and equipment for the tribal police. Motor services have been funded through purchase order by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the amount of $14,000.

Tribal Law Enforcement Personnel have been successfully in operation for two years. Their work has won the respect and admiration of law enforcement agencies in the State of South Dakota and the Nation. The Tribal Court system has begun its second year of operation employing the new Tribal Code designed and written by the Tribal Judicial Committee with the technical assistance of legal consultants. The Tribe has recently applied to LEAA for a construction grant for a Rehabilitation Center.

Statistics for 1973 show a total of 2,178 Indian incarcerations on the Lake Traverse Reservation within the following catagories:

(Taken from Records of Tribal, County and Municipal Courts)

1. Indian Incarcerations of Tribal Law & Order Dept. from January 1, 1973 To December 26, 1973:

1,171	Adults	150	Juveniles
89	DWI	6	Juveniles - DWI

2. Indian Incarcerations by County from December 1, 1972 to December 1, 1973, when jurisdiction was exercised by South Dakota:

367	Adults	26	Juveniles
61	DWI		

3. Indian Incarcerations by City of Sisseton, from December 1, 1972 to December 1, 1973 when jurisdiction was exercised by South Dakota:

257	Adults	8	Juveniles
43	DWI		

4. Total Tribal, County and Municipal Indian Incarcerations:

1,795	Adults
193	DWI .
184	Juveniles
6	Juveniles - DWI
2,178	TOTAL INCARCERATIONS

As of December 7, 1973, total responsibility for law enforcement over Indians on the reservation is vested solely in the Tribe and the Federal government. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ruled in the case of Feather et al. v. Erickson that the boundaries of the Lake Traverse Reservation remain as they were established by the Treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat. 505), and that the reservation is "Indian Country" within the definition of 18 U.S.C. 1151. The Tribal Police are now responsible for law enforcement not only on the 105,298.15 acres of trust land on the reservation, but the entire reservation area of 918,779.32 acres or approximately 1,500 square miles. Enrolled members of the Tribe living on the reservation number 3,200, while the total Indian and non-Indian population is 26,356.

For an adequate law enforcement system on the reservation, the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux Tribe shall require a budget of $542,636.

Personnel Units by Activity

A. Enforcement	1 Criminal Investigator		$ 26,300
	1 Juvenile Officer		18,314
	1 Captain of Police		22,339
	12 Patrolmen	$14,652	175,824
	2 Clerks	10,190	20,380
	TOTAL		263,157
B. Detention/ Rehabilitation	1 Supervisory Jailer		14,116
	5 Jailer/Dispatchers	10,456	52,280

	3 Matrons	10,456	31,368
	2 Cooks	12,980	25,960
	TOTAL		123,724
C. Judicial	1 Chief Judge		$ 15,793
	3 Associate Judges	1,898	5,694
	1 Prosecuting Attorney		12,940
	1 Defense Attorney		12,940
	1 Clerk of Courts		10,456
	2 Probation & Parole Officers	14,116	28,232
	TOTAL		86,055
	TOTAL PERSONNEL UNITS		472,936
Basic Equipment			
	Vehicles		30,000
	Personal (Fire-arms - Uniforms)		2,700
	Technical (Radar-Breathalizer, etc.)		5,000
	Other		1,000
	TOTAL		38,700
Operations	6 Cars @ $200 per month		14,500
	Communications - Telephones @ $500 per month		6,000
	Supplies-Materials Ammunition - paper, etc.		2,500
	Training - Education		3,000
	Travel - Per Diem		5,000
	TOTAL		31,000
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT & OPERATIONS		69,700
	GRAND TOTAL		$542,636

STATEMENT OF HERSCHEL "ACE" SAHMAUNT, NATIONAL INDIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

LANDMARK LEGISLATION

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Sahmaunt.

Mr. SAHMAUNT. Mr. Chairman, my name is Herschel Sahmaunt. I convey to the chairman and members of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies the thanks of Mr. Rick LaPointe, president, the board of directors, and the membership of the National Indian Education Association for the opportunity to testify regarding appropriations for the title IV Indian Education Act, Public Law 92–318.

The passage of title IV, "The Indian Education Act" in June 1972, was hailed as a landmark occasion by native Americans as it provided them the opportunity to become directly involved in and to a certain degree influence the kinds of special education programs provided native Americans by public elementary and secondary education agencies. The passage of the Indian Education Act represents one of the few pieces of legislation enacted for native Americans because they are native Americans, without the usual stigmas of poverty-stricken, culturally disadvantaged, educationally disadvantaged, socially disadvantaged, uneducable or in lieu of taxes.

FUNDING INDIAN EDUCATION

However, since the passage of the title IV Indian Education Act, native Americans have experienced extreme difficulty in securing appropriations for the act. Except for Congress no appropriations would have resulted at all as opponents to funding the act testified on the argument of duplication of services available to native Americans from other sources.

The National Indian Education Association leadership would like for Congress and the administration to adhere to the declaration of policy stated in section part A 302(a) of title IV "The Indian Education Act" which reads:

> In recognition of the special educational needs of Indian students in the United States, Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance to local education agencies to develop and carry out elementary and secondary school programs specially designed to meet these special educational needs.

The National Indian Education Association has repeatedly petitioned Congress to provide appropriations for this act, because appropriation requests were never included in the administration's budget requests. Our frustration is compounded as once again we must appear before you asking that you include appropriations for part A of the Indian Education Act. Under the authority of part A of the Indian Education Act, native Americans now have the opportunity to approve and monitor programs for native American students through the Parent Advisory Committee at the local education agency level. The Parent Committee serves as the monitoring agent to insure that special educational needs are met rather than the LEA's operational needs. The direct funding route to local education agencies reduces the ad-

ministrative overhead expenses and allows more working capital to be expended directly on native American education needs.

APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Mr. Chairman, your committee is encouraged to appropriate for part A of the Indian Education Act the sum of $50 million. This sum is believed to be commensurate with the expected increase in applications as projected by the some 1,200 applicants for fiscal year 1974 funds. The National Indian Education Association leadership concurs with and recommends the appropriation request of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of $32 million for part B and $8 million for part C, and $2.5 million is recommended to be appropriated for program administration. This increase is expected to result in the securing of additional personnel in the Office of Indian Education of the Office of Education, HEW, for effective and efficient processing of part B and C applications. It is recommended that technical assistance grants be made to Indian organizations for purposes of training parent committees and for providing presently unavailable program development information and assistance to local education agencies.

The National Indian Education Association recommends that an independent line item be included within the title IV Indian Education Act appropriation for the training of teachers and school administrators of native American descent.

It is requested that $10 million be appropriated for this purpose and considered annually in the future. As discussed earlier, the contracting legislation now pending in Congress would provide native Americans to assume control of their programs, or operation of their programs will increase the need for variety of administrative personnel, fiscal management people and other needed professions, which would enable them to administer those programs effectively.

This concludes my statement. I thank you. I would like to add one statement in regard to supporting the increase of the 5 percent set-aside for nonlocal education agencies and increase this amount to 10 percent rather than 5.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. Mr. Leonard?

PHOENIX SHERMAN AND STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF TERRY F. LEONARD, PHOENIX AREA INTERTRIBAL SCHOOL BOARD, ARIZONA

SCHOOL BOARD REQUEST

Mr. LEONARD. Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity. My name is Terry Leonard. I am chairman of the Phoenix Area Inter-Tribal School Board. In the interest of time I will go directly to our request.

The school board is requesting, No. 1 for Phoenix Indian School, $1.4 million for kitchen and dining room facilities. The present facilities we have there is very old. They were built in 1900, and it is very inadequate. We find from year to year that it is very much in need of replacement. Our second consideration is $3 million for a pool and

auditorium, which is included in the first phase. The second phase of the original plans.

Our second request is for Sherman Indian High School, auditorium, fine arts building, and pool, $4 million to complete phase III.

Our third request is for a swimming pool at Stewart Indian School, $750,000.

These are primary priorities. Our other considerations are in support of the statements made earlier by the Santa Rosa and San Simon Schools on the Papago Indian Reservations.

Senator STEVENS. Those are overlapping, aren't they? We had testimony earlier this morning on San Simon.

Mr. LEONARD. Yes; I will not elaborate on that.

Senator STEVENS. How about phase III of the Sherman Indian High School; is that overlapping, too?

Mr. LEONARD. No, sir.

Senator STEVENS. How many schools do you have on your Inter-Tribal School Board?

Mr. LEONARD. We are primarily responsible for the three off-reservation and boarding schools of the BIA. This is Sherman, Phoenix Indian School, and Stewart. We also have responsibilities to the on-reservation boarding school of Santa Rosa, and the Theodore Roosevelt School on the White Mountain Apache Reservation.

Senator STEVENS. How many students do you have off the reservation in your jurisdiction?

Mr. LEONARD. We are talking about 1,200. We are anticipating an enrollment increase in all of our schools. Therefore, we do need these facilities.

Senator STEVENS. Is the Sherman Indian School off-reservation?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. The Phoenix one, too?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Do the on-reservation schools have a swimming pool?

Mr. LEONARD. No, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Do the ones off the reservation have swimming pools?

Mr. LEONARD. No, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Do the non-Indian high schools in the area have swimming pools?

Mr. LEONARD. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. All of them?

Mr. LEONARD. A majority of them in the Phoenix area. I am not sure about Riverside itself. I am not sure also about the school in Carson City, but in our school we do not have any facilities. We have plans for these for so long. We need to consider them. To complete the amount, our justifications are such that these plans are complete. Drawings and specifications are complete and all we need is funding.

Senator STEVENS. I wish there was some way that we could make sure you could have them.

Mr. LEONARD. I would appreciate anything you could do.

Senator STEVENS. If we can we certainly will help you. You have been very patient and I want to thank you very much. There is no

reference in the fact that you are being last in the value of your request, so thank you very much.

We will insert your prepared statement into the record at this point.

Mr. LEONARD. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, honored guests, tribesmen, on behalf of the Phoenix area intertribal school board, our schools, our respective tribal councils, our students and their parents, I offer the committee our most sincere appreciation for this opportunity to present testimony on our needs.

We are here today to give support and endorsement for the constructional needs of our schools. It must be regarded as our "Indian input" which has been intended and spoken of by the Congress of the United States, yet so often overlooked. It is not our purpose today to give a historical overview of the tragedies and hardships of our people. Rather, we are most assuredly present today to secure the means to provide educational opportunities for our children.

At this point, Madam Chairman, I shall present a summation of who "we" are:

The official title is "the Phoenix area intertribal school board." Unofficially, we are a unified group of concerned Indian people formed to give advice and consultation to the boarding schools on the educational needs of our students.

The Phoenix area intertribal school board was established in 1969, endorsed and authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to determine policies for the educational programs in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Phoenix area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, encompassing the States of Arizona, Nevada, California, and Utah.

The area board is an all-Indian representation.

Each member and alternate is appointed by their tribal councils and serves a 3-year term. Each member is accountable to their respective tribal councils and committees.

We do, in fact, represent approximately 45 tribal groups within the Phoenix area office. However, I must point out that I cannot speak for each Indian parent or tribal leader. Each tribal council by their appointments to the area board authorizes their support on issues involving Indian education.

Another point I wish to emphasize is that our decisions and actions must at all times respect the wishes of our tribal councils. We hold reverent the issue of tribal sovereignty.

The accomplishments and responsibilities of the area board have grown and expanded in many areas of Indian education. They have been designated as the authorized body to represent the southwestern region on the Haskell and Southwestern Indian Polytechnical Institute boards of regents. We are active in many Indian education programs at the major universities and colleges in the various States, i.e., University of Arizona, San Diego State University, Arizona State University, University of Utah, et cetera.

The board's major responsibility is to the off-reservation boarding schools of Sherman Indian High School in Riverside, Calif., to Stewart Indian School in Stewart, Nev., to Phoenix Indian High School in Phoenix, Ariz., and to our on-reservation boarding schools: Theodore Roosevelt Boarding School on the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation and Santa Rosa Boarding School on the Papago Indian Reservation. Our secondary responsibilities are enacted only at the request of our various Bureau day schools.

The board cooperates with and assists the many Indian organizations, intertribal councils, intertribal health committees, title I parent advisory committees, local parent-teacher organizations, public school districts, Indian school board members, tribal education committees, Bureau of Indian Affairs, area, central, and Washington offices, public and private Indian schools, universities and colleges and associated student governments in our secondary and postgraduate schools.

The Phoenix area intertribal school board interviews applicants for key education positions and recommends the individual of their choice. The area board's recommendations of Vincent Little, former superintendent of Phoenix Indian High School, Harold Nading, principal of Sherman Indian High School, and Frank Self, newly selected superintendent of Phoenix Indian High School, were supported and endorsed by the assistant area director (education) and the area director of the Phoenix area and their recommendations resulted in these individuals being selected by branch of personnel in Washington office.

The Phoenix area intertribal school board has been very active in obtaining construction funds for the schools in the Phoenix area. When construction funds were deleted at a budget hearing in the House of Representatives and a hearing in the Senate, the Phoenix area intertribal school board voted unanimously to request Marvin Franklin's support in enacting legislation to reconsider the construction funds for Santa Rosa Indian School at their meeting on August 16, 1973.

Copies of the letter from the chairman of the Phoenix area intertribal school board were sent to the Secretary of the Interior, all tribal chairman in the State af Arizona, the Arizona intertribal council, the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the director of Indian education programs in Washington office and Senators Conlan, Goldwater, Fannin, Representatives Rhodes, Steiger and Udall. On October 24, 1973, Dr. William Benham, acting director, office of Indian education programs, sent a letter to Chairman Leonard advising him that the Joint Committee on Appropriations approved $4,500,000 in fiscal year 1974 appropriations for Santa Rose School expansion, thus restoring their funds as requested.

On February 9, 1973, the Phoenix area intertribal school board sent a resolution to the Secretary of the Interior, with copies to the above named individuals, requesting the release of construction moneys from the status of budgetary reserve for Sherman Indian High School phase II construction. On March 29, 1973, Chairman Leonard received a letter from James E. Hawkins, director of the Office of Education programs, Washington office stating that bids for Sherman construction would be opened by June 15, 1973.

The Phoenix Area Intertribal School Board has excellent rapport with tribal, area office, Washington office and agency Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel, as well as congressional constituents and intertribal councils of Arizona, Nevada, California, and Utah.

Wide distribution is made of the minutes of all meetings of the Phoenix Area Intertribal School Board, as a means of keeping lines of communication open and working toward a common goal—quality education for all Indian students. The mailing list for these minutes includes all tribal chairman under Phoenix area office jurisdiction.

The area school board has a specific responsibility and adheres to the approved policies and procedures as approved and sanctioned by the intertribal councils of California, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. In other words, we are the authorized tribal representatives to the Phoenix area office, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the schools under its jurisdiction. We will welcome any input from any committees or organizations as to directions and policies, however, it should be noted that our guidelines provide the intertribal school board with the policymaking authority as authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Aside from my previous references on our activities, the most important function of this board is our students. It is refreshing and encouraging to note that the associated student governments are very actively involved in the decision-making functions of "their" school board. Recently, we adopted a policy that will require the mandatory participation of our students in the board's activities. We have lowered the age of membership to 18 (19) years to allow involvement by our very promising Indian youth. We hold great respect and confidence in their abilities to assume responsible leadership.

Attached to our presentation are letters of support from our associated student governments for the construction needs of their schools.

Our testimony is therefore to support the requests for construction needs on behalf of our constituents to the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

THE APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

1. Off-Reservation boarding schools, Phoenix area:
   - A. Phoenix Indian High School:
     1. Kitchen-dining, $1.4 million.
     Auditorium, 2,250, pool, 750,000, $3 million.
   - B. Sherman Indian High School, phase III to complete:
     2. Auditorium, fine arts building and pool, $4 million.
   - C. Stewart Indian School:
     1. Swimming pool, $750,000.
2. On-Reservation boarding schools, Phoenix area:
   - A. Santa Rosa Boarding School—$4 million complete:
     1. Dorms.
     2. Quarters.
   - B. San Simon—$10 million:
     1. All classrooms.
     2. ½ quarters.
     3. Kitchen-dining.
     4. ½ of dorms.

Our primary justifications for these requests are:

1. The planning stages have been completed through involvement of our students, parents, tribal leaders, Phoenix area office, and the facilities engineering division.

2. The design and specifications are completed and ready for bid announcement and construction.

3. Our schools being planned, designed, and constructed in phases, are in need of completion, that is, phase III—Sherman, phase II and III, Phoenix Indian High School, and various other phases in our schools.

4. There will be increased enrollments for each school in this reference.

5. Deficiencies in some academic achievement can be attributed to inadequate and outdated facilities.

To summarize, Mr. Chairman, we are ready to build—we are ready to accomplish a goal and make a dream into reality.

It is evident from the thousands of Indian youth who passed through these schools that we must assure the best facilities and the finest educational programs possible.

Our needs, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, are justifiable. They are sound and within reason. We are not asking for superstructures—we are asking for your consideration to provide a foundation of knowledge for the generations of Indian youth yet to enter these schools.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for this truly important opportunity to speak on behalf of the area board, our students, and their parents.

Indian Education

STATEMENT OF PAGE BAKER, ON BEHALF OF SINTE GLESKA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, ROSEBUD, S. DAK., AND LIONEL BORDEAUX

EDUCATIONAL TRAGEDIES

Mr. Baker. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Page Baker, I am a member of the Mandotti Tribe in North Dakota. I would like to read a statement submitted on behalf of the Sinte Gleska Community College, Rosebud, S. Dak.

Indian educational needs today are critical and the solution must be both innovative and high risk if the job is to be done. In no other ethnic minority group is there less literacy, more poverty, unemployment, and undereducation and yet more genuine interest and desire to assume responsibility of their own destiny than in the Indian community. To get the momentum directed correctly it is crucial that the tribal community needs and priorities be established, that the youths and adults be informed, and that they be offered the opportunity of learning firsthand those skills most important to the fulfillment of their own and tribal goals.

In the past, Indian education policies have been imposed and undertaken by non-Indian administrators and educators with the assumption that the Indian was incapable of decisionmaking and that one approach was adequate for all Indians. The disastrous result of these policies is that the average grade level of the Indian is 5 years. The dropout rate in their first year of college is 74 percent. That only 3 percent of those enrolled will complete college. That only 1 of 100 college graduates will receive a master's degree, and that Indians are unrepresented in college in proportion to their population by 650 percent.

To combat these educational tragedies, several Indian tribes have instituted their own Indian community colleges such as the Pine

Ridge Sioux and Navajo. These institutions of postsecondary education have the following unique characteristics.

One, they are located on reservations. Two, the board of regents or directors are comprised entirely of Indians. Three, they have a majority of American Indian administrators and faculty. Four, the curricula is interwoven with cultural components or cognizant thereof. Five, they have almost totally Indian student bodies. Six, they are at liberty to be more innovative, both in course content and methodology of instruction.

The Sinte Gleska Community College is such an institution of higher learning. It is a tribally chartered higher education institution which was incorporated in the State of South Dakota as a nonprofit organization in 1970. It operates on the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation in south-central South Dakota. The college was founded upon the philosophy of Indian control and determination of their own destiny. The founding persons desire to see their people given the opportunity to continue their education in an environment which would most likely lead to positive achievement.

The college provides accredited college level courses and educational programs to all members of the areas which it serves. Courses are offered with accreditation from the Black Hills State College and the University of South Dakota on an extension basis.

At the present time the college offers associate of arts degrees in general studies, education, business, human resources, Indian studies, nursing, and carpentry with a potential to expand into the area of natural resources.

Physically, Sinte Gleske Community College operates on a disbursed learning approach. This is necessary due to the size of the reservation and the lack of transportation. This means that classes must be disbursed or taken to the communities. The advantage of this type of model are, one, a system that utilizes local community facilities and brings education directly into communities. Two, the need for only a small, central, administrative faculty. Three, use of local qualified and credentialed persons to teach courses. The majority of courses can be taught by part-time faculty, paid by course taught, therefore eliminating the need for a full-time teaching staff. Four, utilization of other colleges to provide accreditation and consultation to maintain validity and quality of course work and programs. We feel this type of model is viable and can be extremely effective. It also serves as an example to other Indian reservations as a worthy venture in the realm of Indian education.

On July 8, 1970, President Nixon officially proclaimed the Indian self-determination policy. Indian tribes and organizations have since been attempting to create and develop their own educational opportunities. Indian parents, educators and tribal leaders are clamoring for recognition and involvement in the education that affects the lives of their children. We feel that they have relinquished that responsibility for too long. They point to the under-achievement and the ethnic alienation of their children under the present educational system. Traditionally education has been viewed as a cornerstone on which a community builds. Unfortunately, the education of the Indian has always been devoid of this community involvement and recognition. Educa-

tional programs which affect the lives of Indian children rarely are conceived, planned, operated or controlled by Indians.

Financially, Sinte Gleska College and Lakota Higher Educational Center on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota is dependent upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs for its core budget. Thereafter, it attempts to seek funds from other sources to supplement its BIA budget. Unfortunately, this type of fragmented financial funding does not allow for proper planning or program stability and continuity. Sinte Gleska College receives no State funds for operation or any type of local tax support.

The amounts of funds received from the BIA by Sinte Gleska College and Lakota Higher Educational Center in Pine Ridge have never been fully granted.

In spite of this the college has continually received requests from its constituency and as well as various service agencies to expand services. In conjunction with the increased student enrollment demands for more comprehensive student services and support have been voiced. More classes must be offered to meet the continued educational degree requirements of both full-time and part-time students and adults as they progress toward their respective associate of arts degrees.

Senator STEVENS. Let me interrupt you. The balance of your statement will be incorporated fully in the record. But this is a statement of somebody else?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator STEVENS. You made a statement that there was no local support whatsoever to these community colleges?

Mr. BAKER. State support, correct.

Senator STEVENS. Is there support from the veterans, for instance, who get their tuition allowance? Is their tuitoin paid?

Mr. BAKER. I think some students receive benefits. But I think what Mr. Bordeaux means in his statement is that no direct funds from the State are allocated to the college.

Senator STEVENS. Aren't the students going to the school receiving BIA scholarships?

Mr. BAKER. Yes, some of them are.

Senator STEVENS. I note there is an increase request of $300,000 over the $200,000 allocated to these in the past year. I think we would have to see something about the economics of these schools. It seems to me they have received some tuition funding for the programs we have been talking about here today. To the extent there is a deficit, that is really what they are trying to make up, I take it.

Mr. BAKER. To my knowledge, these colleges do not receive the BOG programs talked about previously. They receive their credits, as the statement mentions, from colleges which have previously been counted. For example, Blackhawk State College has been in operation for some time. But Sinte Gleska receives credit from it, and it has not filed yet with the financial aid programs.

Senator STEVENS. We went into it last year somewhat. I would urge you to ask that they give us a little bit more information as to why this deficit occurred; would you do that?

Mr. BAKER. Surely.

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PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STEVENS. Fine. The balance of your statement will be printed in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY PAGE BAKER

The amounts of funds received from the BIA by Sinte Gleska College and Lakota Higher Educational Center in Pine Ridge have never been fully granted. In spite of this the college has continually received requests from its constituency and as well as various service agencies to expand services. In conjunction with the increased student enrollment demands for more comprehensive student services and support have been voiced. More classes must be offered to meet the continued educational degree requirements of both full time and part time students and adults as they progress toward their respective associate of arts degrees.

The following is a breakdown indicating the amounts of funds requested and actually received by the college from the BIA from the 1973 to 1974 fiscal years and what the BIA is again requesting for the 1974 fiscal year.

	Requested	Actually received
Fiscal year—		
1973	$441,519	$200,000
1974	633,008	200,000
1975	583,803	200,000

During the past three fiscal years the college has granted only 5% yearly pay increases on already modest salaries for professional level personnel with appropriate academic credentials, whereas in the same three year period the cost of living has increased 30–45%. In addition, the college staff has had to assume increased administrative duties along with their teaching responsibilities which were not reflected in salary increments. This has not allowed sufficient time to adequately prepare course content and outlines, counsel students and keep current with our respective professional areas. These neglected areas are necessary for meaningful instruction and the development of an additional base for the growth and permanancy of a developing institution of higher learning. Sinte Gleska College and Lakota Higher Educational Center of Pine Ridge has been able to make limited progress in developing curricula material and methods that truly meet the needs of the tribal members: however, the college is quickly approaching an academic crisis. Even though it is possible to provide academic course work on a disbursed basis, limited finance has not allowed sufficient staff to invest the time, energy and talent necessary to thoroughly adopt courses to fulfill Indian needs and goals. Consequently, the current staff has so far succeeded only in delivering only conventional education on the reservation and not always of the nature the Indian people must have. Therefore, the college faculty and administration views with great urgency, the vital increase of the funding level for the 1975 fiscal year. The college is requesting an increase of $300,000 so that staff, curricula and methodology can be developed to take education to every niche of the Rosebud Sioux Indian Reservation.

With the increased funding level, it is further thought that sufficient progress can be made in developing the course content that will reflect both the non-Indian and Indian points of view as well as reflect the current reservation status. Basically, what is being urgently requested is the financial ability to adequately address the bicultural and bilingual needs of the Rosebud Sioux people. Only through intensive educational programs can the Rosebud Sioux people finally realize the potential benefits whether economic, psychological, cultural or social which a locally based and controlled institution of higher education can provide.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

Senator STEVENS. We have additional statements here, including those of the Government of New Mexico and North Dakota, that will be included in the record.

[The statements follow:]

LETTER FROM DONALD W. WANATEE

SAC & FOX OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN IOWA
TAMA, IOWA 52339

April 16, 1974

Senator Alan Bible, State of Nevada
145 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Sac & Fox Tribe in Iowa submits to your committee for consideration as an add-on to the Bureau budget the amount of $185,000 design money for the Sac & Fox Elementary School near Tama, Iowa, the functional requirements and estimated costs. Twenty thousand dollars has been expended for the purposes of planning the facilities to date and the Mesquaki Education Committee is in the process of developing educational programs and contracting the services for the Indian children.

We have made a similar request to our Representative H. R. Gross (Iowa) and support from our two Senators from Iowa, the Honorable Harold Hughes and Richard Clark.

Our success in this matter depends upon the cooperation of the agencies involved in the planning and financing of the facilities. We have ascertained that the educational facilities is the responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration and a favorable response to our request, on the behalf of the Mesquaki Education Committee and the Sac & Fox Tribal Council, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Donald W. Wanatee, Secretary
Sac & Fox Tribal Council

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATE

Project: Sac & Fox Elementary School (180 Pupils)

Location: Tama, Iowa Agency:

Building or structure	Sq. Ft.	Rate	Estimate
School K-8	21,750	40	870,000
Dormitory			
Dormitory			
Kitch-Din bldg.	4,500	65	292,500
Multipurpose bldg.			
Gym-Aud.	15,000	55	825,000
3-BR Hse			
2-BR Hse			
1-BR Apt.			
Garage Car			
Garage Bus			
Stor, Fire, Main, Gen.			
Demolition			
Remodel			
Learning Resource Center	3,750	42	157,500
	45,000		2,145,000

Utilities & site improvement		$ 155,000
Site improvement	$ 60,000	
Water system	30,000	
Sewerage system	25,000	
Electrical system	25,000	
Fuel dist. & storage	15,000	
Steam distribution		
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST		$ 2,300,000
Equipment		$
Job supervision		80,000
Contingencies		105,000
Engineering, plans and surveys		115,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST		$ 2,600,000
1299 (Wash. Ofc. Expns.)		150,000
Total Budget Estimate		2,750,000

Purpose:
Based on: Program
Date: 3/26/74
By: Gordon E. Boal

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ARTHUR A. LINK

April 5, 1974

The Honorable Alan Hay Bible, Chairman
Interior Appropriations Sub-Committee
Senate Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

On April 8, 1974, your sub-committee will be hearing testimony in support of appropriations to fund a Federal Service Area for the Fort Buford Indian people residing in the northwestern portion of our State and northeastern Montana.

I have been in contact with these people and other agencies since March of 1973. I believe that there has been a considerable effort at all concerned levels of government to document their case which has been provided to you and your sub-committee. The main document that prompts this request is that of an 1892 agreement which indicates that those Turtle Mountain Chippewa taking their 160-acre allotments on the public domain would be entitled to share in tribal funds, annuities, or property the same as if located on the reservation.

These requested appropriations would be over and above the present and proposed allocations of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation since the Fort Buford people are unable to fully participate in Federal programs provided to resident Turtle Mountain Indians because of the distance and residency requirements of that Tribe.

I would greatly appreciate your favorable consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Arthur A. Link

ARTHUR A. LINK, Governor
State of North Dakota

LETTER FROM DWIGHT A. BILLEDEAUX

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INDIAN EDUCATION

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, SUITE 326

425 13th STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

April 8, 1974

Dear Senator Bible:

I am Dwight Billedeaux, Executive Director of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education. The Council and I appreciate the opportunity you have given me to appear here to make a very brief statement of our concerns and recommendations, which for the most part are contained in the Council's First Annual Report to the Congress.

The Council's recommendations are uncomplicated and straight foreward. But they do imply a very deep concern of the Council; that the credibility of the Congress, the Administration, and the various Indian agencies are in serious question. The time for deeds and not words is clearly overdue. Approval of the Council's recommendations will do much to bring about mutual trust. The Congress is being asked to take actions that will better help to implement the many dormant recommendations already approved in the Congress' abundant reports, legislation and policy statements.

The importance of this latter point cannot be overstated. Congress can better understand the Council's position by reviewing the key documents included in this report which contain so many rich and well substantiated recommendations. These documents are included in the separate Part II for ease of reference and to emphasize the points of fact underlying the Council's deep concern.

In creating the Council, the Congress demonstrated its conscious awareness and moral obligation to American Indians and Alaskan Natives. The Council believes that in making its recommendations to the Congress it is fulfilling its legislative mandate by focusing on the most logical conclusion of the work of so many decades:
Through Education -- Self Determination!

The substance of the Council's recommendations are as follows:

First - - - -

The Council recognized that Self-Determination requires the acceptance of management and staff responsibilities by American Indians and Alaskan Natives. Therefore, the Council recommends that the Congress direct the various Government Indian agencies to make priority funding available for the education of Native Americans in management oriented institutes of education.

Next - - - -

The Congress direct all appropriate Federal Indian Agencies and the Civil Service Commission to develop a master plan for replacement of non-Indian Education personnel in which a substantial number of existing key manager, administrator and staff positions are identified for early and future employment of American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

Said plan to be for a 5 year phase-in, phase-out program in which the to-be-employed Indians receive well structured indoctrination and training prior to assuming the duties and responsibilities of the new positions.

Further, the Congress through its legislative control processes to persuade State and local governments to follow this same course of action.

Next - - - -

The Council recommends that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Civil Service Commission to develop a plan to revitalize, restructure and streamline all agencies dealing with Indian affairs, with the ultimate goal of establishing a truely motivated and responsive government system that can efficiently and effectively manage Indian program funds in the manner intended by the Congress.

Next - - - -

The Council recommends that the Congress recognize its enacted legislation, the "Indian Education Act-Title IV" of 1972, is a unique and progressive step foreward for Native Americans and that this Council unanimously and fervently supports the Congress in this action.

American Indians have probably never played so large and important a role, or exercised so much influence over the shaping of a major piece of Indian legislation, as they have in Title IV. No other law has greater potential for solving Indian problems, contributing to Indian welfare, and permitting Indians to have real control over the education of their children as does this act.

For this, American Indians are grateful to the Congress and the President of the United States in helping Indians to once again become self-reliant, walk straight and stand tall.

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With so much recent progress and good will between American Indians and this Congress, it is unfortunate that we must advise you of two very serious matters. We believe the Commissioner of Education in the Office of Education, (H.E.W.) has taken it upon himself to defy the Will of Congress and its landmark legislation embodied in Title IV, and further believe him to knowingly be in violation of this law. In the first instance, the Council has been operationally hobbled by the Commissioner in that he refuses to approve sufficient funds for the Council to carry out its Congressional directives: Even though the Act directs the

Commissioner to make funds available "necessary" to the Council to carry out its functions.

In the second instance, Title IV clearly states that the Council shall provide the Commissioner of Education with a list of candidates from which he will select the new Deputy Commissioner for Indian Education, as stipulated in the Indian Education Act. The Council completed its very lengthy and searching work and submitted three excellent candidates to the Commissioner in October, 1973. More than ample time has passed for the Commissioner to have deliberated, made his choice, and processed the candidates through Civil Service. But to date no selection has been made. Why Not? The Council believes the Commissioner is intentionally delaying the selection of the new Deputy for an ulterior and devious reason, and it is this; the Commissioner is filling five newly created senior staff positions in the newly created Office of Indian Education with people that the Commissioner himself selects and hires. When this has been accomplished he will then appoint the new Deputy who will in turn find his senior staff already hired and in the process have become beholden to the Commissioner, thus diluting the whole spirit and the purpose of creating this new position of Deputy in the first place.

Only the most naive would not recognize this as "power politics" at its worst. The Commissioner's tactics are not acceptable to the Council or the American Indian Community we represent. It is typical of the kinds of bureaucratic actions of the past that have caused open and heated confrontations. Has the bureaucracy learned nothing from these experiences?

Gentlemen, we have advised you of two very serious, demoralizing and flagrant actions on the part of the Commissioner of Education. This Council and Native American at-large now look to you, the Congress, to make the retroactive corrections necessary to restore credibility to the legislation that Indians consider their hope for the future.

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The Council wishes to express its support on two other important matters:

First, that Part A of the Indian Education Act receive 35% of the total funding during this coming year, 50% in the next year and 100% thereafter, and -

Secondly, that funding for her education is just as important to Indians as to any other American and we ask the Congress to support funding to encourage and allow Indians the opportunity to acquire masters and doctorate degrees in the universities and colleges of their choice.

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A final word on the Indians' viewpoint, Native Americans do appreciate Congress' foresight in giving Indians a new and direct voice through this Council. As you can tell from my remark, we are taking you at your legislative word and using that voice. To some, the candor of the Indian is disturbing and not considered "good politics". We submit that such candor, particularly in the current national mood, is refreshing, and although painful for the faint hearted -- in the long course of events, is the wisest and most beneficial for all concerned.

Sincerely,

Dwight A. Billedeaux
Executive Director

STATEMENT OF BRUCE KING

SUMMARY

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

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

STATEMENT

The 1868 Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo Tribe of Indians provides that any Navajo being the head of a family and desiring to commence farming shall have the privilege to select 160 acres in the Navajo Reservation to be held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it and of his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. The Treaty further provides that any person over 18 years of age not being the head of a family may in a like manner select and hold 80 acres within the reservation for purposes of cultivation. The Treaty further provides that the Navajo head of family is entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements to help him get started in his farm enterprise. Even a casual examination of precipitation records shows that irrigation is essential if these Treaty provisions are to be given effect of much significance.

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

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

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

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

Studies show that jobs would be created for about 850 farm operators and 2500 farm laborers. An additional 70 employees would be needed to operate and maintain project facilities. Jobs associated with full development of the project -- including related off-farm employment -- are estimated to total 8,841 of which an estimated 6,626 would be filled by Navajo people. Directly and indirectly, the project would provide an adequate standard of living for about 33,000 Navajos. Also, there would be school benefits resulting from the resettlement of Navajos in the project area; these benefits alone have been estimated at about $1 million annually.

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

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

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

For Block No. 1 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project the items that must be supplied to bring the land into production are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT OF LLOYD E. LAMB

Historical Background

In the 1971 budget for the Indian Health Service, the Congress appropriated $436,000 for the control of otitis media in Alaska; an additional $862,000 for control of this disease was made available the same year by the Administration for similar program efforts for the areas outside Alaska. With the exception of a $350,000 Congressional addition in Fiscal Year 1973, the budget for this activity has remained unchanged.

The original program for Alaska carried with it the provision of 32 positions, a factor of considerable significance in its success. The Administration action did not carry with it the provision of personnel.

Members of this Committee are more familiar than I am with the facts about the problem of otitis media at the time this program was started: that otitis media was the leading reported disease in Indian Health Service, that it particularly afflicted very young children, and that it resulted in a life-long handicap and learning disability. Against a problem of such enormity, and considering the relatively short life of this program to date, it is particularly heartening to be able to relate some successes to this Committee -- along with suggestions which I feel would enable even greater successes to be achieved.

Accomplishments

As Alaska was the state reporting the greatest prevalence of the problem, it is fitting that the Alaska program has had the greatest success to date.

You may recall that prior to the establishment of the program, Alaska reported an overall chronic otitis media rate of ten per cent, a surgical backlog of 5000 children with perforated eardrums and villages where two thirds of the adult population had severe losses of hearing. At the present time, according to information I received the first of this year, there is a surgical backlog of only one and one half years to two years "heavy" surgery remaining to be done at the present rate of 400 patients per year. By the end of this time, the expectation is that chronic otitis media will be reduced to a maintenance level of three per cent prevalence. This level has already been achieved in the interior, including the McGrath area, where the pre-program prevalence was seventeen per cent.

The Alaska program has been so successful that the staff there can now consider moving on to other problems, previously of "lower priority", including the

problem of serious(non-infectious) otitis media in children, sensori-neural hearing losses in adults, and reconstructive ear surgery for adults.

Unfortunately, similar success stories cannot be told for the balance of the Indian Health Service. Recent surveys show perforation prevalence rates of five per cent in the Southwest, compared to a rate of less than one per cent for the United States, according to the National Health Survey; the surveys also reveal an overall otoscopic examination failure rate of twenty-two per cent, and, in Pueblos near Albuquerque, a finding that fully one third of Pueblo Headstart children have abnormal middle ear function. In addition, incidence figures for acute otitis media have shown a substantial increase over the past few years -- from 5888/100,000 in 1965 to 12,290/100,000 in 1972. Audiometric tests reveal eleven per cent of the children tested to have hearing loss, compared to less than one per cent in the general population of children. To a large extent, this apparent increase is undoubtedly due to increased abilities of service unit physicians to diagnose the condition; additionally, improved case finding procedures are invariably resulting in more cases being discovered. The number of children diagnosed on the first visit as having otitis media was more than 64,000 cases in 1973. According to the Indian Health Service, we can expect that twenty per cent of these children will ordinarily progress to chronic otitis media and eardrum perforation -- a total of over 16,000 surgical patients, if all were to be served. It would require $28,500,000 at current hospital and physician's fees to eliminate this problem. This obviously is beyond the capabilities of any agency to handle. At present, the Indian Health Service estimates that ninety-one per cent of the need in otitis media surgery is not being met.

Clearly, providing surgery to those in need is a major problem, but the findings also call for much more emphasis on prevention rather than concentrating primarily on repair. With the present resources of Indian Health Service for this program, the problem will remain unsolved outside Alaska. I have appended to this report a brief description of the existing programs in all Areas of Indian Health Service which more clearly points up this deficiency. I should point out that, with the exception of Alaska, there are no Federal employees being paid from otitis media funds. All programs are conducted under contract at the present time. Many of these contracts, by the way, are with Indian tribes. Many of the services are being provided by Indian para-professionals, who are not only trained in audiometry but in otoscopic examination as well; several have had sufficient training to also serve as operating room nurses. While professional services are being provided by fully qualified professional personnel, the emphasis of the program is clearly on increasing the reservoir of Indian para-professionals, with the expectation that many of them will be further educated to assume professional positions. The University of New Mexico is the primary institution involved in such training and we expect the program to expand considerably during the next fiscal year.

To summarize the state of the otitis media program at the present time, I have observed some expansion of on-going programs over the past year and at least a beginning in the Oklahoma City, Bemidji, and Phoenix Areas. As expected, screening programs are continuing to detect more disease than was previously reported from hospital visits only, and while increases in contract medical care funds have enabled more surgery to be performed, this aspect of the program is not keeping pace with the number of new cases being discovered. Essentially no services for related speech and language problems are being provided at the present time.

A great need exists for hearing aids; while a hearing aid distribution program, undertaken this year, has had good initial success, the funds available are sufficient to provide only ten per cent of the number of aids needed.

Perhaps the greatest deficiency I note is the lack of a clinical research base in the Indian Health Service, without which long term success in the control of otitis media and related problems is highly unlikely. Many research leads with great potential in this area are going unfollowed -- evaluation of neonatal otoscopic examination as a predictor of early pathology; investigation of the reversibility of the effects of early chronic otitis media; epidemiologic studies of the natural history of the disease; and evaluations of nutritional deficiencies, immunological responses, and the use of vaccines in chronic middle ear disease are only a few of the many areas which need to be investigated.

Recommendations

Originally, the Indian Health Service proposed to meet the problem of otitis media through a three-fold approach: (1) preventive measures to attack those factors which contribute to otitis media; (2) case finding and treatment of acute otitis media, with emphasis on the under two year old group; and (3) treatment of chronic otitis media and correction of complications and the institution of appropriate rehabilitative measures. I believe the original approach still has validity but that it requires further support and the addition of a fourth category -- the establishment of a clinical research program which will be necessary to accomplish the original three objectives.

In order to achieve successes similar to those in Alaska for the rest of the Indian Health Service, it is my opinion that two basic needs must be met: a more adequate level of funding and personnel. I would strongly recommend an additional $1,200,000 for the 1975 fiscal year budget, and 16 positions. Of the amount I have recommended, I would further recommend to Indian Health Service, if asked, that $250,000 be allocated for research along the lines I have mentioned earlier. These 16 positions would enable the Indian Health Service to place coordinating staffs in five Areas and, in addition, would allow for staffing of an otitis media field laboratory in the facility now being jointly operated by the Indian Health Service and the University of New Mexico. This facility is only recently in operation and provides technical, professional, and training support to the entire Indian Health Service and is the focal point in the hearing aid distribution program. These positions would all be filled by persons providing services directly to Indian beneficiaries and their addition would supplement and strengthen the contractual arrangements currently in effect.

APPENDIX

Brief Description of
Indian Health Service Otitis Media Activities
by Area

ABERDEEN

Program at the present time is largely limited to Pine Ridge Hospital, where University of Nebraska contracts to operate ear, nose and throat program. No screening program currently in effect, patients referred through regular Indian Health Service hospital channels. Limited hearing aid program.

ALASKA

Most successful program to date and only one with line item budget and Indian Health Service staff. Screening and referrals by audiologist with State Board of Health. Surgery schedule on target with less than two years of "heavy" surgery remaining. Hearing aid program at present limited to providing aids for children. Outstanding successes have been in marked reduction of prevalence of middle ear disease through aggressive treatment, follow-up, and education program.

ALBUQUERQUE

Case-finding, referral, hearing aid services provided under contract with University of New Mexico, using both professional and para-professional (Indian) personnel. Surgical services provided by local private practitioners.

BEMIDJI

In earliest stages of development with funds available for the first time this year. Currently negotiating tri-state contract for survey of problem.

BILLINGS

Next to Alaska, the most successful program to date. Services provided by contract with University of Washington and private practitioners in the state.

Case-finding largely from state program and Indian Health Service nursing personnel; follow-up, surgical referral, and surveillance activities provided by travelling team who are responsible for very comprehensive hearing aid programs. Area contracts with local physicians to provide block surgery schedules within Indian Health Service hospitals.

NAVAJO

Program a combination of ongoing ear, nose and throat department at Gallup Indian Medical Center and contractual program with University of Colorado, which provides for surgical assistance, case-finding and follow-up program, hearing aid distribution, etc. Program has had outstanding success in training and evaluation of Indian audiometry-otology technicians.

OKLAHOMA

Program in Oklahoma only in operation since July, 1973, with hiring and training of eight Indian audiometrists for various service units. Three Indian Health Service hospitals equipped for otologic surgery, services provided by local physicians. Very limited hearing aid program.

PHOENIX

Until July, 1973, Phoenix program limited to ongoing ear, nose and throat services at Phoenix Indian Medical Center. New contract with University of Arizona is underway to establish preventive program on experimental basis while at the same time studying variables associated with otitis media prevalence -- income, overall health status, climate, etc. Very limited hearing aid program.

PORTLAND

The Portland program to date has been limited to several case-finding surveys, contract surgery, and limited provision of hearing aids.

UNITED SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES

Two reservations within USET (Cherokee and Choctaw) are contractors for case-finding, referrals, and follow-up services using Indian para-professionals and local physicians. No hearing aid program to date.

STATEMENT OF CHAVEZ COHO

Background

The historic Ramah Navajo School project is moving into a critical period. For the past three and a half years this isolated community in western New Mexico has been operating its own high school. Started from scratch in 1970, the school has electrified Indians around the country. It has demonstrated the capacity of ordinary Indian people, those without degrees and without technical training, to launch and maintain a significant project affecting their basic interests. During this early period, however, the school has suffered from lack of adequate facilities. Starting with the first contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the spring of 1970 the Ramah Navajo School Board has continuously emphasized the need for a new school complex. Present facil-

ities are leased and will become unavailable during FY 1975. In addition they are too small for the growing Navajo population and are located many miles from the Navajo community's population center.

Although the Ramah Navajos had been asking the BIA to construct a new school for some time it was not until the birth of the community's own school project that their plans received any impetus. Coupled with the signing of the first contract for operation of Ramah Navajo High School was an understanding that the BIA would commence planning for construction of the needed facilities. In 1970-1971 the BIA carried through on this understanding by conducting a feasibility study. The following year in conjunction with the Ramah Navajo Chapter leaders and School Board the BIA developed a Program of Requirements, a detailed document containing the BIA's assessment of the space requirements needed by the community for its new school together with cost estimates. The POR contained an estimate of between $12 and $15 million for construction of needed school facilities at Ramah. Thereafter, Congress appropriated $750,000 directly to the School Board for planning and design of the new school. With the money Ramah hired its own architects and, thus, became the first Indian community in modern times to embark on the design of its own school. The design is almost completed. Finished specifications and work plans will be on hand by June 1, 1974, with bidding to commence shortly thereafter. Construction is to begin by August 1, 1974.

For Fiscal Year 1974 Congress appropriated $2.7 million to begin the construction of the school. In granting only a portion of the funds needed for the entire project, Congress followed its customary practice to fund facilities' construction in stages. Since completion of the POR with its $12 to $15 million estimate, the Ramah architects have revised the estimate for construction. The present estimate is that the entire POR can be completed for $8.3 million. Thus, the FY 1974 appropriation is approximately one third of the need.

Instead of requesting Congress to appropriate Phase II construction funds for this project, however, as is normal practice, the BIA has announced that it no longer considers the project of high priority. It has thus contradicted two earlier statements by the BIA (See letters of Commissioner Bruce and Assistant to the Secretary Franklin). In this circumstance, it falls upon the Ramah Navajo School Board to ask Congress for the funds needed to complete this project.

Justification

Failure of Congress to make a Phase II appropriation will stall this project at a point considerably short of completion. The $2.7 million will produce completed buildings in a percentage even less than the one third of construction costs estimated by the architects, the result of the high initial cost of utilities and support structures. The outcome will be a partially completed school hardly capable of accommodating the estimated enrollment for 1975-1976 of 216 high school and 317 elementary school pupils.

In view of the strong commitments made by the BIA in the past, this shortfall seems especially unreasonable. On February 17, 1972, Commissioner Bruce wrote that "the project has our highest priority" (see letter attached). And on November 8, 1973, Assistant Franklin wrote that "we will use our best efforts to secure a congressional appropriation for Fiscal Year 1975 to complete phase II of the construction project in accordance with the current plans."

The second reason for appropriating Phase II funds rests simply on logic. It makes little sense to construct a half completed facility and not provide for its finish. Certainly other Indian communities have strong needs for new schools of their own, but having embarked on this project at Ramah shouldn't Congress see it through, at least to a level of completion substantially approaching the needs detailed in the POR?

Finally, there is the significant point of credibility. In 1970 the President announced a determined federal effort and policy to allow Indian to govern their own schools. "Consistent with our policy," he said, "that the Indian community should have the right to take over the control and operation of federally funded programs, we believe every Indian community wishing to do so should be able to control its own Indian schools." The new self-determination policy quickly became part of the BIA's program - at least in theory - having been incorporated in the contracting procedures of 20 BIAM 6. But the policy, as was immediately apparent, can never be fully implemented unless there are schools for Indians to control. Thus, in order to make good its contention that Indians should control their own schools the federal government must ensure the exitstence of the necessary facilities. In view of Ramah's pioneering efforts tp achieve self-determination in education, it becomes incumbent on the

government to follow through on its commitments. If the Ramah school of all Indian controlled schools now in existence should founder for lack of adequate facilities, it would be a serious indication what the policy and rhetoric of self-determination were hollow indeed.

The Request

Ramah is aware of the need to approach Congress with a realistic proposal. As a result the School Board is asking for only so much money for Phase II as is essential to making the new school viable. This figure falls considerably below the balance of the POR. With an additional amount matching the FY 1974 appropriation the Ramah project could achieve that degree of completion which substantially accomplishes the most pressing of the needs outlined in the POR. Therefore, the Ramah Navajo School Board respectfully asks that this sum be appropriated for FY 1975.

Respectfully submitted,

The Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.

Chavez P. Coho, President

Bertha Lorenzo, Vice-President

Bessie Begay, Secretary

Juan Martine, Member

Sam Martinez, Member

LETTER FROM MARVIN L. FRANKLIN

NOV 8 1974

Dear Mr. Coho:

This will acknowledge discussions held today between the Ramah Navajo School Board's representatives and this office concerning the status of the Ramah school construction project and plans for continuation of contracting for operation of the school by the community.

With regard to construction, we can give you the following assurances:

1. We will take action to seek explicit congressional authorization to proceed with the construction phase of the new school project under the authority of the Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., on the same basis as the planning and design phase was conducted. We consider it both more efficient and more reflective of the Indian self-determination policy to proceed in this fashion.

2. We will use our best efforts to secure a congressional appropriation for Fiscal Year 1975 to complete phase II of the construction project in accordance with the current plans.

With regard to the school's operation, we can give you these assurances:

1. You shall have the opportunity of participating at the Area Office level and here, if necessary, concerning the operating budget needed for the new school. These discussions should proceed immediately.

2. In this regard we wish you to understand our continuing commitment to contracting for operation of the Ramah Navajo School so long as the Ramah Navajo Community wishes to do so and provided funds for this purpose are appropriated by Congress.

I hope that these assurances are satisfactory. We are certainly encouraged by the success of your school to date and wish you every success for the future. Yours is the kind of Indian community endeavor which the Bureau of Indian Affairs likes to see.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the
Secretary of the Interior

LETTER FROM LOUIS BRUCE

February 17, 1972

Mrs. Bertha Lorenzo
Acting President, Ramah Navajo School
Board, Inc.
P. O. Box 248
Ramah, New Mexico 87321

Dear Mrs. Lorenzo:

At this juncture in the development of your high school I wish to reassert my firm support for one Ramah Navajo High School and the whole Federal policy of Indian self-determination. We take pride in your accomplishments and recognize the very significant advances you have made in educating your children since the start of your high school and the determination of the Navajo Tribal Administration to support self-determination.

I am also aware of the great need for new school facilities at Ramah. Without them your whole innovation in educating your children yourselves will be endangered. The BIA has already supported the development of education specifications and a water availability report for a new school to be located in the heart of the Ramah Navajo Community. We are now ready to actively support implementation of a Program of Requirements and innovation of the new school, provided necessary funds are appropriated by Congress.

In line with my recent statements of support for locally controlled Indian schools while I was at Window Rock, you have my assurance that all necessary steps within our power, and given the necessary appropriations from Congress, will be taken to have this school ready by the time your lease for the existing facilities expires at the end of the 1973-74 school year.

The project has our highest priority.

Sincerely,

Louis R. Bruce

Commissioner

LETTER FROM DONALD G. KETHRO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
DIVISION OF FACILITIES ENGINEERING
FEDERAL OFFICE BLDG. & U.S. COURTHOUSE
P. O. BOX 1248
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

APR 03 1974

Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.
P. O. Box 248
Ramah, New Mexico 87321

Ref: Ramah Navajo School
Project No. LM75-188
W56-169/3040

Attention: Mr. Abe Plummer, Director

Gentlemen:

The Phase I construction cost estimate submitted by letter of March 19, 1974, from your Architect-Engineer, Hirshen, Gammill, Trumbo and Cook, has been reviewed as requested by the Ramah Navajo School Board representatives in our meeting of March 8, 1974.

As you are aware, the submitted preliminary estimate of $2,836,830 for the proposed Phase I construction exceeds the appropriated Phase I budget of $2,700,000. Based on our analysis of the Design Development (preliminary) drawings, the submitted estimate also appears too low and perhaps overly optimistic in regard to actual facilities which can be constructed in this initial phase.

It is recognized that your present budgetary limitation does pose serious problems in your efforts to have minimum start-up educational facilities.

Sincerely yours,

Donald G. Kethro

Donald G. Kethro
Acting Chief, Division of
Facilities Engineering

STATEMENT OF
THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The American Dental Association for many years has been deeply concerned with the massive oral health needs of the American Indian and Alaska Native people of our country. Therefore, the Association has periodically reviewed the activities of the Indian Health Service and has supported its objectives. The Indian Health Service, because of the way it has served these people, is held in very high regard by the dental profession. We find that, by using efficient management practices, the dental program has arrested a dental caries prevalence which had risen for decades and can demonstrate a decrease in malocclusion severity and in tooth loss. The actual impact on people served has been greater than that shown statistically because of the diluting effect of a constant increase in the number of people served.

The 489,000 Indians and Alaska Natives now within the scope of the program in fiscal 1974 reside in 24 states. Their birthrate is nearly double that of the general United States population. Fifty-four percent of their population is 19 years of age or younger. The prevalence of dental disease among the Indians and Alaska Natives is much greater than that of the general population of the United States due to a greater proportion of accumulated untreated disease. Oral hygiene is difficult to maintain since many homes do not have running water; Indians and Alaska Natives live predominantly in isolated areas where private dental care is not available and few of them would be financially able to make use of private practice service even if it were available. The high birth rate, the accumulated disease, the oral hygiene status, the isolation and, in recent years, an increasing awareness of the need and a consequent demand for dental care combine to place a great burden upon the existing resources.

Even cursory examination of the program makes it evident that the 191 dentists and existing contract dental services cannot possibly meet all dental needs of all 489,000 people. The individual needs of Indians and Alaska Natives are greater than those needs of the average American when the greater amount of disease per person is considered. A system of service priorities is followed to effect long-range improvement in dental health.

The first priority is providing emergency treatment for all regardless of age. The second priority is directed exclusively toward the dental health of children. The objective here is to bring to a state of sound oral health an entire school age population by providing incremental care to as many children as possible. Considerable success has been achieved with this approach so that today a very large percentage of school age populations are receiving the benefits of continuing corrective and maintenance care. Total coverage of this group has not yet been achieved. As additional resources become available, school groups still receiving incomplete services and young adults who have been maintained in a good stage of oral health during their school years, will be brought into the program. In this way eventually Indian and Alaska Native people of all ages will be able to receive the benefits of dental care.

Care is provided in three ways. Permanent dental clinics are located in various hospitals and health centers which are in centers of Indian and Alaska Native activities. Children from neighboring schools are transported to one of these clinics. In areas where the schools are too widely scattered for this to be feasible, mobile dental units are used. Private practice dentists are utilized wherever they are available to the limits of their time, IHS resources and accessibility by Indians and Alaska Natives. Services include prevention, correction and oral health education.

The most important aspect of the preventive program is the fluoridation of community water supplies. The Indian Health Service, as a standard practice, provides fluoridation equipment for all community water supplies constructed under P.L. 86-121 serving 25 or more families. In all instances, tribal governments have supported this policy by official resolution. By the end of fiscal year 1973, 83 communities were receiving the benerits of controlled fluoridation. Fluoride tablets are prescribed for nearly 10,000 children living where central water supplies do not exist. Additional preventive benefits are realized by providing annual topical fluoride treatments to over 109,000 children under age 20. Another facet of the preventive program is to incorporate in a child's treatment, where indicated, interceptive measures that lessen the possibility of needing extensive and expensive orthodontic ocrrection, periodontal treatment or dentures later in life.

The health education program is coordinated through schools and various community organizations to educate the child and his parents on the necessity of home hygiene and sound dietary practices. Adult responsibility is stressed in matters of community fluoridation, diet, hygiene and routine preventive care. Family centered treatment is preferred to care systems that do not include parent responsibility.

The Dental Branch, in our opinion, can take great pride in the success of its tri-partite program of corrective care, preventive measures and dental health education. This program now encompasses 66 percent of all persons between the ages of 5 and 19. Other age groups are largely neglected, however, because of limited facilities and resources. Only 16 percent of those under 5 and 22 percent of those age 20 and older receive the same services.

Unfortunately, services for adults are commonly limited to emergency care. Certainly it is an anomaly from the professional point of view to guide a child carefully through his formative years with care and counsel and then, when he reaches age 20, abandon him. Such an arrangement also means, of course, that much of the time, effort and money expended during the early years will never be maintained. The increasing adult demand for care makes it evident that they recognize, as clearly as we do, a major deficiency in the program.

Sympathetic attention of Congress to these problems has been a vital ingredient in the progress registered thus far. The American Dental Association is highly appreciative of the concern and positive efforts of Congress in behalf of the dental health of Indians and Alaska Natives. During the formative years of the program, dental budget increases were modest. However, now that the population

needs are clear, and the program is organized in an efficient manner, Congress has responded more generously.

The Indian Health Service dental program now has 430 personnel positions and $7,249,000 in the direct service budget and $2,675,000 in contract funds budget. The major program deficiency remaining is the lack of capability for meeting the adult demand for care. To provide this care and additional 299 positions and $4,846,000 is required in the direct service program and at least $857,000 in contract funds.

The program has not developed evenly among all Areas. A majority of communities in many Areas now can receive comprehensive care to children and have the adult demand for care answered. Other communities, notably, in the Navajo and Oklahoma City Areas have not yet attained the ability to provide comprehensive care to children.

Accordingly, it is our hope that this Committee will continue to demonstrate a sympathetic interest toward the serious dental disease problem that exists among the Indians and Alaska Natives.

STATEMENT OF LOIS STEELE

SUMMARY

The INMED Program (Indians Into Medicine Program), has demonstrated that it can produce medical students that are fully qualified from the Indian population. This is possible through the full family support plan and a controlled academic environment. Funds to make this possible were granted through a research and demonstration grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The unfortunate demise of this agency forces us to seek help directly from Congress, in the form of a line-item add-on to the Indian Health Service Budget. This is the agency that will benefit the most from the Indian Health Professionals that result from the efforts of the INMED program. This agency is hard pressed at present to provide even basic health service to reservation Indians due to the ending of the doctor draft and its resulting manpower doctor shortage to Public Health Service. The circumstances surrounding other aspects of reservations and Public Health Service Units also contribute to the difficulty in physician recruitment. INMED could eventually solve some of the problems by training fully qualified Indian doctors that remain culturally Indian to serve in Indian communities if funds are available to finance their schooling adequately.

The INMED Program (Indians Into Medicine) operated through the University of North Dakota, was designed to increase the number of Indians in the highest health careers. At present, there are five Indians enrolled in Medical School at U.N.D. and seven more have been accepted for Fall "74" in medical schools across the nation. Three students are presently going through the application process. Out of the thirty (30) students supported, only one has quit. This is phenomenal when considering the national dropout rate of Indian college students. Some of the reasons for the success of the program are:

1. Readily accessible financial aid, with direct payment of some expenses such as rent;
2. Tribal support and a direct working arrangement with the reservation through the tribal councils;
3. Supportive services from the program such as counseling, tutoring, buddy system, scheduled study and guidance sessions;
4. Involvement in other aspects of the program such as the "Traveling Medicine Show", which reaches grades 3-6; the secondary school health care delivery work and research opportunities on diseases plaguing Indian people;

5. The large Indian population on U.N.D. campus with the supportive Indian cultural activities;
6. The students' realization of the dire need for Indian Health professionals.

One of the contributing factors involved in the academic success of the students is the freedom from anxiety concerning personal finances. The Office of Economic Opportunity, recognizing the importance of adequate, coordinated, financial support, granted us $432,500.00 last year. This paid for the five medical students for four years and 25 undergraduates for one year. They also funded other portions of INMED. Unfortunately, O.E.O., due to discontinuation of their funding, will not be able to support INMED next year.

This happens at a time when scholarship aid is very difficult to obtain. This year the Bureau of Indian Affairs, (in our region) turned down many student applications due to lack of funds. They project that they will have to turn away 300-400 students next year. The aid available cannot cover anything but the most basic expenses and this deters students like ours that are usually older and have many more dependents and obligations. The program has therefore developed and executed a complete family support plan. Only the more intelligent, diligent students can realistically reach the highest health careers. Therefore, INMED students are constantly being approached with other alternatives. Present directed people wonder if they should struggle and worry about grades, for as many years as is necessary to obtain the highest health career if adequate family support is not available.

Meanwhile, the health situation for Native Americans has become critical. There are reservation hospitals acting only as holding facilities due to the lack of physicians and qualified personnel. The life expectancy of Indians lags far below that of other Americans. Outbreaks of hepatitis, diptheria, and other infectious diseases nearly eradicated in other areas still plague us. Tuberculosis is on the rise again in the Aberdeen Area and this is a disease to which Indians are naturally more susceptible. The neo-natal death rate on one reservation is fourteen (14) times the national average, with an overall rate six (6) times the national average. Sugar diabetes affects Indians differently than other Americans yet concentrated research on the reasons has not been forth coming. Only by developing professionals from the Indian community will this generations long problem be short circuited.

The INMED Program has demonstrated that it can produce fully qualified medical students. It is crucial that positive steps be taken to eliminate the critical health situation both in the present and in the future generations of Indians. Congressional approval of a line-item appropriation is one very evident way of doing this.

LETTER FROM ALEXANDER LEWIS, SR.

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

SACATON, AZ. 85247

April 10, 1974

The Honorable Allan Bible
United States Senate
Room 145
Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bible:

On April 9, 1974, the Gila River Indian Community testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee for Interior and related agencies in regard to funds needed for emergency rehabilitation of the Indian Works of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project.

The request was for a total of $1,332,800 which would be added to the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for irrigation construction. Unfortunately, because of a communication problem, we did not have the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee.

We are enclosing ten copies of our request as well as a summary of the remarks of Loyde Allison who appeared before the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

We would appreciate it if you could enter our statement and justification into the records of your hearings and include the amount requested, if possible, in any additions that you may make to the 1975 Interior Department Budget.

If the funds we are requesting cannot be added by your Committee, we would hope that your Committee would accept any funds added by the House Appropriations Subcommittee at the time of conference.

We appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

Alexander Lewis

Alexander Lewis, Sr.,
Governor

GILA RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION—SAN CARLOS PROJECT-INDIAN WORKS

1975 FISCAL YEAR EMERGENCY REHABILITATION PROGRAM

SUMMARY

We represent the Pima and Maricopas of the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. Our ancestors have farmed the lands along the Gila River for some 2,000 years.

Shortly before the turn of the century, non-Indian farmers upstream diverted the river to farm their lands and the river no longer flowed on a permanent basis through the reservation. Famine followed.

The San Carlos project was intended to provide water to the Indians, but it has not solved the problem. Its main failure was a frequent shortage of water which resulted because of 50,000 acres of non-Indian lands added to the project and the inflow into San Carlos Reservoir was not as great as anticipated. The water shortage is made more critical because some 40 percent of water entering the reservation is lost to seepage in unlined canals before it reaches the fields.

Even in the years when water is available, Indians cannot fully utilize it because only about 41,000 acres of the 50,000 acres authorized under the project have been subjugated and of this amount only 15,000 acres have been properly subjugated.

Funds have never been adequate to even properly maintain the project let alone fully develop it.

The Gila River community has decided that it must one way or another develop and rehabilitate the project. If the project were properly developed and an adequate water obtained, gross crop income would rise from the some $3,400,000 in 1972 to an estimated $13,600,000 annually.

Need for engineering plan

The first and most urgent task is for a complete engineering plan for rehabilitating and completion of the project. This plan will show canal systems, new wells, structures, and lands to be subjugated and releveled.

This plan is especially important now because it appears the Secretary of the Interior will authorize a substantial allocation of water under the central Arizona project, and the project must be prepared to receive this water, and the completion of all work may take several years.

Immediate rehabilitation needs

Concurrent with the survey and planning, certain immediate work must be done on the project's Indian works, if water is to be conserved and farm productivity increased to take advantage of favorable farm prices and presently available stored water.

Following is our funding request:

1. Surveys, investigations, and planning This will provide for completion of a photographic survey and preparation of a plan for rehabilitation and completion of the project.	$400,000
2. Rehabilitation and betterment (Indian works) This money will replace essential structure such as gates and turnouts on the irrigation system.	50,000
3. Land leveling and rehabilitation This will provide for the subjugation and leveling of 1,000 acres of land in the Casa Blanca area.	400,000
4. Canal Burning and water control structures This will line some 31,680 feet of a major canal and provide for water control structures. Considerable water conservation will result.	472,800
Total	1,322,800

Summary of funding request	1,322,800
1. Surveys, investigations and planning:	
(a) Photogrammetric coverage on 75 sections at $4,000 per section	300,000
(b) Irrigation and land development planning	100,000
Total	400,000
2. Rehabilitation and betterment (San Carlos project system):	
(a) Pipe for replacing road crossings and irrigation turnouts	15,000
(b) Replacement of inoperable gates	15,000
(c) Replacement of 10 water control structures	20,000
Total	50,000
3. Land leveling and rehabilitation under project:	
(a) Sec. 4=240 acres at $400 per acre	$96,000
(b) Sec. 5=640 acres at $400 per acre	256,000
(c) Sec. 6=120 acres at $400 per acre	48,000
Total	400,000
4. Canal 32 lining and water control structures:	
(a) Lateral canal lining: 31,680 ft. at $10,000 per ft	316,800
(b) Large water control structures with road crossings: 10 each at $10,000	100,000
(c) Small water control structures: 14 each at $4,000	56,000
Total	472,800

LETTER AND STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

ADVOCATES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION,
THE NORTHWEST TRIBES.
Spokane, Wash.

STATEMENT ON TITLE IV, PUBLIC LAW 92-318, INDIAN EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975, PRESENTED BY MRS. LORRAINE F. MISIASZEK, ACTING DIRECTOR, ADVOCATES FOR INDIAN EDUCATION, THE NORTHWEST TRIBES

Advocates for Indian Education, the Northwest Tribes is an all-Indian nonprofit educational corporation. It was incorporated officially in 1973 under the laws of the State of Washington. Members of the board of directors are selected by the tribes in each State of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The corporation was formed following authorization by the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians to serve as its educational component.

Since its inception, advocates for Indian education has been deeply involved in efforts to improve educational opportunities for Indian people.

Our observations are that American Indians are still confronted with the struggle to survive today as they were since the beginning of their association with non-Indians. The enactment of title IV into law represented a milestone in progress toward educational opportunity for Indian people and it was hoped that the policy of self-determination in education would become a reality.

Despite the past experiences in Indian-white relations, it came as a great surprise to us that the U.S. Office of Education has acted so quickly to shrug off the responsibility to Indian children that was authorized under title IV in less than 2 years by their refusal to request appropriations for part A, the very heart of the act.

With full knowledge of the seriousness of Indian educational problems as reported in several recent studies (for example Havighurst), it is difficult to understand how veteran educators in the Office of Education can be convinced that discretionary programs alone which depend upon a year-to-year funding basis could adequately respond to the needs identified by Indians, educators, and special study groups.

Part A program funds provide the stable thrust so necessary to establish a foundation for the kinds of programs that Indian parents and school officials jointly identify as beneficial to the Indian child. It is essential to have noncompetitive funds to build curriculum, methodology, and support services into the educational process that is more relevant to the needs of the Indian student.

Part B and part C programs complement part A by adding dimensions that enhance the opportunities to explore and develop programs beyond the elementary and secondary levels that are addressed to the needs of the preschooler as well as the adult Indian. New approaches can be tested in pilot programs that would provide technical assistance to the small, isolated schools in Indian country, and new ways sought to deliver services to the public and private (Indian) schools more efficiently.

A small beginning was initiated under the first title IV appropriations of $18 million. These program efforts already reflect a dramatic change occurring between Indian parents and school officials in many parts of the counry where part A programs have been implemented. Cooperation and teamwork never before experienced are now setting precedence where a common interest in education is shared by Indian parents and educators alike.

Advocates for Indian education.—The Northwest Tribes strongly recommend that appropriations be authorized for part A in proportion to the number of applications submitted to U.S. Office of Education by eligible schools. The amount for 1975 should reflect four times the amount allocated the first year with yearly increases in appropriations until a full-funding level has been reached for part A within a 5-year time span. Applications from eligible school districts have more than tripled since the entitlement grants were made available.

Authorization for part B and part C program appropriations should allow for second year funding for programs measuring satisfactory progress in meeting stated objectives and reflecting the greatest impact in Indian education. The amount for 1975 should be $40 million for part B, and $10 million is recommended for part C. These figures are considered realistic and reasonably conservative for discretionary programs.

The most sensitive part of title IV that Indian people throughout the country are concerned about is the creation, function, and goals of the National Indian Advisory Council. Although title IV legislation was passed and funds appropriated the first year, the funds were impounded and the Advisory Council was not appointed until a lawsuit forced the release of these funds. Rather than following the directive incorporated in the body of the legislation, the White House staff did not consult with tribes and Indian organizations in making a hurried and final selection of the 15 members for the Advisory Council, but instead selected eight of these members in a highly questionable manner by soliciting certain names at the last minute. Consequently, the Council is weighed with appointees who have had little, if any, contact with Indian educational programs, educational institutions, or school systems.

Section 442, part D, explicitly states that the Council "* * * shall consist of 15 members who are Indians and Alaska Natives appointed by the President of the United States. Such appointments shall be made by the President from lists of nominees furnished, from time to time, by Indian tribes and organizations * * *".

Indian people are entitled to have a voice in the selection of those who represent them on the National Advisory Council just as they should have the option to replace those appointed, if they are not representing their constituents in a satisfactory manner. This is not possible now because all 15 members were appointed for a 3-year period with no provision for staggered terms. Indian tribes and organizations will have no opportunity to have their nominees considered for appointment to the Advisory Council under these circumstances unless the initial selection process is corrected, either by an amendment to part D, section 442, or by executive decision.

The failure of most Advisory Council members to communicate and interact with tribes and Indian organizations in their geographic areas has caused title IV programs to suffer. The burden of advocating for improved Indian educational programs has been carried by local Indian groups and educators, and the responsibilities designated for the Advisory Council have fallen far short of being met.

The annual report and budget request of the Advisory Council reflects the lack of awareness of concerns and issues affecting Indian people locally, and fails to recognize their broader role on the national scene where they are in a position to sensitize non-Indians to the educational needs of Indians. Instead, the Council is requesting $700,000 for 1975 expenses. The report does not include a breakdown of past year's expenditures and activities that might provide a basis for the coming year's projected costs. This request is difficult to justify because $700,000 could fund 14 $50,000 programs for Indian children.

Although there have been many problems launching title IV, it is still very significant accomplishment because of Indian and public school interaction stimulated by this law, and the recognition and encouragement given to Indian tribes, organizations and communities in the development of innovative Indian education programs.

Advocates for Indian Education.—The Northwest Tribes strongly offers the following recommendations to the committee:

(1) Part A be funded at a minimum of $50 million for fiscal year 1975. Ten percent of these funds be earmarked for development of non-LEA's and private schools in transition from mission to tribal schools be clearly recognized as eligible recipients of these moneys. This level of funding would permit the Office of Education to work with the approximately 1,200 school districts which, I understand, applied for program funds in fiscal year 1974. Since 80 percent of our Indian children attend public schools, it is critical that this component of title IV be funded so that Indian parents, their communities, and the public school system can develop a long-term partnership most effectively.

(2) Part B, special innovative programs and projects, be funded at a level of $40 million for fiscal year 1975. This particular part of the law allows the Office of Education to fund directly for the first time tribes, organizations, and urban centers. It also permits funds to go to traditional categories of grant recipients such as State departments of education, colleges, and universities. However, this section has been used as a direct challenge to Indian groups to develop and implement programs themselves designed to bring their culture and an array of educational resources to bear upon the problems in Indian education.

Advocates for Indian Education also recommends that this committee call to the Commissioner of Education's attention that preference in funding be given to tribes, Indian organizations, and urban centers as required by law.

(3) Part C, adult education component be funded at a $10 million level. Adult education has long been a critical need in Indian communities. Literary training and continuing education are just two examples of the areas which need to be met.

(4) The Office of Indian Education has been established and is currently being staffed. However, our organization is concerned that more Indian people be brought in to key management and program positions. Because of the diversity of Indian groups and the developmental nature of many of these program, we recommend that an increase of 10 staff members be given to part B and part C of the program. This would permit the unit to function more efficiently and effectively in the field with our people.

Advocates for Indian Education recommends that $2.5 million be earmarked for administration of this program and that the staffing level for part A be held at 25 positions, and the staff for parts B and C be increased to 30 staff members. The Planning and Evaluation Office be increased to eight positions, and the Deputy Commissioner's Office be maintained at the present level.

We further recommend that the remaining amount of money in this category be used to fund national and regional technical assistance Indian organizations to work in all areas of title IV programs.

(5) Our organization recommends that the National Indian Advisory Council's staff become an administrative component of the U.S. Office of Education, thereby freeing up their salaries to be used for administrative purposes of the Council. We further recommend that the Council's budget be held at the average amount authorized for all U.S. Office of Education advisory councils.

6. Among the most critical areas of education for Indian children is the sensitivity of public school personnel to other cultures. Title IV authorized a set-aside from EPDA to assure that Indians would begin to meet needs in this critical area. However, the administration is not recommending that this law be funded as of 1975. Therefore, we must ask this committee to place a line item

in the budget of $10 million to maintain and expand the present effort to train teachers and administrators with preference to Indians. It is our belief that if this program can be maintained for a minimum of 10 years, tremendous impact can be made relieving the manpower shortage of Indian professionals in the field of education.

We realize that there are questions that members of this committee may have regarding possible duplication between title IV and Bureau of Indian Affairs programs. However, the new Office of Indian Education should be directed to identify and clearly indicate the difference in financial resources that can be targeted from the U.S. Office of Education. Once this is clarified, our organization believes that the duplication of resources by the two agencies will no longer be in question.

Advocates wish to thank the members of this committee for its untiring efforts over the years and for its efforts in making title IV moneys a reality. We respectfully submit this statement for the record.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION ON THE NEEDS FOR INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION GRANT AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS AND REQUEST FOR EDUCATION APPROPRIATION ADD-ONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975, APRIL 8 AND 9, 1974

My name is Robert E. Lewis. I serve as the president of the National Tribal Chairmen's Association, for whom I wish to present this testimony.

First of all, I wish to thank the Congress for the privilege of giving this statement on behalf of our Indian youth. I also wish to commend the Congress for the many educational opportunities that have been made available to our Indian youth. There are, however, certain problems that need to be addressed in order to fulfill the basic needs for Indian Higher Education, which I shall bring to your attention in this statement:

One, the acute need for additional funds to provide resources for the ever-growing pursuit of higher educational opportunities by our Indian youth. This expanded need has been brought about by the institution of effective college recruitment programs by the Federal and private sectors, the current inflationary spiral, together with an ever-growing Indian population.

At present, we do have a backlog of Indian students who will not be able to attend schools of higher education because of the inadequate funding and faulty statistical projections made during the past 2 years. As a support of this statement, I wish to call your attention to the difference between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) field projects, the actual BIA budget request, and the actual scholarship grant-aid applications.

In 1973, the BIA requested scholarship aid for 13,000 students, whereas the actual need was for more like 15,000 students. In 1974, the BIA request was for 13,500 students, although 20,000 applications from eligible Indian students were received. These figures concern us as we question where the nonfunded Indian students ultimately wound up in the statistical data so meticulously kept by the various Federal and State agencies.

According to the field request for 1975, 25,000 students will require higher education financial-aid moneys. The number budgeted for is 14,700. Once again the 10,300 students not provided for in the BIA budget request are a concern to us.

Second, I wish to alert the Congress that the BIA budget request is dependent upon supplemental funds from the Office of Education, in the supplemental education opportunity grant (SEOG) and basic education opportunity grant (BEOG) programs. Our actual experience in the field with the BEOG and SEOG programs through the U.S. Office of Education, has been, to say the least, diverse. For instance, some regions allow the Indian student to use his BIA scholarship moneys as the required matching funds to receive the opportunity grant moneys. In other regions, this is not permitted. It is also frustrating to note that area offices use varying policies regarding matching funds. It is our understanding that in the budgeting process, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) counted these opportunity grant funds as available resources to complete the funding packages for the Indian students.

As you can readily see from these statements, clarification is needed from OMB to the Office of Education concerning the policies of the Federal Government in funding the BIA higher education budget.

According to our computations, made according to the present fiscal year 1975 funding rationale by OMB, we see a definite shortage of 10,300 x $2,900 (single student) for a total of $29,870,000. Please understand that this does not include provisions for any married students. It is our estimate that approximately 40 percent of our students are married. To adequately provide for this 40 percent, we will need an add-on of $34,800,000. This will represent a grand total of $64,670,000 required to meet the basic needs of 25,000 students for fiscal year 1975.

And third, the tribes should have the option of contracting their fair-share of scholarship funds from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be administered by their own tribal education committee. This will require release of administrative overhead funds to tribes. I would also like to take this opportunity to further recommend that inasmuch as the U.S. Office of Education opportunity grant funds were identified in the budgeting process as funding resources available to Indian students, these identified funds be set aside and made available to the BIA area offices to administer in conjunction with the tribal and/or the area office scholarship program. This, we believe, will provide the resources necessary to complete the basic funding for the 25,000 Indian students as was intended by the administration for the 14,700.

In conclusion, we are asking that administration assumptions of Federal funding availability for these Indian students be made a reality.

Members of the committee, again I wish to thank you for this opportunity and sincerely urge that this worthy add-on be given the priority consideration it deserves from the U.S. Government. Thank you.

STATEMENT TO THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

The NEA is pleased to support Title IV of the Indian Education Act (Public Law 92-318), BIA higher education scholarships, and support of Indian junior colleges and college centers. However, these programs require adequate appropriations in order to meet their stated goals. NEA's recommendations for funding are set out below.

TITLE IV. PUBLIC LAW 92-318

This legislation is landmark because it sets the Federal definition of Indians and permits Indian people throughout the United States to establish educational goals in a major step toward self-determination.

The administration has made the following budget request for title IV for fiscal year 1975: Part A, $0; part B, $32 million; part C, $8 million; and program administration, $2 million.

The National Education Association recommends the following budget: Part A, $104 million; part B, $60 million; and part C, $40 million; program administration, $2 million; part E, $10 million; and Parent Advisory Committee, $5 million.

PART A

There has been an increase in requests for grants in part A of about 50 percent. Since the program was instituted, about half of the eligible school districts have applied. It is likely that the remaining eligible school districts will become aware of the program and apply. To meet the increase in demand, $104 million should be appropriated for part A. We arrived at this figure by taking one-half of the average per-pupil expenditure, $400, and multiplying it by the total Indian student population that attends 2,600 eligible school districts (approximately 260,000 Indian students). Thus the result is $104 million. We feel that funding at this level will be a major step toward achieving parity. Indian controlled schools must receive consideration under this part. A 10 percent set-aside is recommended.

PART B

Part B represents an opportunity for tribes and organizations to develop and implement ideas that they see as innovative and enriching for their children.

This part has given Indian people direct input in meeting educational needs that public schools, for whatever reason, have ignored. To foster community control and meet the current level of proposal requests, we recommend that part B be funded at the level of $60 million for fiscal year 1975. This $60 million figure would permit the Office of Education to fund most if not all of proposals received.

PART C

The intent of part C is to provide an opportunity for the development of adult education programs. Adult education is becoming important in Indian community life. The rise in unemployment and the high competitive job market have caused Indian adults to seek new skills and knowledge which they need to survive economically. The importance of having adult education programs designed and implemented by and for Indian people is essential for those who are aspiring to retain cultural identity while attempting to survive economically. Our recommendation for the funding level for part C for fiscal year 1975 is set at $40 million.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The administration requests $2 million for "program administration." We support that request since a large portion is used for the operation of the National Advisory Council. We suggest that some of the funds for program administration be used to secure Indian staff persons to facilitate the program under this act.

PART E

Part E amends part D of Title V of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Section 532 of part D requires that 5 percent of the funds allocated for this part be used for training of teachers.

We recommend that this part be included as a line item in the budget of title IV for effectiveness and efficiency to carry out the intent of this legislation. We recommend $10 million for fiscal year 1975.

PARENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Some control has been established by assigning signoff approval of programs to a parent advisory committee. This has increased parent involvement in determining how expenditures of funds earmarked for Indian children are made, a process which up until this time has been obscure. As we all know, these expenditures have directly affected the education of their children. The control aspect of the legislation is important, and closer examination should be given as to how the parent advisory committee can achieve change in their children's education through the use of the public school system. We recommend that technical assistance be made available to parent advisory committees through existing Indian organizations so that they may understand the law and their role, and carry out their duties.

Parent advisory committees should be the key to unlocking the public school system doors to make it responsive to the needs of Indian parents speaking for what they see as important for their children. The Indian parent voice has been largely muted and ignored during this century. The parental voice must be heard and the ideas that are expressed must be implemented. The recommended funding level is $5 million.

BIA HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS

In fiscal year 1974 there was a 17-percent increase in the number of Indian students applying for BIA scholarships. The estimate for fiscal year 1975 is about 25,000 Indian students will apply for higher education scholarships.

History indicates that in the coming years the number of applicants will increase. It is necessary to think of the financial needs of Indian students. To meet the increased demand for scholarships, we recommend that the BIA scholarship fund be increased to the level of $72.5 million for fiscal year 1975. This figure was recommend by a student board member of the National Indian Education Association in testimony on April 9. We support this group of students in what they see as necessary to meet the financial needs of Indian students.

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INDIAN COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND COLLEGE CENTERS

Indian community colleges have an opportunity to provide an atmosphere where Indian college students can acquire knowledge and translate it culturally. The development of innovative education processes that these Indian community colleges provide may in the future become the models for a Indian educators. The emerging Indian colleges must be given the opportunity to grow. The recommendation for existing Indian colleges is $4 million. We suggest funding at that level for fiscal year 1975.

At this point in the history of Indian education, we feel that comprehensive educational legislation must be developed and enacted. Without such authorization the inequity will continue to stifle Indian children, thus perpetuating the cycle of "perceiving, believing, and becoming" educationally deficient. Indian people will break that cycle for their children of the future.

We appreciate this opportunity to support funding for programs of benefit to Indian children.

STATEMENT OF DR. ETHEL E. WORTIS, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN EDUCATION OF THE ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS, INC.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. My name is Ethel E. Wortis. I am chairman of the National Committee on Indian Education of the Association on American Indian Affairs.

The association is a national voluntary organization formed in 1922 to assist American Indian tribes and Alaska Native communities in achieving control of their own destiny and developing programs suited to their own needs. The association has a membership of 50,000 Indian and non-Indian people with a keen interest in Indian affairs.

1. Scholarship Program. We strongly support the administration's requested increase of $7.2 million in the scholarship program. We recognize that this proposed increase reflects recognition of the criticism which we and others have directed at the failure of the scholarship program in recent years to meet the needs of Indian college students and applicants for college. We appreciate the action of the Congress in providing a supplemental appropriation in fiscal year 1974 to keep Indian students in college but we strongly urge that adequate funding be provided now for Fiscal Year 1975 so that funding uncertainties will not burden Indian college students in the 1974–1975 academic year.

2. School Construction. We note that no significant steps have been taken to accelerate the Bureau's school construction program so that more children will be able to attend day schools as a consequence of the Bureau's augmented road construction program.

We understand that the Bureau has a school construction backlog of $35 million which could be proceeded with immediately if construction funds are appropriated for fiscal year 1975 but which is not included in the budget request. We understand that there are a substantial number of additional projects still in the planning and design phase which could be completed in the 1975 construction season if construction funds are appropriated now. We urge that this program go forward as rapidly as planning and design can be completed.

3. Programs for the handicapped and mental health programs. We note that despite our requests no significant steps have been taken to provide any special programs for physically and psychologically handicapped Indian children or for mental health programs in Bureau boarding schools. As we have pointed out previously, the Bureau has been doing nothing in these important areas for many years. We feel that it is time that these special needs for Indian children are addressed. We repeat our previous requests for $7 million for special educational programs for handicapped children and $7 million for a mental health program in the boarding schools.

4. Contract Schools. We note that the Bureau has established a target of increasing the operation of Bureau schools by Indian tribal organizations under contract from $8 million to $20 million in fiscal year 1975. We support this goal, and we urge that special funds be earmarked for planning and start-up costs and administrative costs for contract schools. Such funds are essential if the Bureau is going to be able to respond promptly and with flexibility to the desires of tribal organizations to contract for school programs.

The key to the success of the contract school program is that contracting should be perceived as an option which is available if Indian communities want it, not as a policy directive coming down on Indian communities from on high. If the Bureau responds affirmatively and constructively to Indian organizations (such as the Tanana Chiefs Conference in Alaska) which have been seeking for some time (without much success) to negotiate contracts for the operation of BIA schools in the Tanana region, then the $20 million contract school target figure in fiscal year 1975 should be easily achieved.

5. Early childhood education. We note that no significant increase has been requested in the Bureau's early childhood education program. We feel that the need for $7 million to establish such a program in Bureau schools is clearly established. The Bureau indicates that it has not yet had sufficient experience with its two recently established model projects in this area in order to conclude that the program should be expanded.

We simply do not see how it can be argued at this late date that educational centers for children under five are not clearly desirable. We do not see why the Bureau needs to experiment in this area rather than basing a favorable recommendation on the Headstart program and the experience of countless parents throughout the United States. We repeat our previous request for a comprehensive early childhood program in Bureau schools.

6. Plant operations. We understand that inflationary cost increases in utility and other operating costs for Bureau schools have been proceeding very rapidly, with increases in heating, lighting, et cetera, some four times the increase in the costs of books and educational supplies. We also understand that the Bureau's 1975 budget request does not take into account continuing inflationary increases in such costs and that $4 million would be necessary to cover such increases. We hope that your committee will see to it that the educational opportunities of Indian children do not suffer as a result of the administration's failure to request funds to cover inflation.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JANIE MAYNOR LOCKLEAR

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, my name is Janie Maynor Locklear, a Lumbee Indian. I am Lumbee Indian education project director at Lumbee Regional Development Association in Pembroke, Robeson County, N.C. Our program was funded under title IV Indian Education Act for fiscal year 1973 at $75,000.

The Lumbee people, 30,000 in number, represent the largest nonreservation tribe in this country.

Living in Robeson and surrounding counties, the Lumbee people are characterized by substandard housing and widespread poverty. Robeson County is one of the poorest counties in the State and in the Nation.

The educational process in Robeson County leaves much to be desired in the area of responsive attention to the educational needs of its Indian constituency, and, indeed, all minorities. While students comprise 60 percent of the total student enrollment in the county district, they suffer the highest dropout rate, the greatest number of military rejectees, and consequently obtain the lowest paying jobs. A recent needs assessment in basic skills (reading, language, math, and study skills) was conducted by the Robeson County Board of Education to analyze mean scores by grade level 3, 6, and 10 on the California comprehensive test of the California test of mental maturity. A summary comparative analysis of the results of these tests administered in 1972 reflect that: (1) In grade 3, minority students rank 8 months behind in reading, 8 months behind in language, 1 month behind in math, and 8 months behind in study skills compared to nonminority students; (2) in grade 6, minority students rank 1 year and 8 months behind in reading, 1 year and 7 months behind in language, 1 year and 2 months behind in math, and 1 year and 6 months behind in study skills compared to nonminority students; and (3) in grade 10, minority students rank 2 years and 4 months behind in reading, 3 years and 1 month behind in language, 2 years and 1 month behind in math, and 2 years 6 months behind in study skills compared to nonminority students. (Comparison of student achievement levels were made with national norms.)

Correlation of this kind of educational disparity among the ethnic groups in Robeson County can be linked to the high rate of functional illiteracy among Robesonian adults—and, particularly to that of Lumbee adults where approximately one-half of all Indian adults 25 years and older have less than 8 years of education. Additionally, institutional racism over the years and a simply agricultural economy have limited job opportunities and, consequently, incentives for education.

The failure of education for Indian persons in Robeson County has often been contributed to the historical failure of Indian-white relations. The Disenfranchisement Act of 1835 passed by legislative act of the North Carolina General Assembly cosigned Indian persons to separate schools, denied the privilege to vote, and marked a 50-year era commonly referred to among Indian elders as the "dark period" which saw Indian children and adults become prime laborers and tenant farmers for the building of white-owned rich tobacco farms, which saw Lumbees without representation in county and State political arenas, which saw fantastic changes in technology, health care, social reforms—changes which rarely benefited the Indian person in Robeson County.

While Lumbees today have not directly experienced the deprivation of this era, they have inherited a rich legacy of deprivation, bitterness, and in every scale of measurement—employment, income, education—they rank comparatively low to the majority population which has greatly limited any major campaign to improve the current poverty and deprivation that characterizes the rural Indian communities.

Additionally, the quest for equitable education in the Indian communities of Robeson County is complex and requires a step toward relevance in education and curriculum including the opportunity to participate on an equal status in the community-at-large without compensation to the Indian culture.

The program is designed to provide a meaningful learning experience for Lumbee Indians which could be useful in combating the problems of low educational attainment among Indian children, the starvation of Indian culture in former Indian rural schools, and the lack of viable participation in the community-at-large that has perpetuated rural and community isolation of Lumbees residents in Robeson County. Equally important, the program is designed to explore with the Indian community those causal factors which are contributing to deprivation and isolation in an effort to afford opportunity to constructively analyze problems and define correction solutions to combat problems. Additionally, it is designed to establish communications and working relationships between the Indian community and those county agencies providing available county services and those agencies administering public education in Robeson County in a long-range effort to increase Indian participation into the decisionmaking processes of the county and to promote a greater awareness and appreciation of the strugg'es and history of the Indian community.

Implementation of the plans will begin in July 1974.

There is no current native American studies program in North Carolina's public schools.

Our hopes are that by fall 1976, all fourth and fifth grade classes in the State will be using the curriculum that is developed under the leadership of our project and the native American curriculum development committee which will represent Indian citizens from across this state.

In our program at Lumbee Regional Development Association, we have done this by establishing a Lumbee Longhouse Learning Center, a preschool program for Indian children. In the center we not only teach basic education, but we also teach cultural awareness and enrichment, together with civic education and awareness.

We have also been able to combat the problem of lack of parental participation by organizing an active parents' council which meets monthly.

We have done research on local history and compiled a bibliography on the Lumbee Indians so that each school in the county can make these materials available to their students.

We are in the process of establishing a Lumbee library which will contain al' these materials and currently writing biographics of past Lumbee leaders.

Also, we are compiling a Lumbee professional directory to be used as a reference source for teachers in the public schools.

All these materials will assist us in our efforts to develop a Native American studies program for the North Carolina public schools. Our staff has worked for

5 months with the State Department of Public Instruction in designing a plan for the development of a Native American curriculum program. Two years will be spent on development of the program.

We have gained strong support and cooperation from the State Department of Public Instruction in this endeavor.

We have been able to sponsor various workshops, seminars, lectures, et cetera, for both schoolage students and the community-at-large on Native American studies, Lumbee history, Native American creative writing, and civic education and awareness.

Our program has become a very vital part of this Indian community and to the State of North Carolina.

Without title IV, all this would not have been possible.

I urge this committee to continue to let us help ourselves. We are capable and qualified and have proven ourselves to possess these qualities.

I encourage you to appropriate $50 million for part A, $30 million for part B, $10 million for part C and $2 million for administrative costs for fiscal year 1975 Indian education with 10 new staff members being added to parts B and C.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement.

APRIL 9, 1974.

A REQUEST FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES AND RENOVATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES AT HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975

(Presented by Phillip Martin, president, Haskell Board of Regents, Lawrence, Kans.)

I am testifying today as president of the Board of Regents of Haskell Indian Junior College to request an additional appropriation of $2,360,000 to support the construction of two buildings and the renovation of two others called for in the college's overall master development plan. These facilities are necessary to upgrade the quality of existing programs now offered at Haskell and to provide out-of-classroom support services for all students which will stimulate the growth of the college by providing better quality training for American Indians.

The academic junior college curriculum was added in 1970 and increased emphasis is being placed on postsecondary vocational education as well. New facilities are needed as Haskell is transformed from a traditional Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school to a modern junior college. When I was first appointed to the Board of Regents, I was depressed because of dilapidated facilities at Haskell. I believe that the interest shown by Kansas Senators Pearson and Dole, Kansas Congressman Winn, Congresswoman Hansen, as well as Senator Bible, has resulted in the development of plans for a quality institution of higher learning to serve the American Indian community.

The funds will be used for the construction of a kitchen-dining hall/student union building, the construction of a learning resources center (library), the renovation of building 50 to house an expanded arts and crafts program, and the renovation of building 115 to house the vocational welding program.

The kitchen-dining hall/student union will be the focal point for student out-of-classroom activities and will replace outdated facilities now scattered over the campus. The K-DH/SU will have a modern food preparation area, pleasant dining rooms decorated with the use of Indian themes, a banquet room, a college bookstore, a small movie theatre, coffee house, bowling alley, recreation room, art lounge, study room, and offices for student government activities. The student union will serve as the living room of the campus, providing opportunities for recreation and relaxation as well as for the business of being a full-time student. We feel that since the homes of most Haskell students are hundreds of miles away and since most students do not have convenient access to off-campus services, we should provide those support services and recreational opportunities at a central campus location. If this new facility is not constructed, we foresee an increase in alcoholism and drug abuse among Haskell students because of the lack of recreational opportunities.

Learning resource center is really just a fancy name for the library. The library at Haskell now is too small and limited to meet the needs of Haskell students. The proposed learning resource center will provide space for

additional books and study areas as well as space for a media center which will be used to support existing Haskell programs.

Building 50 will be renovated to house the arts and crafts program. The existing program is now scattered at four locations several hundred yards apart and is totally inadequate. We feel that there is a unique opportunity to improve the state of Indian arts and crafts at Haskell because of the large number of tribes represented here. A modern facility would promote exchange of ideas among various tribes and would contribute to the preservation of Indian cultures while providing occupational training and recreation for students.

Building 115 will be renovated to house the welding program. Our facilities now are outdated because of lack of ventilation and lack of modern training equipment. Since many Indian students desire to learn welding, we want to insure that the training they get will equip them to compete in today's job market.

The total costs of these projects is $5,260,000. Congress originally appropriated $5,730,000 but later withdrew $1,930,000 to leave us with an available $3,800,000 for these projects. Construction of the kitchen-dining room/student union and the learning resource center will cost $5,260,000. Renovation of building 50 (arts and crafts) and building 115 (welding) and the purchase of related equipment will cost $900,000. Thus, $2,360,000 more is needed.

Had contracts for construction been awarded as Congress initially intended, much of this increased funding would have not been necessary.

For several reasons, the Bureau of Indian Affairs hesitated to award contracts for the construction of the Haskell facilities last year. There was ample justification for action because of the dilapidated condition of domitories and classroom buildings at Haskell which are not conducive to achievement in education. However, the indecision on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs administrators caused repeated delay, and, of course, inflation in the construction industry means prices are now considerably higher.

The board of regents was formally organized as an independent entity, chartered by the State of Kansas, so that future funds for construction contracts can be awarded directly to the board and the board can then let subcontracts for the actual construction of these facilities. Bypassing most of the redtape in the Bureau of Indian Affairs system in this manner will prevent a recurrence of the recent delays which have impaired Haskell's effectiveness as an institution of higher learning.

In order to insure the continued growth and improvement of Haskell, as well as to avoid further delay in our program, we are requesting that Congress act swiftly to make this money available. American Indians have certainly supported Haskell in the past and have benefited from its programs, but their support can remain only as long as it can contract and offer them first-class services.

Board of Regents
Haskell Indian Junior College
Resolution BOD 3-74

WHEREAS, the Haskell Indian Junior College current construction is presently under design with a scheduled completion in sufficient time to be ready for inviting bids for construction in August, 1974; and

WHEREAS, the estimated costs for this construction and other associated expenses are greater then $3,800,000 currently available, these additional costs being justified by reason of increases in costs of construction since initial appropriation and withdrawal of $1,930,000 from the initial allocation of $5,730,000; and

WHEREAS, an urgent requirement exists for additional funds in the amount of $2,360,000 to provide the total funding of $6,160,000 required to complete the following facilities:

Kitchen-Dining Hall/Student Union Learning Resource Center	$5,260,000
Remodeling of existing Bldg. 50 to house the Arts & Crafts Program Remodeling of existing Bldg. 115 to house Welding Vocational Training	$ 900,000
Total Requirement	$6,160,000
Less: Available Funds	$3,800,000
Deficit	$2,360,000

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Haskell Indian Junior College Board of Regents requests the assistance of the Kansas U.S. Congressional Delegation to present the requirement for additional funds, above described, to the Appropriations Sub-Committee for Interior, U.S. House of Representatives, for consideration during hearings in April, 1974, as an "add-on" to the $2,850,000 being requested in the F.Y. 1975 appropriation for construction of dormitories, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be provided to the Honorable Senator James B. Pearson, Honorable Senator Robert J. Dole, and Honorable Congressman Larry Winn, Jr., for action as requested, and to Honorable Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen, Chairman, Appropriations Sub-Committee, for information.

This resolution was duly adopted this 26th day of March, 1974, by the Haskell Board of Directors of the Haskell Board of Regents in a meeting at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Fred Bigjim
Fred Bigjim - Secretary
Board of Regents

Phillip Martin
Phillip Martin - President
Board of Regents

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA BROWN

The Chemawa Advisory Board
Chemawa, Oregon 97306

April 5, 1974

U. S. Senator Alan Bible
State of Nevada
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bible:

I am sure that you are aware of the compelling need for a New School Plant at Chemawa Indian School. I have enclosed a copy of a statement that will be placed in the Record of the Appropriations Committee on Tuesday, April 9, 1974.

I am sure you will be interested in the statement and I hope that you will find it appropriate to support this effort in every possible way.

If you have questions about this matter, please let me help you with them.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Brown

Virginia Brown, Vice Chairman
Chemawa Indian School Advisory Board

JUSTIFICATION FOR FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SCHOOL PLANT AT CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON

The following is a justification for a request that $12,435,000.00 be added to the FY-1975 budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the construction of a new secondary school plant on the present campus of Chemawa Indian school, Salem, Oregon.

The imperative need for a new school is demonstrated by the following information.

Chemawa Indian School is an off-reservation boarding school which has through the years, from 1880 to 1974, served Indian and Alaskan student populations from less than one hundred to over nine hundred students. The primary education goal of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and of Chemawa Indian School is to assure suitable educational opportunities for all those citizens of the United States who are one-fourth or more degree of Indian or Alaskan Native blood. The Chemawa Indian School academic buildings and residence halls were built between 1899 and 1941. Although the plant was built to existing codes at the time of construction, it is far below present standards. The classrooms and the instructional materials center have been remodeled time after time in the effort to provide suitable space for new student population and for changing learning strategies. As the instructional program has been changed to meet the needs of a changing student body, the time has come when the configuration of the buildings, the internal placement of bearing walls, the new safety and fire codes, and the economics of remodeling no longer allow further renovation of the outworn and outdated school. The residence halls are of double-loaded corridor construction. This design is grossly inadequate in terms of the student's needs for a small group family-like enviornment which provides for privacy, quiet areas for study, areas for small group discussions, and larger spaces for group activities. Equally imperative demands for residence halls that satisfy modern criteria for the security and safety of students. The present residence halls at Chemawa Indian School have been judged totally inadequate in terms of fire protection systems for the last several years. The budget requests submitted by the Plant Manager for Chemawa Indian School for the past three years have contained requests for funds to bring the residence halls up to modern fire and safety codes even though it is recognized that the expenditures to accomplish this goal are unwarranted in the light of the outmoded design and the age of the buildings. The safety of students is endangered and the productivity of the instructional program is greatly hindered by the twenty or more trains which daily cross the campus at speeds ranging from less than 20 to 70 miles per hour. (See attached map of the Chemawa Indian School campus.) The frustrations generated by the train traffic will be greatly compounded in the very near future by the widening of the freeway which runs along the west border of the campus, and by the projected I-5 interchange to be built at the northwest corner. The report titled "Dropout Survey and Educational Needs Assessment" submitted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in March 1973 summarizes the condition of the physical plant as follows: "Barring any unforseen breakdowns, these facilities could possibly be maintained, without extreme costly major repairs, for a maximum of three and a half (3-1/2) years. Beyond this point in time, the cost of maintenance and repair would be so out-of-reach that it would be quite impractical to keep the school in operation."

It has been suggested that the new school will have to be constructed in phases. This would be essentially impossible due to the physical layout of the existing school and the site of the new school because

A. The residence halls and the physical education department, vocational department, art department, science department, and the home economics department would be departed from the new school residence hall complex by the existing railroad tracks.

B. The site location for the new school is approximately one quarter mile away from the closest existing academic buildings and much farther from the academic departments mentioned above.

C. At the present rate of inflation the cost of construction materials and labor would increase by at least one percent per month.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this justification for a request that $12,435,000.00 be added to the FY-1975 budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Construction of a new secondary school plant on the present campus of Chemawa Indian School, Salem, Oregon.

STATEMENT OF ADA E. DEER

On behalf of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin I would like to submit the following statement for the record, regarding the FY 1975 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

It has only recently come to our attention that the B.I.A. has not yet submitted a request for funds for the Menominee Tribe for FY 1975. We had understood that such a request was to have been included in the regular appropriation request, but that instead it is planned to submit it in the form of an amendment in the near future. Public Law 93-197, H.R. 10717 was enacted and signed into law by President Nixon on December 22, 1973. This, the Menominee Restoration Act, repeals the Act of June 17, 1954 terminating Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe and reinstates our rights and privileges as a federally recognized, sovereign Indian tribe and restores those Federal services furnished to American Indians because of their status as American Indians.

We would have liked to appear in person to testify before the Committee, but we were not informed of the hearing dates, nor as I stated before, were we notified that funds for the Menominee Tribe were not included in the regular appropriation request.

The Menominee Restoration Act as passed by Congress stipulates that "In providing to the tribe such services to which it may be entitled upon its recognition pursuant to subsection (a) of this section the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of H.E.W. as appropriate, are authorized from funds upon the request of the tribe and subject to such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to, to make grants and contract to make grants which will accomplish the general purposes for which the funds were appropriated. The Menominee Restoration Committee shall have full authority and capacity to be a party to receive such grants, to make such contracts, and to bind the tribal governing body as the successor in interest to the Menominee Restoration Committee."

The Menominee Restoration Committee was elected, and after a public recount held on April 10 and 11, should be certified within the next week. We may elect to use contract provisions in the Menominee Restoration Act. Decisions on these matters will be made after we have had an opportunity to more thoroughly assess our needs and desires as a governing body.

Mr. James Hawkins of the Department of the Interior quoted the following dollar amounts as their planned request per amendment for FY 1975. We feel that these estimates of first year costs are the necessary minimum. However, we have not seen the final request, nor what percentage of these figures reflect federal payroll and related costs nor administrative overhead. It is our understanding that Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota was used as a basis of comparison as that reservation is nearly identical to the Menominee in size and tribal activities.

1.	Public School Assitance	$409,000
2.	Scholarships for Higher Education	244,000
3.	Adult Education	34,000
4.	Adult Vocational Training	82,000
5.	Aid to Tribal Government	15,000
6.	Agricultural Extension	15,000
7.	Reservation Clean-up	3,000
8.	Social Services Operations	88,000
9.	Social Services Grants	303,000
10.	Law Enforcement	250,000

11.	Housing Improvement	125,000
12.	Credit Operations	33,000
13.	Road Maintenance	111,000
14.	Road Construction	510,000
15.	Employment Assistance	85,000
16.	Forestry	155,000
17.	Reservation Programs	18,000
18.	General Support (Superintendent, etc.)	101,000
19.	Plant Operations	74,000
20.	Repairs and Utilities	132,000

Prior to termination our tribe was relatively prosperous and we were able to pay most of our own expenses, including a hospital. Termination has served to reduce us to severe poverty, caused loss of land and assets, and denied us any aspects of self-determination. For individuals unemployment, poverty, social and health programs have soared. We are hopeful that the enactment of the Menominee Restoration Act and the removal of the tax burdens which are crushing our forestry and sawmill operations (we estimate it costs us in tax payments about $3,000 per day) we will once again return to a state of prosperity and self-sufficiency. Until that time comes the needs of the Menominee must be met with federal support.

The following paragraphs outline our priority concerns as we now perceive them and constitute our justification of need for ample funds in FY 1975 to begin combating the disastrous effects of termination.

1. Education: We feel a critical need for education funds. The drop-out rate for high school students is high; only 31% of those who enter 9th grade in Shawano public schools graduate from high school. Menominee County does not have its own school district as the State of Wisconsin ruled that increased costs and reduced potential for a comprehensive program prohibited it from endorsing a separate school district for Menominee County. Discrimination and insensitivity to the special needs of Menominee children in Shawano abound. Data compiled by the Menominee County Education Committee shows that the average school student at age 17 can read at a fourth or fifth grade level; math, science, and other skills also rank on a fifth grade scale. In short, the Shawano public school system is failing our children miserably. A recent referendum to establish a separate school system was defeated by 32 votes. We intend to use J.O.M. and other educational funds to meet the special needs of Menominee children and to give them a good, basic education that doesn't threaten their identity and values as Menominees.

2. Adult Education and Vocational Training: In addition to our concerns for our children now in school we are also concerned about adult education. Yesterdays' drop-outs are todays unemployed and underemployed. Mr. Philip Lerman testifying on behalf of Governor Lucey said in hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs that unemployment in Menominee County from 1967 to 1973 ranged from 21 to 30.6 %, the highest in the state. He also testified that per capita income was the lowest in the state and per capita welfare payments the highest. In 1970 42% had incomes below the poverty level contrasted to a state-wide figure of 7%. We need adult education programs that will enable Menominees to qualify for meaningful jobs which will provide their families with a decent standard of living. As we anticipate that we will manage our own affairs we also need specialized training in management skills for our people. We were very pleased with the training program conducted by the American Indian Management Institute in Albuquerque last summer and may wish to contract with them for management skills training.

3. Housing: The Menominee County Housing Authority was formed in June, 1967 for the purpose of upgrading the low standard of housing in Menominee

County. In 1968 50 units were constructed and occupied as they were completed. An additional grant from H.U.D. in 1970 authorized the building of an additional 66 units. 46 of these are now completed and 20 more will be completed by summer of 1974. We have 140 applications for these 66 homes. No homes have been built in the South Branch area of the reservation as there is no provision for sewer and water. Letters and requests for housing arrive daily from people who wish to move back to the reservation but are unable to find housing. Economic conditions in the county practically prohibit any low-income people from acquiring loans to build their own homes. Moreover we are having serious problems in rent collection because of the high percentage of unemployment. Another bad aspect of our present housing program in addition to its inadequacy is that in order to keep our housing authority in solvency we usually have to go for high rents and many applicants are unable to qualify for these homes. People with the lowest incomes cannot afford them even though their need is greatest. We must have subsidies to keep our Housing Authority alive and develop housing programs which emphasize eventual home ownership rather than rental. Provisions in housing legislation now pending before Congress concern us. There is some discussion in the House of Representatives, and the Administration, that Indian housing problems should be solved through leasing programs. While such a solution might work on a few reservations, we seriously question whether it could met Menominee needs. There is at present no more housing available for leasing on Menominee lands. We support legislation which provides construction funds for Indian housing. In the meantime funds for improvement of present housing is requested.

4. Welfare and Social Services: Welfare costs for Menominee have soared since termination. 25% of the families residing in Menominee County are on some type of public assistance as opposed to 3% for the State of Wisconsin. We are one of three counties in the state which qualify for an 80-20% catagorical aids mathematical formula in determining the county share of expenditures levied against tax payers. Current cost breakdown is as follows:

Categorical Aid	$840,000
Welfare Administration	361,000
General Relief	46,164

County share of the above is 61.5%.

At one time we applied for a "distressed county" status so that we could gain additional state revenues to meet rising welfare costs; however we were refused. We hope to see a down-turn in welfare statistics as we develop economically and more jobs become available.

5. Forestry, Land And Assets Management: The termination plan provided for the formation of a corporation, Menominee Enterprises, Inc. (M.E.I.) to manage the land and assets of the Menominee Tribe. Each Menominee received a $3,000, 4% income bond maturing in the year 2000. Interest payments meant a cash obligation of $350,000 each year and long term indebtedness of over 9 million dollars (over ½ of our assessed valuation). Corporate taxes are presently around $600,000. Thus before M.E.I. can show a profit it must make 1 million dollars. Our annual timber harvest is restricted to 18 million board feet of lumber. Our sawmill has the capability of processing 30 million board feet and our operating costs reflect that capability. We feel that with the handicaps imposed by the Menominee termination plan removed and our lands once again under the protection of the Federal government we will be able to diversify M.E.I., develop economically, and meet our social responsibility of providing employment for our people. We also intend to improve the quality of the forest and continue our extensive replanting and upgrading programs. The profit-making mandate of termination forced M.E.I. to economize by reducing its work

force. In 1961 M.E.I. employed 236 men compared to 175 at present. 1973 was the first year Menominees had total control of M.E.I. Previously we were largely controlled by the Wisconsin Assistance Trust which handled all the shares of minors and incompetents. This Trust was a powerful voting block whose influence over Menominee Enterprises has diminished as minors have come of age. Over the years we have developed management expertise and have continued to maintain our forest on a sustained yield basis. We will continue a tribal business entity and wish to funnel forestry funds to it for purposes of expansion and diversification planning which will more fully utilize our resources.

6. Tribal Government: As a newly restored tribe we have much work to do to establish a sound tribal government system which is compatible with tribal values. Tribal rolls need to be brought current and a constitution and by-laws need to be developed and voted on by tribal members. The success of projected social and economic improvement programs is dependent upon an effective tribal government. To this end, we need funds to establish governmental and managerial systems. We anticipate the following will be needed for our first year of operation:

a. Establish a tribal office and record system for rolls and other tribal business.
b. Develop procedures for keeping the tribal roll current.
c. Create election procedures with provision for voter registration, absentee balloting, election boards, and a method for resolving election disputes.
d. Develop a tribal personnel management system.
e. Train tribal officials and employees in fundamental tribal government skills.
f. Establish a system for the development and management of tribal business enterprise.
g. Develop sources for continuing revenue for financing tribal government activities.

In item 5 of the projected B.I.A. cost estimates only $15,000 is provided for Aid to Tribal Government. This figure consitutes the usual annual amount awarded as a contract for established tribes. We feel that $15,000 is insufficient for our first year needs and believe a minimum of $45,000 will be necessary.

As a contrast items 18, 19 and 20 of the projected B.I.A. cost estimates reflect federal employee salaries and administrative overhead in the amount of $307,000. We wish to emphasize again that we reject paternalism and plan wherever possible and feasible to use the contract provisions in our legislation for carrying out reservation programs and services.

We have no comment to make on the remainder of the line items in the projected budget except to accept them as necessary minimums.

In returning to federal trust status, we are seeking Federal protection without domination. We hope that the members of the respective Appropriations Subcommittees will act favorably on an appropriation for the Menominee Tribe in FY 1975 so we can get on with the job of building a viable economy and a strong tribal government.

In closing the Menominee people would liketo take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the 93rd Congress for the wide-spread bi-partisan support we received in securing passage of the Menominee Restoration Act.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ada E. Deer

Ada E. Deer
Chairperson, Menominee Common Stock & Voting Trust ; Member, Restoration Committee

PROPOSAL INTRODUCTION

Expanded Commercial Pacific Oyster Operation
on the Squaxin Island Indian Reservation

Several members of the Squaxin Island Indian Tribe have been engaged in limited commercial Pacific oyster (Crassostrea gigas) operations for nearly thirty-five years. These operations have continued up to the present time as currently there are approximately 50,000 bushels of adult oysters ready for harvest on Squaxin Island beaches. (Present Annual Gross Sales are approximately $10,000.) In an intertidal shellfish survey conducted by Chew and Martin (1971) at Squaxin Island, it was found that the majority of the island's beaches could be utilized for a commercial Pacific oyster operation.

It is recommended that the Squaxin Island Tribe immediately begin commercial development of oysters as outlined in the body of this proposal. This will require obtaining funding as follows:

Phase I Operations -- Beach Culture

Total Capital Expenditures (Table 1	$59,485	
First Year Operation Start-Up Expenses (Pro Forma Income Statement 1)	46,460	
Total Phase I Funding Requirements		$105,945

(Optional Expenses of an additional $7,200 were identified in Table 1.)

Phase II Operations -- Raft Culture

Total Capital Expenditures & Total Phase II Funding Requirements (Table 2)	10,400

Phase III Operations -- Processing Plant

Total Capital Expenditures and Total Phase III Funding Requirements (Table 3)	52,600
Total Funding Requirements -- Phases I, II & III	$168,945

Phase I should begin immediately with the concurrent development and experimentation outlined in Phase II. Phase III should begin as soon as a viable ongoing operation has been established by Phase I and II implementation.

Calvin J. Peters

CALVIN J. PETERS, Business Manager
SQUAXIN ISLAND INDIAN TRIBE

SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE

The Squaxin Island Tribe is asking your support on the enclosed copy of the Squaxin Island Tribe's business managers program proposal.

This program lies in conjunction with a "self-determination" speech made by the President on July 8, 1970 concerning Indians. The following quote is taken from the speech Mr. Nixon delivered to Congress, quote: "For Indian people, the policy of this administration will continue to be one of advancing their opportunity for self-determination, without termination of the special Federal relationship with recognized Indian Tribes."

When the Tribal Affairs Management Program (TAMP) started, February 1972, the four (4) tribes participating in the program were funded $9,000 for a five (5) month program. This figures out to $1,800 per month for the 1972 fiscal year program. When the TAMP program was rescheduled for fiscal year 1973, the amount of money allocated had not been set, and the Squaxin Island Tribe was told by the Bureau of Indian Affairs office, that we could operate on a monthly budget of $1,880, to be effective July 1, 1972, until the TAMP program funds were allocated, which was not done until September 1972. The amount allocated for the entire fiscal year 1973 program, was $19,000. When we deducted the two (2) months reimbursement to the Tribe, of $1,880 per month, which totaled $3,760, this only left a balance of $15,240 for the remaining ten (10) months of the program year. Which meant, that if we were to work under this type of budget, my secretary and I would have to take a large cut in salary, and I didn't feel this was fair to either of us, so we continued to work under the $1,880 per month budget.

When I brought this to the Bureau of Indian Affairs attention, and questioned them about it, their reply was that there would be other program funds available during fiscal year 1973, to help supplement to our Tribe's TAMP program. When these programs did become available our Tribe applied for them and was disqualified for different reasons. The original proposal that I submitted was for $28,671. When the $19,000 was allocated, this meant that our program was cut $9,671. Working under the $1,880 monthly budget that they allowed us, was still far short of the funds needed to operate our program properly.

Working under the $1,880 per month budget, our program ran out of funds May 1, 1973. The tribe authorized me to explore any avenue funding sources that could help our Tribe. I have not been successful in this venture.

This has put a strain on all Tribal matters, as the Tribe has had to take funds from a mini-grant to complete the TAMP program year. This minigrant was earmarked for another program.

I ask the question, was this intended, to start Indian tribes on a program, then short fund it, so that they can't do the job adequately? Is this what Mr. Nixon meant by self-determination for the Indian people by his administration? I can't believe this is what was meant by Mr. Nixon's speech on July of 1970, or in his speech to the Congress on March 1, 1973, concerning Indian "self-determination."

I have heard that, the Indian tribes' are going to get even less in fiscal year 1975, than they did in fiscal year 1974. This is why I'm sending you a copy of the Squaxin Island Tribes business managers proposal for fiscal year 1975. The budget for this proposal is in line with the cost-of-living increase, that's constantly risen over the past year and a half, and with inflations explosion on all purchaseable merchandise, office space and office expenditures, such as telephone, electricity and copy machine, etc.

The tribe has a great need for a business management program. For with this program, we can adequately continue the development and management of our aqua-culture program and our economic program toward becoming self-determining.

Again, I ask for your support on the tribal business managers program, to be funded on an adequate budget, set in line with the increased cost of living, and with the program as it was first set up in February, 1972, at the beginning, and also in line with the Tribe's proposal. Any support and assistance you can generate in favor of this program, will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

THE SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE,
CALVIN J. PETERS,
Business Manager.

The Squaxin Island tribe respectively requests that explanations be provided to them and all Indian people concerning the funding procedures of Indian programs submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and other Federal agencies.

Questions. (1) Why is it presumed that Indian programs can survive and operate successfully when the length of time allowed for their implementation is so short that it is a detriment in itself? (Usually no longer than three (3) years.) Example: The Tribal Affairs Management Program (TAMP), was set up as a 3-year program by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The fact as to whether this was ample time for successful implementation of such a program was completely ignored by the BIA. This lack of foresight is evident in most programs initiated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(2) Why are the budgets of these programs restricted to remain consistent from year to year? Example: Using the TAMP program again—the budget of the program was fixed at $19,000 a year for a 3-year period. There was no flexibility allowed for such obvious purposes such as cost-of-living raises and cost inflation on supplies and material necessary to carry out the duties of tribal assistance managers. These prohibitive budgets are set by officials within the Bureau of Indian Affairs with no prior negotiations by the effected tribes. Once set, the tribes are required to prepare their budgets in accordance with the set funds available. This questionable practice is what the Bureau of Indian Affairs calls "fair and equitable" negotiations with tribes.

The Squaxin Island tribe requests these types of practices be investigated by Congress, and the tribes no longer be subjected to such illegal manipulations.

The future needs of Indian programs and the progress these programs can make rests in the hands of you committee members present today.

The Squaxin Island tribe requests your support in the form of appropriating funds to insure the continuation and success of ongoing tribal programs. These programs include our aquaculture project; the old TAMP program, now called the Tribal Business Managers Program; (needed to continue our progress toward self-determination) the oyster program, which will require one-time funding as it is projected to become self-sustaining within eighteen (18) months; our economic development training program, also requiring one-time funding and also necessary to implement the oyster program; a tribal development program; which was implemented during the time our TAMP was in process. Specifically, now that the time limit on TAMP has expired, this program (TGDP) is supposedly its replacement. In reference to this and reflecting the incompetency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, TAMP tribes will be given last consideration for TGDP. This seems ridiculous, as the tribes' needs for this training is much greater now than it was 3 years ago when TAMP was initiated.

Today, at the end of 3 years of TAMP, the programs capable of becoming self sustaining are being placed in unnecessary jeopardy because of the lack of follow through and the apathetic attitude of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

This program fund could be of great value to TAMP tribes, providing the necessary follow-up to the tribal business managers program touched on earlier in my presentation. Tribes are already aware of a $19,000 ceiling on this TGDP program, and depending upon the number of tribes requesting funds through it, the amount could dwindle to $7,000 or less. Needless to say, these funds would not be adequate to replace the former TAMP program. Perhaps if these funds could be utilized by the tribes in hiring an assistant to the business managers the program would then redeem itself. This position is now and will continue to be very essential to the success of the Squaxin Island Economic Development program. It would be required for only one year, as would the tribal business manager's proposal. In the future, these positions will receive their funding from our aquaculture program since it is projected to become self-sustaining by fiscal year 1976.

A fishing regulations proposal is vital in allowing the tribe to implement fishing regulations in line with the recent ruling by Judge Boldt in the case of United States vs. Washington. These funds should be awarded directly to the tribe and not channeled through Federal agencies, thereby preventing unnecessary expenditures, under the guise of "administrative" costs.

The Squaxin Island tribe supports all tribes and Federal agencies requiring funds to implement all phases outlined in Judge Boldt's Indian Fishing Rights decision.

At the present time I have no proposals on housing, education or law and order. Nevertheless, our tribe requests that these programs be given full support when they do appear before your committee.

These are areas of major concern to our people and every consideration should be given to see that they are funded for Indian people, their tribes, and their organizations.

The Squaxin Island Tribe also requires your support for their tribal center in Kamilche, in seeing, it be declared trust lands, and therefore be recognized as a reservation. This land as one time was allotted to members of the Squaxin Island Tribe, and held in trust during the early days after the signing of the Medicine Creek Treaty, and is inhabited to this day by Squaxin Indian tribal members.

In conclusion, I would like to thank this committee for allowing our tribe to appear at this hearing and present this testimony along with the Squaxin Island proposal.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

CALVIN J. PETERS,
Business Manager,
Squaxin Island Tribe.

SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE

The Squaxin Island Tribe is requesting your support on our Tribal Government Development Program.

Enclosed is a copy of the proposed scope of work to be contracted for. Deliverables are products produced by the TGDP participant in exchange for funding granted by the grantor.

Any and all support you can generate for this program, will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,

CALVIN J. PETERS.

Scope of work	Deliverables	Amount
I. Aquaculture program—fisheries, oyster cultivation (both raft and beach culture) harvest and marketing process.	I. Submit an outline of both the fish and oyster projects, showing the process of growth, harvest, and marketing product. Submit a report on marketing outlets and procedures. Submit a report giving projected timetable of self-sustainment.	$6,800
II. Housing program—Low rental housing for the Kamilche area.	II. Submit a report covering architectural design, attached with cost. Submit a report covering tribes purpose of low-rental housing in relation to tribal membership economy.	2,100
III. Land development—Coordinate the 2d and 3d phases of Squaxin Island Comprehensive Land Use Plan.	III. Submit report on Squaxin Island 701 Comprehensive Land Use Plan; accomplishments of phases 1 and 2. Submit outline of phase 3 proposal for land development. Draft and submit copy of land zoning ordinance and how it will be put into effect. Submit report on USGS waterwells project.	3,100
IV. Law and order—Coordinate a program with LEEA, county, State, and any Federal funding organization, to help furnish a patrolman for Squaxin Island and Kamilche, tribal service area.	IV. Submit a report outlining position and duties of patrolman. Submit budget. Submit report on process of relinquishment to Public Law 280.	1,500
V. Squaxin Island Center—Development of business office and administrator of health, education, and social services.	V. Submit report on accomplishments; outlining system of each administered program showing its implementation.	5,500
Total		19,000

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator STEVENS. The hearing is adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for the continuation of the non-Government witnesses.

[Whereupon, at 6:45 p.m., Monday, April 8, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, April 9.]

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1114, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Stevens, and Hatfield.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

STATEMENT OF VIRGINIA H. KNAUER, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

HEARING PROCEDURE

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

This is the time scheduled to resume hearings for nongovernmental witnesses on matters pertaining to appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1975. As usual, the committee will expect witnesses to be brief and to keep their oral presentations within 5 minutes. When statements are summarized, the full prepared text will be printed in the record as well.

Our first listed witness is Mrs. Virginia Knauer, Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs. Is Mrs. Knauer here?

Mrs. KNAUER. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. May I present Mr. Theodore Kelsinger, my Acting General Counsel.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to have you here.

Mrs. KNAUER. Thank you.

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that you have given me the opportunity to appear before you to speak briefly in support of the funds in the fiscal year 1975 budget of the Department of the Interior for the preservation of historic properties. While historic preservation may not seem immediately relevant to my role as Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, the connection is not as farfetched as it seems at first glance.

Certainly, the preservation of the homes of 18th- and 19th-century American consumers, the archeological evaluation of historic sites, and the rediscovery of the social and political customs of our ancestors

are of overwhelming interest to their 20th-century descendants, as attested by the millions of visitors to colonial Williamsburg and all other historic buildings and parks operated by the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

As you know, the President's budget, as reflected in the budget of the Department, calls for $24,375,000 for historic preservation. This is an increase of almost $9 million over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1974 and nearly $4 million more than the amount available in this fiscal year.

In the 1975 budget, we are seeking $16 million for a matching grants-in-aid program to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation so that an increased number of planning and preservation projects can be undertaken. This is an increase of approximately $4.5 million for these efforts. We are also requesting $4 million for a special Bicentennial grants-in-aid program for historic preservation projects that will contribute special meaning to the celebration of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

PRESERVATION OF PHILADELPHIA LANDMARKS

I favor action to preserve our architectural heritage not only as a member of the administration, which is firmly committed to this goal, but also as an enthusiastic citizen whose passion for preserving the American past has involved my whole family. We created a small family foundation to buy, restore, furnish, and keep open to the public a quaint, mid-18th century inn in the colonial section of Philadelphia.

Senator BIBLE. Where is the colonial section of Philadelphia? I just came back from there.

Mrs. KNAUER. It would be east of Independence Avenue at Fifth and Chestnut in this little building——

Senator BIBLE. Yes. I have your brochure.

Mrs. KNAUER. It is in the 100 block of Spruce Street.

Senator BIBLE. Where is that in relation to Bookbinders?

Mrs. KNAUER. It is about a block and a half south of it.

Senator BIBLE. That is where I had in mind. I am a frequent visitor to Philadelphia but I have never been to this place restored by your people.

Mrs. KNAUER. These buildings stand alone right along side the three Society Hill Towers. I think it is quite a contrast between the mid-18th century and the 20th century. These buildings stand alone but they are on Spruce Street right in front of the modern apartment towers.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. The superintendent there is doing a magnificent job in preparing for the Bicentennial. Next time I get up there, I will have to stop by and see the Knauer house.

Mrs. KNAUER. We will be honored to have you.

Senator BIBLE. I will be happy to come by.

Mrs. KNAUER. Thank you, Senator. We created a small family foundation to buy, restore, furnish, and keep open to the public a quaint mid-18th century inn in the colonial section of Philadelphia so that present day visitors may see where their 18th century counterparts met, dined, and discussed the burning issues of their day; issues that were resolved in the American Revolution and the creation of our Nation.

This little inn, called The Man Full of Trouble, and its adjoining neighbor, The Paschall House, were built in 1759 a few blocks east of Independence Hall and Carpenters Hall where so much of our early history was enacted. During the Revolution, this inn was owned by the patriot, Colonel Blaithewaite Jones, whose ingenious underwater chain barrier in the Delaware River kept the British warships from shelling Philadelphia.

The Man Full of Trouble served as a neighborhood inn for over 125 years and was the meeting place of the "Dock Ward Federalists" in 1915. The building was measured by the American Historical Buildings Survey for the Library of Congress during the period when these houses and the neighborhood had deteriorated into a riverfront produce market.

The city of Philadelphia created the Old Philadelphia Development Corp. of enlightened and dedicated Philadelphians who moved the merchants to a new food distribution facility in another part of town and then sought to get private developers to restore the remaining 18th- and early 19th-century buildings in a massive and now highly successful preservation of this part of Philadelphia's historic past.

My husband, Wilhelm F. Knauer, and I are proud that we were financially able to save The Man Full of Trouble and share it with the public as a small museum of 18th-century decorative arts. The furniture, ceramics, ironwork, pewter, embroidery, and textiles of the period are displayed in this authentically restored building which is furnished as an inn. Thousands of students and general visitors tour this museum yearly as well as other house-museums in the immediate vicinity which were restored after our example.

I have attached a copy of the little brochure of The Man Full of Trouble. The pictures and text tell its history at greater length.

There are hundreds of early houses worthy of preservation and communities across the Nation anxious to save them. However, funds are usually in short supply. This is why I am so enthusiastic about the President's request, as reflected in the budget of the Department of the Interior, of over $24 million for historic preservation. What better time than now, on the eve of our Bicentennial, to continue and increase our efforts to preserve the tangible relics of our historic past through the commitment of these funds. I sincerely urge your most favorable consideration of this part of the Department's budget. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very fine statement. You do not need to worry about my position. The record is well documented that I have supported the preservation of historic properties ever since I have been in the Congress. That has been for some 20 years. I am very happy to support it again.

Tell me this: this admission fee that you charge—does it enable you to keep the restoration of The Man Full of Trouble tavern, does that make it self-supporting?

Mrs. KNAUER. No, it does not. My husband and I, yearly, keep it going with subsequent donations. The city insisted that we charge an entrance fee.

Senator BIBLE. I am not faulting the charge of admission. I think that is perfectly proper. But, my experience—when I came back from Boston just a short time ago—we had visited the Paul Revere House

and they charge an admission there, too; but, it is not enough to make it self-supporting.

Mrs. KNAUER. Oh, no; this does not. Each year we pay for the upkeep. I think this just about pays for the heat; what we get, because we open it to all students and tourists come in as guests of us and the city which includes the little inn and all of their brochures on what to see in Philadelphia. They call up and say they have foreign dignitaries. They bring a great number of people in who are our guests so we have just about one and a half times as many guests as we have paying customers.

Now, we have volunteer hostesses who give their time to escort guests around our place and we would not be able to—you just could not pay for their dedicated service. We are very happy that they are interested in this and doing it.

Senator BIBLE. I commend you and your husband and your people before you for your interest in this type of preservation. I think that is wonderful. I think it is too bad we do not have more of it. You can count my support of this particular item. I have no problem.

Mrs. KNAUER. Thank you for your long history of supporting us and this historic preservation. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. We are very glad to do it. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF CARL JACK, ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CARL JACK

Our next witness is Mr. Carl Jack of the Alaska Federation of Natives. Mr. Jack? Your full statement will be incorporated in the record, Mr. Jack.

Because of some 70 or 80 witnesses, or maybe more—I do not know how many we have, total—I am going to have to impose a time limit, so can you summarize the statement in 7 or 8 minutes?

Mr. JACK. Mr. Chairman, I will summarize the important parts of the written statement.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

[The statement follows:]

The Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. was organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a non-profit organization to promote the physical, social and economic development and well-being of the Alaska Natives. It was organized as a confederation of many Native groups in Alaska joining together as the Alaska Federation of Natives to carry the case of all Alaska Natives to Congress to secure a fair and just land claims settlement. Upon realization that the Congress of the United States recognized the validity of the Alaska Native claim and enacted Public Law 92-203 thereby providing for the largest single settlement to any Indian tribe or organization in history, the Alaska Federation of Natives reorganized as an incorporation and continued to strive for equality of life for Alaska Natives, as well as to assure complete adherence to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The opportunities for advancement of Native people are proportionately just as great as the problems we face. Most people concerned with Native affairs in Alaska are rightly preoccupied with the issues surrounding the implementation of the Land Claims Settlement Act. However, even though the Regional Native Corporations established under the Act are legally bound to management and investments of their capital assets and land management, Native leadership is also extremely aware, and vitally concerned for the social betterment of the Native people, and the improvement of the systems which provide health, education, and other social services.

Because of its diverse and varied interests, the Federation recently restructured its organization into two components. As previously stated, the Regional Native Corporations are legally bound to financial management, investment of capital assets and land management. Representatives of these Regional Native Corporations comprise the Board of Directors of AFN, Inc., and direct the mainstream of their concern toward implementation of the Land Claims Settlement Act. The second component, equally important, deals in the human resources aspects of Native life and their activities are directed by the Human Resources Committee whose membership is comprised of representatives of the Regional Native Associations which might be properly considered the non-profit arms of the Regional Native Corporations. Under this organizational structure, the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., as the central statewide organization, serves and speaks in behalf of a constituency of an estimated 75,000 Alaska Native citizens.

The Human Resources Division currently operates the OEO Technical Assistance program which works in areas of training programs, rural development, federal/non-federal program coordination and is currently starting a rural housing program. The Education Department oversees projects such as the Alaska Student Higher Education Services (ASHES), Talent Search and Upward Bound. The Johnson-O'Malley Program (JOM), funded through a negotiated prime contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs is also an integral part of the AFN, Inc. program, and the Health Affairs Division.

In Alaska, the responsibility to provide direct medical service has been vested primarily to the Federal Government, through Indian Health Service; and the State Government, through the Department of Health and Social Services, with very minimal input from the Native people in planning and implementation of the services. In 1969 the Alaska Federation of Natives became active in the health care system and since its inception, the Health Affairs Division has had the following goals and objectives:

A. To achieve local consumer control at the regional level of health programs serving Alaska Natives, thereby contributing to full self-determination.

In order to reach these objectives, the current and future activities of the AFN, Inc. Health Affairs Division, as a central statewide planning and development resource organization, will include:

1. Dissemination of information to regional Native Associations and Native people to promote an understanding and rational interpretation of current and future developments in the health field in order to develop Native expertise in health program evaluation, planning and development.

2. Providing technical assistance to strengthen constituent Native organizations so that they may develop plans, programs and policies to meet the desires and needs of Native people; assuring the development of programs which are feasible, as well as innovative and ambitious which are compatible with fundamental goals and objectives of Alaska Natives.

3. Assisting constituent regional organizations and other Native groups to develop the leadership and managerial capabilities to deal effectively with new opportunities in control and operation of health programs serving Native people.

4. Assisting in the development of detailed planning for programs in health promotion and health maintenance through regional health corporations and other appropriate institutions, including preparation of applications for grants and contract proposals, and continued technical assistance in operational phases.

5. Develop and conduct comprehensive Native manpower and management training programs including long-term training, short courses, and on-the-job experiences to produce a cadre of trained and experienced Native health professionals and program administrators.

6. Assisting in organization and development of comprehensive health planning agencies in rural Alaska, as well as other appropriate organizations and community infrastructures necessary to effectively and efficiently plan, control and/or operate health programs serving Alaska Natives.

7. Providing consultation to organizations and agencies working with Native organizations and Native people; serving as an advocate for Native rights and self-determination.

In order for Native people to develop organizations which incorporate effective, strategic and operational health planning functions, and to gain managerial ability to administer health programs, the necessity exists for substantial in-

vestment of "front-end monies" to develop and staff organizations such as health corporations and health authorities in rural Alaska. The major effort of the administrative staff of the Health Affairs Division of AFN, Inc., has been and will continue to be the promotion of health corporations and health authorities within the regional Native Associations.

The Health Affairs Division of AFN, Inc. as a grantee from Community Health Services, this fiscal year is supporting six regional health corporations which have made tremendous strides in the area of health planning. The first of these, the Yukon-Kuskokwin Health Corporation located in Bethel, Alaska, was designated the local comprehensive health planning agency, 314(b), in June of 1971.

The purpose of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation is to provide better health care and to bring about consumer control of health care. It functions through ten departments which are:

1. Community Liaison
2. Community Trainers
3. Field Trainers
4. Dental Health Educators
5. Eye Care
6. Mental Health
7. Administrative Assistant
8. Supply
9. Audio-Visual Department
10. Administration

Continuing progress is being made in the areas of facility development and health system implementation. This is evidenced by the proposal of the Kaiser Foundation of San Francisco concerning village clinic development. By the end of the present fiscal year, the Community Liaison Department of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation will have assisted 13 villages in building clinics which are operated for and by the village population. Also of interest is the integration of the State of Alaska Public Health Nurses into the field supervision and training of the village health aides through a contract with the Indian Health Service.

The Norton Sound Health Corporation located in Nome, Alaska, has demonstrated an equally positive and progressive movement toward attainment of their purpose, goals and objectives. As a consumer-oriented health delivery system, the Norton Sound Health Corporation was charged with the responsibility of innovating a medical care system applicable to the specific health and social services problems of the target population in the Nome area. The NSHC now has health programs in Village Council Development, Community Health Representative program. Eye Care, Alcohol and Drug Abuse. These programs, as well as the administration and bookkeeping, are staffed and directed by Native people. This does more than foster opportunities in health careers and health administration; it also provides an economic stimulus into the area's sagging economy through employment of the local Native population.

The Norton Sound Health Corporation has secured an administrative grant from the Indian Health Service for hiring and administering two physicians for the Nome portion of the Kotzebue Public Health Service Unit. This is the first time such an award has been awarded any American Native group. The Corporation is currently negotiating contracts with the Indian Health Service to provide sanitary services to the area, operate boarding home care facilities, mental health programs and to provide ambulance services. The Norton Sound Health Corporation has also been granted authority pursuant to Section 112 of the Social Security Act to inspect hospital facilities and to review and recommend changes in medical and Medicare programs. The Corporation is taking under advisement the proposal that they undertake administration and operation of the Nome hospital. These considerations, coupled with the many health services and programs already being provided by the Norton Sound Health Corporation, will provide a vital link in moving the Corporation towards stabilization and area focus of total health affairs.

Total enumeration of program activities of all the regional health corporations would be redundant and time consuming. Suffice it to say that with the exception of regional variances in health needs and program priorities the remaining health corporations; namely, the Kotzebue Area Health Corporation located in Kotzebue, Alaska; the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation located in Dillingham, Alaska; the Kodiak Island Native Health Authority located in Kodiak, Alaska; and the Tanana Chiefs Conference Health Authority located in Fairbanks, Alaska; have modeled their organizational structure, goals and objectives and programming substantially similar to those of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

Each of these health corporations are governed by their own Board of Directors comprised of Natives from within the regional communities. These health corporations have also developed their own competent staffs primarily from within the Native region.

The underlying philosophy of the Alaska Health Program is that under strong Native influence, the health care systems in rural Alaska could become a true industry subject to all of the economic factors affecting private industry. The alignment of planning and control of health economics and other social affairs in rural Alaska, with strong Native influence, and the traditional industrial and governmental interests, and the development of resources in rural Alaska is seen to be mutually beneficial to the rural areas. The opportunities open to Native people to use innovative planning and operation of health systems and modern technologies are virtually unlimited. There are practically no privately owned vested interests to be overcome in order to implement planned change in rural Alaska's health care industry. This, coupled with an ability to manage capital investment of health dollars to produce more and better service for dollars spent in Native-controlled systems, can affect operating economies and social benefits which cannot be realized by the health care systems as now structured and operated. We believe through funds support from CHS that we can break the inflationary spiral of health care costs in rural Alaska, caused by agencies continuing to do business as usual, by proper planning.

More recently the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Health Affairs Division and the Alaska Native Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse signed an agreement thereby forming an alliance designed to combat alcoholism and drug abuse in all the regions by entering into extensive public awareness, preventative and curative programs, and striving to curb the expected growth of alcoholism and drug abuse which could otherwise become a reality as oil pipeline construction and related activities increase.

In December of 1973 the Health Affairs Division sponsored the First Annual Statewide Seminar on Rural Health which brought together the largest group of Native participants from rural Alaska to address health and health-related issues. From a standpoint of gaining insight into rural health, identifying needs and assessing health priorities and utilizing the knowledge and wisdom of our Native Elders, the Rural Health Seminar produced an impact of such magnitude in stirring a strong desire to get involved in determining our own destiny in all social programs, health, education and economic development that plans are now underway for a Second Annual Rural Health Seminar.

Although what has been related here is merely a brief overview of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., Health Affairs Division and affiliate agency activities, review of the formal application submitted last year for FY '74 program year will substantiate the current activities of the Health Affairs Division of AFN, Inc. and its delegate agencies.

Last year, we appeared at the invitation of this committee to ask for start-up funds for establishing Native Health Corporations in five Native Regions: namely, Arctic Slope Region, Tanana Chiefs Health Authority, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Aleutian Chain and the Kodiak Region. The funds appropriated by this committee were $225,000 for these five regions for the development of the Native Health Corporations.

Though the funds that were appropriated were primarily organizational funds, it must be recognized that further preparation for the health corporation for the opportunity to operate health programs under our own organization, more funds are needed to enable the Health Corporations to get to that level.

We, therefore, come here today, again, asking the Congress to appropriate additional funds which can be invested in developing the capability of Native organizations to plan and manage our own health programs and to develop certain parts of Native Health Service Programs which will substantially increase the quality and quantity of health services to Native People.

Last year, we presented before this committee the rationale for Native Health Planning and the necessity for the federal government to invest "Front-end" money to develop and staff organizations such as health corporation and health authority.

While we would ask additional appropriations for Alaska, we are herewith asking this committee the net effort of spreading the present appropriation through the Indian Health Service Division of Indian Community development. We believe that the result we wish to see will be very spotty for a long time unless substantially more funds are available for the whole country. The amount which

could be effectively used by Native organizations in Alaska alone during the next fiscal year is $655,000 broken down as follows:

1. Development of Native Health Corporation in Chugach Native Association, Cook Inlet Native Assocation, Copper Valley Native Association and Thlingit and Haida	$240,000
2. Funds for program expansion are as follows:	
(a) Briston Bay Area Health Corp	95,000
(b) Kotzebue Area Health Corp	90,000
(c) Tanana Chiefs Health Authority	170,000
(d) Aleut League	60,000

The $655,000 is the amount we would ask for community development projects in Alaska, contracted through AFN, Inc. We think it is a very wise investment for the Indian Health Service to make in Native organizations when the policy of the government is stated to be toward Native control and operation of other programs.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. JACK. First of all, I would like to express our appreciation for this opportunity to be before this committee.

Senator BIBLE. We are glad to have you here.

Mr. JACK. With me is Mr. Claude Demientieff. He is the director of the Tanana Chiefs Health Authority and a delegate of the Alaska Federation of Natives and will make a few statements.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALASKA

Mr. JACK. Before I start on my statement, I would like to enter into the record that the Alaska Federation of Natives has a sound record of supporting the testimony that was presented by the Director of the Indian Health Service as they established the priorities for the Indian Health Service for Alaska programs.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. JACK. The Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. was organized under the laws of the State of Alaska as a nonprofit organization to promote the physical, social, and economic development and well-being of the Alaska Natives.

As you know, subsequently this resulted in the enactment of Public Law 92-203, otherwise known as the Alaska Claims Settlement Act.

The opportunities for advancement of the people are proportionately just as great as the problems we face in the implementation of the Alaska Settlement Act. Most people concerned with native affairs in Alaska are rightly preoccupied with the issues surrounding the implementation of the Claims Settlement Act. However, even though the Regional Native Corporations established under the act are legally bound to management and investments of their capital assets and land management, Native leadership is also extremely aware and vitally concerned for the social betterment of the Native people and the improvement of the systems which provide health, education, and other social services.

As you know, in Alaska, as well as in the other States, the responsibilities to provide direct medical services has been vested primarily to the Federal Government through the Indian Health Service and, within the State of Alaska, through the Department of Health and Social Services. However, in the past, there has been some minimal

input from the Native people in the planning and implementation of these medical services, primarily in fiscal management.

Recognizing this, the Health Affairs Division was established in 1969. It has one primary goal and objective and that is to achieve local consumer control at the regional level of health programs serving Alaska Natives; thereby contributing to full self-determination. We have listed some of the activities in the statement to achieve these objectives and I have listed seven of these.

Senator BIBLE. I am reading them. I am following you here in your prepared statement.

Mr. JACK. This is page No. 3 and page No. 4. There is a list of the activities of the Health Affairs Division to achieve the objectives of the local consumer.

One of these, No. 3, is paramount among the others and that is to assist constituent regional organizations and other Native groups to develop the leadership and managerial capabilities to deal effectively with new opportunities in the control and operation of health programs serving Native people in Alaska.

Last year, we state that, if the Federal Government and Congress expects the Native people to develop organizations which incorporate an effective, strategic, and operational health function and managerial capability to administer the health programs, that the necessity exists for substantial investment of front-end moneys to develop and staff organizations such as health corporations and health authorities in Alaska. This has been the major effort of the Health Affairs Division and, as the result, through some of the Federal funds that we receive, we are currently supporting six regional health corporations. They have made tremendous strides in the area of health planning. These are the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation located in Bethel, the Norton Sound Health Corporation located in Nome, and there are four others that have been developed within the last 2 years.

Suffice it to say that, with the exception of the regional variances in health needs and program priorities, the remaining health corporations; namely, the Kotzebue Area Health Corporation located in Kotzebue, Alaska, the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation located ir Dillingham, Alaska, the Kodiak Island Native Health Authority located in Kodiak, Alaska, and the Tanana Chiefs' Conference Health Authority located in Fairbanks, Alaska—have modeled their organizational structure, goals, and objectives and programing substantially similar to those of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

We believe that these recent operations in these currently administered programs, now administered by the State of Alaska, will be successful with the help, to some extent, from the Indian Health Services, under contract. The underlying philosophy of the Alaska Health Program is that, under strong Native influence, the health care systems in rural Alaska could become a true industry, subject to all of the economic factors affecting private industry.

The alinement of planning and control of health economics and other social affairs in rural Alaska with strong native influences and the traditional industrial and governmental interest and the development of resources in rural Alaska, is seen to be mutually beneficial to the development of rural Alaska. The opportunities that are open

to Native people to use innovative planning and operation of health systems and modern technologies are virtually unlimited.

There are practically no privately owned vested interests to be overcome in order to implement planned change in rural Alaska's health care industry. This, coupled with an ability to manage capital investment of health dollars to produce more and better service for dollars spent in Native-controlled systems, can affect operating economies and social benefits which cannot be realized by the health care systems as now structured and operated. We believe, through funds support from the Community Health Service and funds that we are requesting, that we can break the inflationary spiral of health care costs in rural Alaska, caused by agencies continuing to do business as usual; by proper planning.

Last year, we appeared, at the invitation of this committee, to ask for start-up funds for establishing Native Health Corporations in five Native regions; namely, the Arctic Slope region, Tanana Chiefs' Health Authority, Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation, Aleutian Chain, and the Kodiak region. The funds that were appropriated by this committee were $225,000 for these five regions for the development of the Native Health Corporations. Though the funds that were appropriated were primarly for organizational purposes, it must be recognized that further preparation for the health corporation to achieve the opportunity to operate health programs under our own organizations will require more funds to get to that level in the Health Corporation.

We, therefore, come here today, again, asking the Congress to appropriate additional funds which can be invested in developing the capability of Native organizations to plan and manage our own health programs and to develop certain parts of Native health service programs which will substantially increase the quality and quantity of health services to Native people in Alaska.

Last year we presented before this commitee the rationale for Native health planning and the necessity for the Federal Government to invest front-end money to develop and staff organizations such as health corporations and health authorities. While we would ask additional appropriations for Alaska, we are herewith asking this committee the net effort of spreading the present appropriation through the Indian Health Service Division of Indian Community Development.

We believe that the result we wish to see will be very spotty for a long time unless substantialy more funds are available for the whole country. The amount which could be effectively used by Native organizations in Alaska alone during the next fiscal year is $655,000 broken down as follows:

Senator BIBLE. Yes. I am following the breakdown here. There is no need to read the breakdown. You have $240,000, $95,000, $90,000, $170,000, and $60,000, so I have read that and I understand what you are saying. You want the funds to be increased by $655,000.

Mr. JACK. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Yes. For the Community Development projects. I mean, that is the amount you want for the Community Development projects which are being contracted for with the AFN, Inc. Is that right?

Mr. JACK. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Fine.

Mr. JACK. The $205,000 that we are requesting is based on the application from the four regions, as listed, and funds for programs expansion in the four areas are based on the contract proposal that has been submitted to the Service, when the $225,000 was made available from this committee.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I understand that very clearly. How about the gentleman you have here with you? Did you want to add something?

STATEMENT OF CLAUDE DEMIENTIEFF, DIRECTOR, TANANA CHIEFS' HEALTH AUTHORITY

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. DEMIENTIEFF. Yes.

I am Claude Demientieff, Director of the Tanana Chiefs' Health Authority. I requested a $170,000 increase which is the largest increase expressed by Carl in the total increase that he has asked. If there are any specifics that you would like to know, then I can justify my increase.

Senator BIBLE. Have you broken it down into a prepared statement?

Mr. DEMIENTIEFF. Yes; I have.

Senator BIBLE. The prepared statement will be, without objection, incorporated in full into the record. We will examine it to see how valid your justification is for increasing it $170,000.

Mr. DEMIENTIEFF. All right.

Senator BIBLE. We will put it all in the record so that it will be before the whole committee.

[The statement follows:]

INTRODUCTION

The Tanana Chief Health Authority, working under the structual organization of the Tanana Chiefs Conference, Incorporated, encompasses an area of 223,890 square miles, roughly 40% of the land mass of Alaska. As advocates of the Athapaskan residents in this area, the regional corporation established the Health Authority in October of 1973, which was assigned the specific task of developing a stronger, more stable health entity. In this first developmental year, the TCHA has come from one staff member and a "Strategy Plan for economic cooperation within the Health Care Industry of the Fairbanks 314-B Planning Area" to nine staff members and this document outlining specific program objectives to be addressed in the oncoming program year.

The Tanana Chiefs Health Authority in it's first year of development operated under a base allocation of $200,338 for FY 1974 from Community Health Service. We are now requesting an increase of $170,110, raising the total budget to $370,449 for FY 1975.

The work program of the Tanana Chiefs Health Authority for FY 1975 makes explicit, the establishment of subregional offices in the subregional centers of Tok, Galena, McGrath and Fort Yukon, Alaska, which are the transportation and communication hubs of interior Alaska. It is from these offices that our stated objectives and implementation time table will be completed. Because of these additional offices, we are requesting an increase of $70,320 to staff these offices with a subregional Director and their secretary.

The Fairbanks offices of the TCHA is requesting an additional secretary to absorb the predicted extra office load in coordinating the activities of the subregional

offices. The salaries of the existing administration is also expressing a 5% increase which is the standard raise in salary yearly, as outlined in the personnel policy of the Tanana Chiefs Conference. The total amount of this increase is $16,100 for the Fairbanks Tanana Chief Health Authority offices.

Standard fringe benefits at 17% also expresses an increase of $18,660 for the additional salaries.

All the above are standard increases for the administration of the Tanana Chief Health Authority, other than the addition of four subregional Directors and their secretaries, and an additional secretary for the Fairbanks offices.

Travel increases for the TCHA comes from the addition of two staff in the Fairbanks offices and four staff in the subregional offices. Since the TCC region covers roughly 40% of the land mass of Alaska, travel and per diem expenses are substantially large totaling $126,930, an increase of $60,673 from FY 1974's budget. The total increase for line item "Other" equals $68,093, including rent, supplies, xerox, etc.

In order for the TCHA to adequately accomplish the objections as outlined in the TCHA Work Program, FY 1975, it becomes essential that these increases become realities. If an increase does not take place, our purpose will be seriously deferred thereby defeating the purpose for which the TCHA was originally established and funded in FY 1974. To remain intact with our stated work program and goal, I request approval of this budget increase for FY 1975, totaling $170,449.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I appreciate your being here this morning, Mr. Jack. When do you appear in front of the House?

Mr. JACK. Excuse me?

Senator BIBLE. Do you appear before the House of Representatives on this trip? What day is that? Tomorrow or the next day?

Mr. JACK. Possibly tomorrow.

Senator BIBLE. Very good. Thank you, gentlemen. We are glad to have you here.

STATEMENT OF DONALD CALAC, TRIBAL CHAIRMAN, WIND COUNTY COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN'S ASSOCIATION

ACCOMPANIED BY:

BANNING TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN, CALIFORNIA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN'S ASSOCIATION

FRED MAZZETTI, MEMBER, RINCON TRIBAL COUNCIL AND INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICER FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. CALAC. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear here today on behalf of the Indian people of the State of California. My name is Donald Calac. I am tribal chairman of the Wind County Council. With me is Mr. Banning Taylor on my right. Mr. Taylor is the tribal chairman of the Los Coyotes Indian Reservation, San Diego County. He is also the chairman of the California Tribal Chairman's Association.

On my left is Mr. Fred Mazzetti. He is a member of the Rincon Tribal Council. Mr. Mazzetti is also the Indian Affairs Officer for the County of San Diego.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. The full statement will be incorporated in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

We are here today to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount of $9,069,955 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to be used in California to assist the Indian Tribes in the field of (1) Education, (2) Housing, (3) Roads, (4) Range Improvement and (5) Planning.

We certainly hope that todays discussion will be fruitful in the sense that the tribes of California, afforded this opportunity, can express our concerns to the committee and that our recommendations be given full consideration. During our discussions in preparation of testimony for this hearing, the questions of major general problem areas, almost always appear to be directly related to differences in the manner and degree, that government has exercised its trust responsibilities to California Indian Reservations. By comparison, Indians of other states have experienced much more favorable attention.

Any logical assessment of the California Indian Reservation situation presents two conclusions, that have a direct bearing on our past and current problems as they relate to services provided by Federal agencies. Unfortunately, by the very nature of historical events in California, we are different, and more importantly, this difference has provided the Government with a convenient excuse to reduce the priority of our needs and to provide only minimal token services.

For the purpose of accurately assessing the California situation, we would like to mention some of these differences. (1) California Indian Treaties were never ratified. (2) As a direct result of our non-treaty status and with few exceptions, California Indians did not receive the substantial land base promised. History is brutal in recording the circumstances under which limited numbers of tribal remnants eventually inherited the miseries of the Rancheria system. Most of these small reservations were to be less than 200 acres and of such poor quality that even the most callous land owners failed to protest their acquisition. The majority of California Indians were less fortunate. For them, there was to be no land base, a condemnation to near total program exclusion. (3) California Reservations are widely distributed in generally remote areas. (4) California is a Public Law 280 State. (5) A Judicial opinion by the California Supreme Court (Acosta vs. an Diego County), a Legislative Resolution (A JR-38-1953) and March 17' 54 - Knight) for all practical purposes pressured the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service into withdrawing services from California in 1954.

While we have prepared specific testimony directly related to Education, Legislation, Reorganization, Housing, etc., we feel it of the utmost importance, to discuss

orally the foregoing six points and the general disadvantages, to California, that we attribute to them.

No. 1. Because the California Treaties were never ratified, we have been limited in our efforts to negotiate from a maximum legalistic stature. As a result, we have become accustomed to accepting left-overs from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian Health Service budgets.

No. 2. Because of our limited land base, it has been apparently easy for government to overlook California and concentrate on the development of larger Reservations in other states. Then too, the lack of resources of the Small Reservations prohibits us from competing for funds. Large Reservations in other states can effectively qualify and negotiate for programs becuase they have the resources to hire attorneys, professional planners, program development specialists, etc., and more importantly, the funds to make necessary appearances in Washington to promote Legislation and Programming. To date, we have had to rely almost entirely on individuals, who have assumed the financial burden of promoting recognition of the federally recognized tribes in this state.

While we have formed association of Tribal Chairman and are incorporated in the State of California as a non-profit corporation, we re-emphasize our almost impossible situation, of having to compete with other reservation and non-reservation organizations which are provided with substantial federal funds for travel and administration purposes.

No. 3. Both by Legislation and Administrative Policy, the Federal Government, has obviously designed its Indian programs for larger Reservations. Likewise, the population criteria often imposed, systematically provides for the exclusion of smaller tribes.

There is little wonder that we view our stagnated delemma with profound hopelessness.

No. 4. Public Law 280, however well intentioned, provides the terminal aspect to a cancerous situation. Like adding insult to injury, local interpetations of the law have reduced the national policy of self-determination, to shambles. Enforcement of local ordinances have not only dictated but restricted home improvements. The imposition of possessory interest taxes, has and threatens to further reduce Indian income and the zoning of Indian lands has negated development of potentially valuable lands.

No. 5. Actions in the early 1950's by the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of Government in the State of California, however will intentioned, resulted in the further deterioration of an already critical situation. The resulting withdrawal of Federal services created a 15 year vacuum, from which our Reservations have not yet recovered. Recently, some limited services have been restored, but to date, there

has been no consideration by either the Congress or the Federal agencies of the need to compensate for a desperately needed catch-up factor.

In closing we respectfully urge this committee to consider our request for additional funds.

BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

1.0	Education	
1.1	Higher Education/Scholarships	$ 551,000
1.2	Johnson-O'Malley	760,000
1.3	Adult Vocational Education	668,800
2.0	Housing	$5,000,000
3.0	Roads	
3.1	Construction	$ 921,000
3.2	Maintenance	380,000
4.0	Range Improvement	$ 289,155
5.0	Planning	$ 500,000
	Total Request	$9,069,955

Senator BIBLE. You are asking for a $9 million add-on. Just tell me what that $9 million will be used for.

Mr. CALAC. All right, sir. Mr. Taylor is here today representing the Tribal Chairman's Association to testify in favor of a special add-on appropriation in the amount you mentioned, $9,069,000, to be used in California by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to assist the Indian tribes in these five particular fields; education, housing, roads, range improvement, and planning.

We have submitted written testimony for inclusion in the record and would sincerely hope that today's discussion would be fruitful in the sense that the tribes of California were afforded this opportunity to express, through us, their concerns to the committee that our recommendations be given full consideration. I would just like to mention several points which we feel greatly contributed to our present condition in California.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. CALAC. First of all, the California treaties were never ratified as a direct result, with a few exceptions, California Indians did not receive the substantial land base promised. The reservations and the rancheros established, which now number 75, are scattered from the Mexican border reservation to Fort Midwell near the Oregon border and from Bishop Reservation east of the Sierras to Ladenville on the west coast. Many of these reservations are less than 200 acres and of poor quality.

Another point is that both by legislation and administrative policy, the Federal Government has obviously designed its Indian programs for larger reservations. The population system, often systematically imposed, provided for the exclusion of smaller tribes.

Senator BIBLE. How many tribes do you have in California? I asked this question before but I have forgotten; quite a great number, is it not?

Mr. CALAC. Yes, sir, we do. As I mentioned, we have 75 reservations and rancheros.

Senator BIBLE. Does that mean 75 tribes?

Mr. CALAC. No, sir, there are about 25 tribes.

Senator BIBLE. 25 tribes. I knew it was a goodly number.

Mr. CALAC. There are a lot of us.

Senator BIBLE. How many are there of you in California?

Mr. CALAC. The service population of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is 39,000.

Senator BIBLE. 39,000 in California?

Mr. CALAC. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. What measuring stick did they use? Is that one-eighth or one-fourth or one-sixteenth or what?

Mr. CALAC. It depends on the particular reservation. Some require as much as one-eighth, some go one-half.

Senator BIBLE. That depends on the individual reservation as to who they say qualifies?

Mr. CALAC. Yes. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. It varies from an eighth to a sixteenth?

Mr. CALAC. That depends on the determination on the reservation.

Senator BIBLE. I just wanted that for the record because it does not seem to be uniform at all with our Indian friends. There are criteria everywhere in the United States. I guess it is determined by the tribe, itself.

Mr. CALAC. Yes, it is.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You may proceed. I think nearly what you want to tell me is what you want to use the $9 million for. I mean, do you break it down for education, housing, roads?

Mr. CALAC. Yes, sir. It is included in the testimony.

Senator BIBLE. Oh, I see. You have it all broken down.

Mr. CALAC. We have broken it down in great detail. We have gone to the Bureau itself, gone through all their records, and have recently appeared with the California congressional delegation, last week as a matter of fact, who concurred with our findings.

Senator BIBLE. It looks to be a fairly documented request and it will certainly receive our careful consideration. It is a rather sizable add-on.

I want to make it very clear to everyone in the room today, whatever interests they represent, that this year's Interior budget is a billion dollars more than last year's Interior budget so this is a budget process. I do not know how many dollars we can add on. We will do the best we can.

Mr. CALAC. Well, sir, we feel in California, and I think you will see in our testimony, that California has always gotten the short end of the stick, as we say. We feel that the documentation that is in the testimony will bear this out. The congressional delegation felt this some way and pledged their support to us.

Senator BIBLE. I really think, in my 20 years in Congress, 20 years in State life—I am a neighbor of yours from Nevada—I have often felt that the white man has never treated the Indian correctly. I think that is correct. The history of broken treaties, broken promises, and now we are starting to pay for some of it. I can understand that.

Thank you very much. I think you make a good case. I do not know how far we can go with a good case because $9 million is a big add-on. We will do the best we can.

Mr. CALAC. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JAMES BIDDLE, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ACCOMPANIED BY LAWSON B. KNOTT, JR., EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATE

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is James Biddle.

Mr. Biddle, it is good to see you again, sir.

Mr. BIDDLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for having us here. May I present, on my right, the new executive vice president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Mr. Lawson Knott, who, I am sure you recall.

Senator BIBLE. Who was the other man who was with you the last time?

Mr. BIDDLE. Mr. Pendergast, who is retired.

Senator BIBLE. Oh. That is right. How good to see you, Mr. Biddle.

Mr. BIDDLE. We are appearing before you to support the request of the National Park Service for their 1975 budget.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Your statement will be incorporated, in full, in the record, Mr. Biddle. The attachments will be retained in the committee's files.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, my name is James Biddle. I am the President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation which, as you know, was chartered by Congress in 1949, and entrusted with responsibility for the leadership of private preservation efforts throughout the United States of America. The Trust now has some 48,000 individual members and over 1,300 member organizations in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. With me is Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Executive Vice President of the National Trust. With the permission of the Committee, I would like to submit a statement for the record and make my remarks at this time very brief.

We are appearing before you to support the request of the National Park Service for the Fiscal 1975 Budget for activities under the Preservation of Historic properties appropriation of $24,375,000. Of this total amount, $16,000,000 is requested for matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust, and $4,000,000 is requested for special Bicentennial grants-in-aid to States. In view of the emphasis being placed on Bicentennial programs nationwide during Fiscal Year 1975 we believe there would be much merit in a merger of the two appropriation items by the Committee.

The National Trust believes that the appropriation under consideration is of the utmost importance in assuring the continuity of the historic preservation movement in the United States. The 89th Congress charted a new course and assumed a new financial responsibility in this nation's concern for preservation of our man-made heritage as an integral part of the total environment by enactment of Public Law 89–665, the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

We are pleased that responsive to the call for significantly increased Congressional support, appropriations for Fiscal Years 1971–74 were increased.

The increase in Federal appropriations during those years provide a great stimulus to increased income from private sources as well as public funds at the state and local levels for the cause of historic preservation. The matching capacity of such funds on the National level are now many times the $20,000,000 earmarked in the requested 1975 budget for grants-in-aid. I, therefore, urge your consideration of an increase in the appropriation request of $24,375,000 now before you. Substantial and continuing Congressional appropriations are essential to maintain the momentum of a truly meaningful national preservation program so necessary to carry out the national policy established by Congress.

Any grants-in-aid as may be appropriated by Congress and apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior to the National Trust for the 1975 Fiscal Year, together with our own National Trust matching funds will be used for the provision of technical assistance and educational programs for preservation groups and individuals in all of the 50 States and the District of Columbia as well as for the acquisition, development, maintenance, and administration of the Trust's own historic properties for the public benefit.

In fiscal 1974, the Trust received matching grants-in-aid of $1,175,000 from the Department of the Interior. For Fiscal Year 1975 the Trust is requesting $2,222,954 in matching grants and expects to have a minimum matching capacity with private funds of $3,889,111 by Fiscal Year 1979.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend to you particularly, the excellent work being carried on by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of the National Park Service and by the State Historic Preservation Officers. We are privileged to work closely with them in the cause of historic preservation.

In respectfully urging Committee approval of this appropriation, I should like to leave one special thought with the Committee.

Historically, over two-thirds of the national preservation effort has been borne by the non-governmental sector. This is, I believe, as it should be. We consider that the rapid approach of 1976, the year of the American Revolution Bicenten-

nial, and the growing concern of many of our citizens for the preservation of our man-made and cultural environments behooves all of us to exert the maximum effort within our command to meet the challenge of a changing America—preserving yesterday's heritage for the benefit and pleasure of all citizens today and tomorrow.

The success and strength of the national preservation movement, however, will continue to be dependent in large part, upon future appropriations needed to implement the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

I, therefore, urge your approval of the requested appropriations for Fiscal Year 1975.

SUPPORT FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Senator BIBLE. As far as I am concerned, I will support the full amount of the request, if that helps in your presentation.

Mr. BIDDLE. It does indeed. I have a very brief statement; simply a summation. As you know, the 1975 budget for activities under the preservation of historic properties appropriation is for $24,375,000; of this total amount, $16 million is requested for matching grants-in-aid to the States and the National Trust and $4 million is requested for special Bicentennial grants-in-aid to the States.

In view of the emphasis being placed on Bicentennial, nationwide, during fiscal year 1975, we believe there will be much merit in a merger of the two appropriation items by the Committee.

Senator BIBLE. You do not need to read the whole thing. I am for you. If you read the whole thing, you might say something that would make me reconsider.

I learned as a lawyer, Mr. Biddle, that, by gosh, when the Judge says he is going to rule with you, you better say, thank you, Judge.

Mr. BIDDLE. All right. Quit when you are ahead. This happens every year. We cannot get a word in edgewise.

Last year, however, Mr. Chairman, we were here speaking for the National Trust and there were 36,000 members. We are pleased to note, this year, we have just hit our 50,000 membership.

Senator BIBLE. Yes. I would like to congratulate you on that. I think you have done a great job. I commend you and I support you.

Mr. BIDDLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you well. I think you have a good organization.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. SCHWARTZ, PH. D., PRESIDENT, SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND SALVAGE

Senator BIBLE. Dr. Douglas W. Schwartz, President of the Society for American Archeology, Sante Fe, N. Mex.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. I should like to express my appreciation for the opportunity to present testimony. It is my privilege to support the National Park Service 1975 appropriation request for archeological investigation and salvage.

Senator BIBLE. I am going to accept that in its entirety. I believe we have neglected this for too long. Your Interior request was in the sum of what million dollars, before I commit myself too far?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. It is $1,819,000.

Senator BIBLE. It has my full support.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. That is very good, sir. My statement is a lot easier as a result of this.

Senator BIBLE. Well, it is; because you have won. Tell me who my good friend in the archeological field is at Arizona State?

Dr. SCHWARTZ. Wade Tupee?

Senator BIBLE. No. He is on the national advisory committee.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. No. You are thinking of Emil Hallary.

Senator BIBLE. That is the name I am looking for.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. He is on the national advisory committee in Arizona.

Senator BIBLE. That is right. You are in New Mexico and he is in Arizona. Well, he first sparked my interest in this field of archeology and I have been very responsive in trying to be helpful ever since then.

One of the areas we had within the highway field was when we were covering up many archeological remains with highways without seeing first if they were valuable. So, I think you are doing a great deal. As far as I am concerned, I am going to support you.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. Fine. I am just going to say that this is an $8,000 requested increase for salary increases. I feel, as you do, that this program is important.

Senator BIBLE. I would support it more if I could balance these priorities. You heard the last request. I have my friends the foresters here and they are ready to bust that budget when they get up, or try to. So, we have to balance out these priorities and do the best we can; but I would go for the increase.

As I said earlier, the budget is already a billion dollars more than it was last year. That is just within the Interior budget. I do not know. Somehow or other, everyone who comes to make these presentations, they are all happy with us until we come to the tax bill. Nobody wants to pay it. I do not know how much deficit we will have this year in the total budget. It is a big figure, whatever it is.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. I am glad you did not ask me that question.

Senator BIBLE. Well, nobody likes to pay taxes any less than I do. This is a good time for you people to be here because this is the month you have to pay your taxes, so maybe you will shave your demands a bit. Anyway, you are going to get the full amount that you requested.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Dr. SCHWARTZ. It is not necessary for me to make the statement?

Senator BIBLE. Not at all. It is going to be incorporated in full in the record.

Dr. SCHWARTZ. Fine. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. You can go home and tell everybody you really persuaded me in a hurry.

[The statement follows:]

Honorable Chairman and committee members, I should like to express my appreciation for the opportunity to present testimony. It is my privilege to support the National Park Service 1975 appropriation request for archaeological investigation and salvage.

I speak as President of the Society for American Archaeology and on behalf of its nearly 4,000 members. The Society for American Archaeology counts among its members not only most professional archaeologists of the nation but also many citizens with an avocational interest in archaeology. The membership of the society and many regional and state organizations consider the approval of

this appropriation to be of utmost importance to the preservation, recovery, and interpretation of the archaeological resources of the United States.

This Committee does not need to be reminded of the importance of preserving the historical and archaeological resources of this great country, as we approach the 200th anniversary of our nation. Our archaeological resources are finite and with every construction project are one step closer to being destroyed forever.

The ongoing recovery of prehistoric and historic materials by the National Park Service has added tremendously to our understanding of the cultural heritage of this country. In hundreds of localities throughout the United States, National Park Service projects have provided information that adds detail and richness to our comprehension of the past. These projects, supplemented by other research activities have gradually produced an understanding of how the American Indians first entered our continent, spread over the land, and changed their way of life to adapt to new or changing conditions. This work has also supplemented the written documents relating to the interaction between the Indian and more recent immigrants from Europe.

Winston Churchill once said, "A nation that forgets its past, has no future."

So it is important that the results of this work are not only to be seen in the detailed scholarly publications of the archaeologist but are increasingly reflected in museum displays throughout the land, in the textbooks at every level of our educational institutions and, with growing frequency, on our TV screens, in an attempt to quench man's insatiable thirst to understand his own past.

Therefore, representing the archaeological profession, as well as students and interested laymen everywhere, I urge your support of this appropriation.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD GWINN VIVIAN, REPRESENTING THE ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

PRESERVATION PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Gwinn Vivian representing the Arizona State Museum. Now I am in the right State. I was in the wrong State before.

Dr. VIVIAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for allowing me to testify here this morning. Like Dr. Schwartz, I am here to testify on behalf of the preservation programs of the National Park Service.

PREPARED STATEMENT

I would like to request that my prepared statement be entered into the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order.

Dr. VIVIAN. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman,

As archaeologist for the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, Arizona I have asked to testify on behalf of the Historic Preservation Programs of the National Park Service. Requested appropriations for these programs for fiscal year 1975 are essential for the continuation of archaeological investigations and salvage in all 50 states. As a representative of a western state that has experienced tremendous growth within the past decade, I will limit my remarks to the importance of National Park Service administered programs in Arizona, while acknowledging the significance of Park Service historic preservation activities on a national level.

During the past ten years I have held various archaeological positions with the Arizona State Museum and have witnessed the rapid proliferation of archaeological projects in the state. In 1964 the Museum staff consisted of two permanent archaeologists and one or two temporary assistants. Today we have six permanent archaeologists and a temporary staff of from 15 to 30 persons. This augmentation of staff at the Arizona State Museum and other museums in the state reflects the accelerated economic growth that we have experienced in Arizona within the last ten years. A notable influx of new residents has resulted in large scale land modification projects directed toward new housing, development of power plants, flood control measures and more agricultural output.

Alteration of the land surface through strip mining, reservoir development or housing projects has a serious detrimental effect on archaeological resources. The Arizona State Museum and other archaeological institutions in the state have expanded their staffs and programs to meet the needs of recovering some portion of the information contained in these sites prior to their destruction or damage.

Increasingly, during the last decade the National Park Service, through the Southwest Archeological Center, and now the Arizona Archeological Center, has played a vital role in coordinating the salvage efforts

of archaeological institutions in Arizona with the various Federal agencies involved in land use programs. For example, archaeologists at the Arizona Archeological Center have provided important guidelines and technical and administrative expertise in the development of surveys and mitigative excavations on a number of the components of the Central Arizona Project. This Bureau of Reclamation undertaking will involve a system of aqueducts and detention reservoirs for supplying Colorado River water to southern Arizona, a project that will modify several tens of thousands of acres of land. Survey to date has resulted in the location of more than 300 prehistoric and historic sites that will be affected by the implementation of the project. Close coordinated efforts with the Arizona Archeological Center to develop a representative sample of these sites for excavation will insure that the nation has a better understanding of man's adaptation through time to one of America's most arid environments.

Similarly, the Arizona Archeological Center has provided guidance to the state's archaeologists when dealing with programs implemented by the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Park Service assistance and funding on a Corps of Engineers flood control project in southern Arizona has contributed to a cooperative plan for providing the Papago Indian Tribe with data relevant to their history. Information and artifactual material recovered from the Santa Rosa Wash project will be available for use in a contemplated Papago cultural center.

In Arizona, as in other states, programs administered and funded by the National Park Service have provided important collections for interpretive exhibits in museums and data for technical and popular publications. Of equal importance, these programs have generated employment for numerous graduate and undergraduate students in anthropology and related fields.

One additional, and to my mind critical, aspect of Park Service preservation programs has been the important contributions these activities

have made to student training in archaeological resource management. Within the past few years a significant proportion of the nation's archaeologists have recognized that the salvage of endangered sites, while important, is not enough to guarantee an adequate record of our cultural heritage. In an era of management consciousness, especially the management of critical resources, archaeologists have realized that the non-renewable nature of prehistoric and historic sites places a heavy burden on today's practitioners in archaeology.

If we are to ensure that future generations will know and appreciate the variety of ways in which man has lived we must act to preserve a representative sample of the tangible aspects of man's lifeways.

We are involved in an effort, therefore, to manage our cultural resources. Several institutions, including the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, now offer coursework in cultural resource management. Our program at Arizona has benefited immeasurably from our close affiliation with the Arizona Archeological Center and our participation in the National Park Service historic preservation programs. Students have gained a much better perspective of management problems through contact with Park Service personnel in lectures and through employment in administrative and field jobs. By coordinating student training with funding, technical expertise and administrative assistance in project work, the National Park Service is underwriting a better future for the nation's dwindling cultural resources. Adequate appropriations for the continuation of the historic preservation programs is essential for this goal.

EXCELLENT RAPPORT WITH NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Dr. VIVIAN. I do not believe I should go into any more than to briefly summarize my statement. As I have indicated, it is in support of the preservation program of the National Park Service.

We have had excellent rapport with the National Park Service in the State of Arizona. They have provided us with a lot of expertise; funding for various projects. By supporting the fiscal year 1975 appropriations, we hope to continue that same kind of cooperation that we have had.

Senator BIBLE. I am happy to hear that since I support both preservation and archeology, you have me on both counts. Thank you, doctor. We are happy to have you here.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEWIS H. LARSON, JR., GEORGIA STATE ARCHEOLOGIST

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Lewis H. Larson, Jr., from Carrollton, Ga. I have another winner coming along unless he is going to ask for more money. Doctor, the floor is yours.

Dr. LARSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. Sensing the desire on your part for brevity, I will ask that my statement be incorporated in the record.

Senator BIBLE. You read me correctly. You Georgians are schooled in politics.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members, I am here today to support a request by the Secretary of the Interior for funds to conduct archaeological investigation and salvage under authority granted by the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. I am speaking as the Georgia State Archaeologist, as the representative of my professional colleagues in archaeology in the state, and, also, as the representative of all Georgians who are desirous of preserving the prehistoric and historic heritage of the state. I have been actively involved in the investigation, interpretation, and preservation of this heritage for the past quarter century. During this period, I have watched Georgia change rapidly from a largely rural and family farm state to an urban and industrial state. That this change has been to the overwhelming advantage of Georgians and Americans cannot be argued. However, this change has not taken place without detrimental consequences to the archaeological resources of the state. As Georgia's cities have become industrialized and increased in size, larger numbers of archaeological sites have been destroyed.

As State Archaeologist, I have been specifically charged by Georgia law with the responsibility for Georgia's archaeological resources. It is of critical importance to me and all professional archaeologists to have the National Park Service Reservoir Salvage program operating now as it has in the past. As the major dam projects are undertaken to supply the increasing demands for urban power, for flood control, and for recreational areas, more and more that is vital to an appreciation of the prehistory and history of the Nation is threatened with loss. A great deal of human activity in the United States has, at any time, been along its waterways. It is for this reason that reservoir construction is particularly destructive to archaeological sites that contain the data on the cultural history of the country. To the extent that any of this data has been saved in the past or will be preserved is a direct consequence of the efforts carried out by archaeologists working with funds supplied through the National Park Service Reservoir Salvage program. This has been a vital and viable program in the past. Work has been carried out in Georgia in some seven different reservoirs since 1949 under this program or antecedent programs. I would estimate that some seventy-five to ninety percent of the scientific archaeology carried out in Georgia during the past quarter century has been reservoir salvage archaeology. Certainly the present level of our knowledge of Georgia prehistory and of the Southeast in general owes a considerable measure to work funded by this program. Today in Georgia, construction is continuing on two Federal dams, while land acquisition has been completed for a privately funded hydroelectric project. Within each of these projected reservoirs, archaeologists have been working to salvage sites important to the history of the state. Their ability to continue to do so is directly dependent upon the continued funding of the Reservoir Salvage program.

Turning to another aspect of the program, I would like to call to the attention of the committee a feature that is of primary importance to those of us who have public responsibility for archaeology on the state level. Here, I have reference to the archaeological expertise and guidance that the National Park Service provides under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Executive Order 11593, dated May 13, 1971, on an interagency basis. This part of the program has proven to be of considerable assistance to me as State Archaeologist. An important responsibility that I have in this capacity is making comments within the A-95 review process and on environmental impact statements. These comments are made with respect to the affect that given Federal projects, programs, or permits will have on the archaeological resources of Georgia. For this reason, I must turn constantly to the National Park Service, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, for counsel and assistance in coordinating my concerns with those of the various Federal agencies initiating the A-95 reviews and environmental impact statement reviews. I have found their guidance and help in this respect to be a major factor in my day-to-day efforts to preserve the historic patrimony of the state of Georgia.

In conclusion, I would urge the committee to view favorably the appropriation request for the continuance of the Reservoir Salvage program for the National Park Service.

Dr. LARSON. I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senator BIBLE. You are here to request my support of the budget request by the Secretary of the Interior in full.

Dr. LARSON. That is right. In the areas of archeological investigation and salvage under the Reservoir Salvage Act.

Senator BIBLE. This is another area that I failed to mention when I mentioned that we find archeological remains coming up in the construction of highways. That problem came to the front, I think, in Kansas or Nebraska; some Midwestern State, several years ago but it also comes to the front repeatedly in reservoirs so I think they should be salvaged before they cover them up with water. I will support it 100 percent.

Dr. LARSON. Thank you for your support.

Senator BIBLE. You Georgians are always further ahead. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM D. LIPE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Willam D. Lipe, Assistant Director, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff.

Dr. LIPE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would also like to have my prepared statement placed in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Your prepared statement will be incorporated into the record.

[The statement follows:]

Subject of Presentation: Testimony on the Archaeological Investigation and Salvage portion of the Historic Preservation Programs portion of the National Park Service's F.Y. 1975 budget.

Amount of Appropriation: $1,819,000

Abstract of Testimony:

The archaeological profession in the United States looks to the Park Service's Reservoir Salvage Program to set a national standard for salvage archaeology. Without adequate funds, however, the Park Service cannot carry out this leadership role, and no other agency has the required experience, reputation, and credibility. Salvage archaeology is becoming increasingly important in North American archaeology in general, as archaeologists respond to the need to preserve what remains of our archaeological heritage. Salvage programs such as the one proposed by the Park Service must be strengthened if this goal is to be met.

Dr. Vivian of the Arizona State Museum has told me that he plans to testify at these hearings; as State Archaeologist, I'm sure he will well represent the concerns of the State of Arizona. I speak only as a concerned professional archaeologist from a private institution that is active in salvage archaeology. For many years, the Museum of Northern Arizona has conducted salvage research in Northern Arizona and parts of adjacent states. We have been involved in the National Park Service's Reservoir Salvage program, notably in the large Glen Canyon Project of the early 1960's. In recent years, however, most of our salvage work has been funded directly by private business and industry, in compliance with the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and others. Such businesses and industries include Arizona Public Service, Los Angeles Water and Power Co., American Telephone and Telegraph, and El Paso Natural Gas Co., to name a few. I mention this to indicate that our salvage program is largely supported by the private sector and is not dependent on the National Park Service budget about which I am testifying.

As a professional archaeologist concerned about the future of North American archaeology, I would like to bring you my support for this Park Service request. The Park Service has played both a pioneering and leading role in the development of salvage archaeology. It is no exaggeration to say that the archaeological profession in the U.S. looks to the Park Service's Reservoir Salvage Program and other programs to set a national standard for salvage archaeology. This includes standards for holding federal agencies to compliance with the law, standards of contract administration, and standards of research and reporting for the institutions that receive the salvage contracts. The Park Service must have adequate staff to carry out this responsibility, and adequate funding to support the many salvage projects that are eligible by law for support. If the staff and the budget are stretched too thin, the Park Service will not be able to play the leadership role that the archaeological profession expects of it. There is no other agency with the experience, reputation, and credibility that this leadership role requires. This program is a key one in our whole national effort to preserve what we can of our national archaeological heritage.

Another point I wish to make is that salvage archaeology is the principal kind of archaeological research being done in the United States. Developments and land alterations are rapidly depleting our fragile, non-renewable, archaeological resources. Most of our efforts must be concentrated on salvaging what would otherwise be destroyed without record. The future development of North American archaeology is going to be largely in the hands of salvage archaeologists. Our salvage programs must be well enough funded and administered to allow us to ask and answer ever more sophisticated questions about the past, and to allow us to improve our research methods as we go. Only in this way can archaeologists become increasingly productive in revealing the intricate and fascinating story of man's tenure on this continent in the thousands of years before written history. It is essential that key salvage programs such as this one proposed by the National Park Service receive adequate support.

Dr. LIPE. I would just like to say that I am appearing as a professional archeologist from a private institution; that is, currently not participating particularly heavily in the Park Service programs supporting the archeological investigations and salvage. Most of our salvage archeology is directly with private industry and business.

I would like to say that the Park Service program is a leading program in the Nation and, as a professional archeologist, I think it is very important that the budget be maintained so that we can maintain the high standard that has been set in the past.

Senator BIBLE. I agree with you. I will support it, as I said earlier. What type of salvage work are you doing in the Flagstaff area?

Dr. LIPE. In northern Arizona, we have done a number of projects, particularly with public utilities, power line rights-of-way. We have done extensive projects in railways being built between Lake Mead and Lake Powell.

Senator BIBLE. You have done that work but what have you found? Have you found prehistoric man?

Dr. LIPE. Primarily, the prehistoric Indian cultures of the area; the ancestors, in many cases, of the present day Hopi and other Pueblo Indians of the Southwest. We have also done some work with historical sites in this area.

Senator BIBLE. When did the white man first get into northern Arizona?

Dr. LIPE. Really, not extensively until the latter part of the 19th century.

Senator BIBLE. It was that late? I thought it was much earlier.

Dr. LIPE. That is, as far as the development of a town. Flagstaff, for example, was not founded until the 1880's.

Senator BIBLE. How about those Pueblo villages?

Dr. LIPE. Certain, the Spanish, yes; as far as the white man is concerned. Yes; the Spanish were in there in the 1500's.

Senator BIBLE. In the 1500's. Thank you very much. We appreciate your appearance.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH B. MacDOUGALL, SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Elizabeth B. MacDougall, Society of Architectural Historians, Washington, D.C. Without objection, her statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, my name is Dr. Elisabeth MacDougall. I am an Officer of the Society of Architectural Historians. I am appearing before you to support the budget request of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for fiscal year 1975.

The Society of Architectural Historians has a membership of over 4,000 consisting of educators and scholars, practicing architects and preservationists, both trained professional and interested amateurs. The original concern of the Society, founded in 1940, was with the study of historical buildings, but it rapidly became apparent that, at the rate our architectural heritage was disappearing there would soon be nothing left to study. Since its earliest years the Society as a body and its members acting individually have been actively engaged in efforts to promote preservation in all its aspects and to training professionals to work in this exacting field.

Before the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, historic preservation was achieved mainly by the activities of organizations such as the Society of Architectural Historians whose limited funds did not permit acquisition of properties, restoration of structures or large scale surveys for the identification of buildings or areas or architectural merit or historical significance. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities and a few other similar organizations were able to acquire a number of properties for preservation, but their activities were necessarily limited by funds available to them. The Historic American Building Survey for forty years has been recording important buildings, only in many cases to see them destroyed through the lack of adequate legal protection. Other preservation achievements were the result of local groups and the dedication of interested individuals.

Since the establishment of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation the whole picture of preservation in this country has changed. Expansion of the activities of the Historic American Building Survey, of the National Register of Historic Places and of National Historic Landmarks has resulted in a rapid and nationwide increase of identification and recording of historic buildings. The establishment of preservation planning in the individual states, also the result of the National Preservation Act, has led for the first time to what amounts to a coordinated national system of preservation. Grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation have expended its activities significantly, not only in the acquisition of properties, but perhaps more importantly in the education and training programs. These will have the effect of bringing to the attention of greater numbers of the public the importance of the preservation of our national heritage and also developing more trained professionals to carry out the surveys, execute restorations, and implement activities associated with public use of the preserved buildings and areas.

It would be unfair to single out any one activity of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation as more important than the other, for each has a highly significant role. Nevertheless I would like to point out the importance of the grants-in-aid program. Matching grants for state and private historic preservation are providing an invaluable stimulus to preservation efforts at the state and local level. Concern and interest at the local level is the most valuable tool of all for historic preservation, for each person needs to be brought to an awareness of the significance of our past for the environment of the present and future. Without the stimulus of the grants-in-aid as well as the other activities of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation the destruction of our heritage might well continue to accelerate at such a rate that soon there would be no visible records of the almost two hundred years of this nation's history or the thousands of years of this continent's history.

I therefore urge your approval of the budget requests for the fiscal year 1975 of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for the continuation of its important work and the creation of special grants-in-aid for the Bicentennial.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. DeFORREST, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AFRO-AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL CORP.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Robert A. DeForrest, Executive Vice President of the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Mr. DEFORREST. Mr. Chairman, I am indeed pleased to be able to appear before you today to present testimony in support of the Park Service entire fiscal 1975 budget request for activities under the Preservation of Historic Properties program. You may recall, in my previous appearance before this committee in April of 1972, I testified in support of that line item relating to historic site surveys with particular reference to the increase to be used for the contracting of additional theme studies on the identification and evaluation of historic landmarks of strong Afro-American association.

As you may know, the results of the first year's research conducted by the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation—ABC—under the terms of its contract with the Park Service was reviewed by the Consulting Committee of the Park Service at its February 26 meeting and will be reviewed on April 23 by the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Buildings and Monuments.

The purpose of this specially funded project is to ensure the long overdue addition of historic sites within the Natitonal Park System commemorating the significant contribution of Black Americans in United States history. The up-dating of historical commemoration within the National Park System becomes especially important when considering the disparity of such sites within the present Park System. The advent of the forthcoming Bicentennial Commemoration provides a tremendous opportunity for correcting such deficiencies while improving the overall image of all of our historic properties.

I strongly urge your support and approval of the entire budget request for the Preservation of Historic Properties Program. Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for your thoughtful and understanding support of ABC's efforts to work with the National Park Service and to support many Bicentennial participations in the interests of minority Americans. I cannot adequately express how much your support has meant to us. I would like to thank you once again for allowing me to appear before this committee and to present these brief comments.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I am very happy to have been helpful in the past. I certainly will try to be in this coming year, as I have indicated.

Mr. DEFORREST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. I have no further questions.

Our next witness is Robert Hilton Simmons, Free Lance Writer, Washington, D. C. Mr. Simmons? He apparently is not here. His name will be called later.

Our next witness is Dr. John B. Dicks, Director of the Energy Conversion Division, University of Tennessee Space Institute, Tullahoma, Tennessee. Is Dr. Dicks here? We will call him later as well.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD ROSA, CHIEF SCIENTIST, MHD POWER GENERATION PROJECT, AVCO EVERETT RESEARCH LABORATORY, INC.

MHD POWER GENERATION PROJECT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Dr. Richard Rosa, Chief Scientist, MHD Power Generation Project, Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Inc., Everett, Mass. Dr. Rosa?

Dr. ROSA. I am here to speak on behalf of the MHD Power Generation Project. MHD is a new and more direct mode of power generation which promises 50 percent more power per ton of coal and greatly reduced air and water pollution.

I would like to thank the Chairman for this opportunity to appear and speak on behalf of this project. It is, however, with some considerable degree of frustration that I appear. I have been working on MHD power generation for almost exactly 20 years. My thesis work was in this area and, in 1959, I was fortunate enough to build the first working model. We have a vigorous development program, since 1959, during which time some $10 million of Avco Corporation and Electric Utility Funds will be spent. During this time, we have built six generators; one which is in use by the Air Force in its experimental test facilities; and we built and successfully tested other essential components of MHD powerplants such as the preheater and magnet.

In 1966, private industry was sufficiently encouraged by our progress to put out approximately $15 million toward the construction of a pilot plant and we approached the Government for additional support. This support was not forthcoming at that time. Finally, in 1971, with the help of Congress, the Government did begin to support MHD development through the Office of Coal Research; however, this program has been marked by a considerable lack of direction or spirit of determination to get on and get the job done.

Funding has been low and progress has been correspondingly slow. For example, in 1974, the Interior Department requested $8.5 million. The Congress reduced this figure to $7.4 million. Then, in fiscal 1975, the Interior Department requested $7.5 million, only slightly more than a 1-percent increase over the previous year.

This is totally inadequate for getting the job done and it is totally inadequate considering the energy crisis which currently exists in this country. The state of the art is such that basic feasibility has been amply demonstrated in the laboratory but no amount of laboratory work will ever make MHD available for useful service.

It is 20 years that I have spent in the laboratory working on this project and, even today, results of this laboratory work are interesting. They do serve to refine our concepts but they do not move MHD appreciably closer to practical utilization.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I do not know about that, Doctor. I do know that the budget came forward.

I have long supported MHD. It has been called to my attention by many people. Senator Mansfield, the Senate Majority Leader, has great interest in MHD. The chairman of the committee, Senator McClellan, has a big interest in it. Senator Baker from Tennessee has great interest in it. As a matter of fact, we added $2 million last year for helping MHD research.

The Office of Coal Research, a year ago, had $123 million which the Congress allowed and the President signed into law. This year, the budget estimate was $283,400,000 which was an increase of $160 million. That is a terrific increase from $123 million to $283 million. I do not know how much of that is broken out to MHD but I think you have said you had how much in that?

Dr. ROSA. Last year, we had $7.4 million. This year, $7.5 million.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe some of the items within the Office of Coal Research should be shifted around. I do not know. I am not a scientist and do not pretend to be, but that budget is fattened up, I believe, more than any other single line item in all of the Interior appropriations bill. I think that is a correct statement.

Dr. ROSA. Yes, sir. I believe that is correct, but not for MHD.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. Every scientist has his pet project and that is one of the problems we have. I understand what you are saying. You have very, very keen and intense Congressional interest stimulated on this.

I have a series of questions here that the chairman of the full committee has suggested be asked so I will furnish these to you and ask you to analyze them and get them back for the record, if you would.

Dr. ROSA. Very good.

Senator BIBLE. I am very well aware that the interest in MHD is high.

Dr. ROSA. All right, sir. So we are very interested indeed that the efforts move to an engineering scale where we really face the projects and problems.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. Everyone who has a project is interested in doing the same thing. Once you get, as you know, out of that preliminary research, then you get into the development and then you have the pilot plant and then you have the demonstration plant and that is where the costs come up, as we all know, and that is no problem. It is just a question of trying again to determine our priorities. We will do the best we can.

Dr. ROSA. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Doctor. I will ask the staff to give you a copy of these questions that we are going to ask and then you can furnish this for the record. They will give you a copy of it. Will you be in town for several days?

Dr. ROSA. Yes, sir. We will pick them up, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Fine. Thank you very much.

[The statement and questions and answers follow:]

SUMMARY

The statement calls for the Congress to take the lead in establishing an aggressive MHD power generation development program. This is to insure that the efficiencies and economic and social benefits of MHD will be available in the 1980's and thus contribute to the national goal of achieving energy independence.

To accomplish this, the committee is requested to increase the MHD item in the FY 75 budget of the Office of Coal Research from 7.5 million as requested, to $25 million. The funds are to be designated specifically for:

1) the expansion of the technology programs now being conducted at the various MHD centers in the United States.

2) immediately beginning the design and construction of large scale engineering test facilities where the various MHD components can be integrated and tested under realistic conditions.

The engineering need and justification for immediately beginning this effort are discussed.

The statement describes the MHD power system which generates electric power by interacting a high temperature gas with a magnetic field. MHD power generating plants promise to be 50% more efficient in power output and fuel consumption than the most advanced conventional power plant. The system produces virtually no air pollution or thermal water pollution.

The statement describes the progress made in the United States since the world's first MHD generator was demonstrated here in 1959. It comments on the vigorous MHD development programs underway in the Soviet Union and Japan, and the need for urgency if the United States is to maintain its lead in the technology and establish a position as a supplier of MHD components to the world market.

I wish to thank the Committee for the invitation to appear here today to testify on behalf of MHD Power Generation.

You may recall that in May of last year five of the nation's leading MHD authorities submitted a joint statement to this Committee calling for a National MHD Development Program.[1]

It is now one year later and we are no closer to a National Program. Indeed, the budget request from the Office of Coal Research calls for $7.5 million, an increase of only $100,000 over that appropriated last year.

Considering the technical, economic and social benefits promised by MHD, all of which are summarized later in this statement, it is frustrating to observe the slow progress being made by the Government toward mounting the aggressive engineering development program called for by the state-of-the-art and the energy needs of the country.

There are no technical reasons why an aggressive program such as that called for by the authorities mentioned above should be further delayed.

I directed the effort that led to the first operation of an MHD generator in 1959, and I have been engaged in the program ever since. I believe, that I can say with some authority that the accomplishments, described later in this statement, which have been made over the past fifteen years by all organizations now engaged in the program demonstrate it is time to move the program out of the laboratory. There is absolutely no need to convene yet another MHD energy conversion study panel.

Every major MHD component has been operated in the laboratory. I know from personal experience that the majority of investigators are convinced that the next development step is to integrate these components in a large-scale engineering facility. This facility will operate under realistic utility conditions. This conviction is not restricted to those of us who work in the field. Many of the utility companies which support this program are anxious to build a large facility and have indicated their willingness to contribute funds to the effort. The utility engineers know that only in a large facility can the really important engineering problems be attacked and real progress made toward developing hardware of value for meeting the nation's energy requirements.

The Soviet Union has already constructed and is operating an MHD facility which includes all major components of a major power plant. It has already achieved an excess of 6 megawatts. One of the bright spots in the American MHD effort is the collaborative program under which the United States will design and construct an MHD channel for the Soviet plant. The channel is the principal component in an MHD generator since it is there that the electric current is removed from the gas.

The Japanese are also operating MHD facilities comparable to or exceeding in size and sophistication those of the United States.

In the light of our own accomplishments and the steady progress being made abroad, the present minimal United States program represents a dissipation of time and talents. There are no reasons why the United States cannot maintain and even extend its present leadership in this technology and establish itself as a principal source of MHD generators to the world market by 1990. If a national commitment is to be made now, it is only here in Congress that the leadership to do so will be found.

To make the benefits of MHD available in the 1980's and thereby contribute to achieving national energy independence, the committee is respectfully urged to increase the MHD item in the FY '75 Budget of the Office of Coal Research from $7.5 million, as requested, to $25 million. The funds should be designated for the specific purpose of committing the nation to a vigorous MHD development program that calls for:

1. The expansion of the technology programs now being conducted at the various MHD centers in the United States.

2. Immediately beginning the design and construction of large scale engineering test facilities where the various MHD components can be integrated and tested under realistic conditions.

MHD DESCRIPTION AND BENEFITS

MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) is a method of generating electric power by accelerating a very hot gas, as in a rocket nozzle, to a very high speed and passing it through a magnetic field. The motion of the hot gas through the magnetic field generates electricity.

A developed MHD power plant promises operating efficiency 50% better (60% v. 40%) than the most advanced steam turbine plants, and a greater increase (60% v. 32%) over that of nuclear plants. It will burn coal, our most abundant domestic fuel resource. It will operate with greatly reduced stack emissions, well within the specified limits for pollution control. And it will require only a fraction of the cooling water needed for conventional methods, thus greatly decreasing or eliminating thermal pollution.

MHD is currently under development in other countries besides the United States, particularly the Soviet Union which has built and operates a large scale experimental MHD power plant.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT 1959 - 1974

The world's first successful operation of an MHD generator occurred in 1959. During the next decade a $10 million research and development program was conducted at Avco Everett Research Laboratory funded largely by a group of electric utility companies and Avco Corporation. The U. S. Air Force also funded part of the effort.

This effort resulted in considerable progress as illustrated by the MHD generators and allied components that were designed, built and operated between 1959 and 1969.

Major Avco Milestones 1959 - 1969

1959 -	MK I	- 10 kW	- 10 Secs
1962 -	MK II	- 1500 kW	- 10 Secs
1965 -	MK V	- 32,000 kW	- 1 Min
1966 -	LORHO	- 18,000 kW	- 1 Min
1966 -	Superconducting Magnet (World's first and largest stabilized Superconducting Magnet)		- 5 Tesla

In mid-1971, the Interior Department's Office of Coal Research joined the MHD development program and it was broadened to include other investigators and institutions. The following is a representative list of achievements made during this three-year period 1971 - 1974:

1. Long duration operation of the MARK VI generator at Avco operating with electrical characteristics typical of a large scale baseload MHD generator. The generator achieved an average of 300 kW and operated for 80 hours (25,000 kwh).

2. A direct coal-fired MHD generator was operated successfully at the University of Tennessee.

3. Nitric Oxide emission control and recovery was experimentally verified at Avco and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines.

4. The technology of recovering sulphur dioxide from MHD exhaust gas was experimentally verified by the Bureau of Mines.

5. A separately fired air preheater was operated successfully at temperatures up to 3000°F, which is the temperature required by an MHD power station operating at 60% efficiency.

6. U. S. Government agreed to provide a channel, the most important operating component of an MHD generator, to the Soviet Union for use on its experimental MHD power plant. Delivery is scheduled for late 1975.

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1. J. B. Dicks, Professor, University of Tennessee
   R. H. Eustis, Professor, Stanford University
   A. R. Kantrowitz, Chairman, Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Inc.
   K. A. Roe, Chairman & President, Burns and Roe, Inc.
   S. Way, Consultant, Westinghouse Research Laboratory

   Jointly Prepared Statement on a National Program for MHD Central Power Generation - 2 May 1973.

NATIONAL MHD PROGRAM - PROPOSED

	Fiscal Year							Dollars
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	(Millions)
Basic Research	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.0			8.5
Technology and Component Development	16.0	12.3	9.3	8.1	5.6	1.8	.7	53.9
Major Experiments								
Enthalpy Extraction	Construct		Test					
	1.5	1.0	.8					3.3
US/USSR U-25 Program	Des.	Const.	Test					
	1.2	2.75	.5					4.45
MHD Systems								
System Test Facility	Design		Construct			Test		
	2.0	5.0	9.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	31.0
Large Scale Generator	Design		Construct				Test	
	2.0	6.0	25.0	30.0	12.0	6.0	3.0	84.0
Demonstration Plant			Plan		Design			
			.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	.5	6.5
Yearly Dollars (millions)	25.3	29.05	46.6	46.1	24.6	13.8	6.2	
Cumulative Dollars (millions)	25.3	54.35	100.95	147.05	171.65	185.45	191.65	191.65

TECHNOLOGY AND COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT
PROPOSED

	Fiscal Year							Dollars (Millions)
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Basic Generator Development	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5			12.5
Air Heater Technology	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	.7			5.4
Magnet Technology	6.0	2.0	1.0	.5				9.5
Coal Burner Technology	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	.8		11.3
Chemical Regeneration	.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	.7	7.3
Exhaust Gas Cleaning	.5	.8	.8	.6	.4			3.1
Systems Studies	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5			2.5
US/USSR U-02 Program	.8	1.0	.5					2.3
Yearly Dollars (millions)	16.1	12.3	9.3	8.1	5.6	1.8	.7	
Cumulative Dollars (millions)	16.1	28.4	37.7	45.8	51.4	53.2	53.9	53.9

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Is this what you are saying: Are you saying that OCR (Office of Coal Research), headed by Dr. Gouse, has no plan for getting MHD power generation moving?

A. We understand that the Office of Coal Research is currently formulating a National MHD Power Generation Development Program. We also understand that there has been a panel of experts reviewing the OCR-MHD program. Neither I nor any of my associates at Avco Everett Research Laboratory, and to the best of my knowledge none of those appearing here today on behalf of MHD, were asked to review, comment on or make suggestions with regard to the National MHD Plan. It is my opinion that a National Plan is essential to an organized, coordinated effort if MHD is to be available in the 1985-1990 time period. As you have heard from those testifying, there are no technological reasons why the program should not immediately move on to large engineering scale tests. This opinion was testified to last year in a joint statement by Professor J.B. Dicks, University of Tennessee Space Institute; Professor R.H. Eustis, Stanford University; Dr. A.R. Kantrowitz, Chairman of Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Inc.; Mr. Kenneth A. Roe, Chairman and President of the engineering firm of Burns and Roe, Inc.; and Mr. Stuart Way of Westinghouse Research Laboratory.

We would consider inadequate any National Plan which calls for several more years of Laboratory experimentation in the absence of an immediate start of an engineering test facility of at least 5 MW. We would also consider as inadequate a program that does not set as a goal the commercialization of MHD Power Generation by 1990. We also believe it would be useful to solicit suggestions and comments on the National Plan from the utilities which have been and are currently funding MHD development.

Q. You are talking about both research and development funds (both R and D) is that right?

A. That is correct - we are talking about both research and development funds. While research activities should continue, engineering development using the substantial research results already in hand should begin immediately and proceed with all haste. We believe this approach is consistent with the benefits to be derived from MHD and particularly in view of the projected continuing energy shortage is in the national interest.

Q. The basic research is now done or is far enough along so that the actual MHD power plant of substantial size should be built and put into operation, -- is that what you are saying?

A. That is correct - we are saying that the basic research is far enough along so that an actual MHD power plant of substantial size should be built now and put into operation. To simply continue laboratory-scale experiments will, to be sure, refine the results already in hand, but will not get MHD closer to the goal of actual utility application. Only by proceeding with large scale engineering units will we move closer to this goal. In addition, the United States can proceed along this path with some confidence since both the USSR and Japan have already built and are operating MHD engineering test facilities of substantial size.

Q. Now, Avco submitted a proposed plan or program to OCR when?

A. We believe that this question refers to a proposal which was made in 1966 to the Department of the Interior by a group of utilities which had, with Avco, sponsored the MHD research beginning in 1959. This proposal called for a joint utility-Government effort under which a large MHD power facility would be built and tested. The cost was to be shared by the utilities and the Government. For reasons which are not clear to us, the Department of the Interior did not accept the offer.

Q. If OCR should get going with a program plan say, within thirty (30) days, what do you think would be a reasonable time within which an MHD generator of substantial size could be placed into operation?

A. If OCR were to present an acceptable program plan within 30 days and, as part of this plan, an MHD generator of substantial size were to begin immediately thereafter, such an engineering-scale test facility could be in operation in 1978. This time estimate is based on one year of design effort followed by approximately three years of construction time.

Q. Give us a few plant sizes of, say, 50,000 kilowatts and up and the times they could be put into operation.

A. The estimated construction times of MHD plants of varying size and complexity vary from 3 to 3 1/2 years for a 50,000 KW size to 7 to 8 years for a 500,000 KW to 1,000,000 KW size, i.e. a full scale power station. These times are comparable to those required for conventional plants of this size.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD V. SHANKLIN III, MANAGER OF ADVANCED ENERGY CONVERSION PROCESSES, SYSTEMS RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Richard V. Shanklin III, manager of advanced energy conversion processes, Systems Research Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio. Oh, this is another MHD.

Dr. SHANKLIN. Yes, sir. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and to present testimony. I have prepared a written statement. I would request that it be entered into the record and that I be permitted to make a few summarizing comments.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that is the order; your full statement will be incorporated in the record.

Dr. SHANKLIN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement follows:]

It is my objective today to bring to your attention a situation which, if not corrected, will have significant impact upon this nation's future electrical power generating capability. It is clear that fossil fueled power plants will be a necessary constituent of the national energy picture until well after the year 2000, and the abundance of coal reserves in this country makes it the fossil fuel of prime importance in energy planning. The open cycle, direct coal-fired MHD generator, when used in combination with a steam power plant, is a power generating device which can generate up to 50% more power from each ton of coal while operating at lower thermal pollution levels and providing an exhaust meeting the most stringent air quality standards. The recent $283.5 million budget request submitted by the Office of Coal Research (OCR) has given almost total priority to the development of coal conversion pilot plants while essentially ignoring advanced MHD energy conversion development. While increasing the nation's gaseous and liquid fuel supply through coal conversion is recognized as a worthwhile and necessary objective, it is folley to overlook MHD, the most promising of our advanced energy conversion processes.

The OCR budget request for MHD in the fiscal year 1975 was $7.5 million, up only 1.4% from FY74's appropriation. Continuing MHD at this level of funding while our nation's energy crisis cries out for a national development program is beyond all rationale. While Japan and Russia have been investing heavily in MHD over the past several years, the United States has limped along on a very limited budget. Indeed, it was not until fiscal year 1973 that the OCR MHD budget exceeded $1 million. During the past decade Russia has invested over 200 million dollars into their MHD program, and their U-25 pilot plant has supplied electricity into the Moscow Power grid. Based upon my 10 years engineering development work in the field of MHD, it is my belief, as is also the belief of many of my colleagues throughout the MHD community, that the United States must take an aggressive step forward this year in order to move MHD out of the laboratory and into a national program toward timely commercial development. To do this, will require an aggressive, well planned, coordinated and financed effort. I believe that the dedication and technological expertise exists right now to initiate such a program, and in support of this belief, I am recommending to the committee an increase in the FY75 funding level of MHD to a total of $20 million. This would finance the first year of a 10 year national MHD development program. I realize that this level is a radical departure from the funding of the past several years. However, a few millions of investment now can result in billions of dollars annual savings by the latter part of this century. In support of this request I would like to review some of the benefits expected in light of certain advances that have been made in MHD technology. Finally, I would like to outline a 10 year national plan for the development of MHD.

As you may know, when an MHD generator is used as a topping cycle with a steam turbine-generator bottoming cycle, overall power plant efficiencies can be raised to 55 to 60%[1]. The maximum efficiency of current fossil fueled power plants is approximately 40%. This increase in power plant efficiency will result in tremendous savings in fuel and lower operating costs of new power plants. To illustrate my point, let us assume that all of our nation's coal-fired power plants (presently consuming 355 million tons of coal per year) had an MHD topping cycle and were operating at 55 percent plant efficiency. The resulting fuel savings this year alone would be 97 million tons or an equivalent 430 million barrels of crude oil. This is approximately three times the annual coal consumption of TVA, the nation's largest utility. Assuming a current average coal price of $14.00 per ton, the cost savings would be $1.36 billion. Looking into the future when MHD would make an impact on new power plant

designs, (the years after 1985), the savings realizable by the year 2000 could be as great as 188.7 million tons of coal or an equivalent of 845 million barrels of crude oil annually.

Because of the savings in fuel consumption an additional benefit accrues to an MHD/steam plant. Fewer power plants need be constructed since those built would be operating at higher efficiences. It is estimated that the annual savings in coal consumption by the year 2000 would be equivalent to 45 fewer power plants. Considering the land required to site these power plants and the associated transmission lines with their rights-of-way, appreciable additional cost savings can be realized.

Another benefit of the MHD/steam power plant is the reduced levels of pollution. Assuming a 55% efficiency level such a plant will result in 25% less thermal pollution per unit of power output than is obtained in the most advanced current day fossil fueled installations.

A second aspect of the pollution question concerns the emission of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrous oxides (NO_x) to the atmosphere. Attempts to enforce the EPA[2] sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide pollution standards throughout this country have produced a major crisis for our electric utilities. Those utilities who have installed stack gas scrubbers have found that the scrubber cost amounted to approximately one-third of the overall power plant construction costs, and that once operational, down-time is up significantly due to scrubber maintenance. Additionally, plant efficiency is reduced by 4 to 7%. It is no secret that as of today no device is commercially available with an adequate degree of reliability to solve the problems of SO_2 removal. In order to gain the proper economic perspective of this problem, EPA has estimated that utility companies will have to spend $5.4 billion through 1980 (which equals 1/2 of our nation's energy R&D budget through 1980) to install the required scrubbers.

The need for adding potassium seed material to the products of combustion to make the gas sufficiently electrically conducting for MHD purposes introduces two very important aspects into the overall MHD systems. From economic consideration alone it is necessary to recover substantially all of the seed material. This is usually assumed to be done by an electrostatic precipitator on the system exhaust. At the exhaust end, the seed is in solid form and the precipitator system used for its removal can also handle solid particle carry over. The need to remove seed thus guarantees removal of particulate matter.

A further important aspect of seed reclamation in MHD systems is its demonstrated ability to remove sulfur. Chemically, potassium combines preferentially with sulfur to form potassium sulfate, [2] and therefore reclaiming seed will result in sulfur removal. Experimental results using 2.2 percent sulfur coal have shown that 99.8 percent of the sulfur is removed by this method leaving only .003 LB/million Btu SO_2 in the exhaust gas.[3] This is orders of magnitude below the EPA requirement of 1.2 LB/million Btu.

Oxides of nitrogen are a matter of particular concern to MHD systems because of the high temperature operation involved. It has often been mistakenly assumed that because of the high level of NO_x production in an MHD combustor, a high level of NO_x will be present in the stack gases. This erroneous conclusion is arrived at by failing to study the behavior of oxides of nitrogen as they pass through the temperature gradients of the various sections of an MHD power plant. The procedure in an MHD system is to either burn the fuel in two stages or, alternatively to insure that the combustion gas is cooled sufficiently slowly so that equilibrium conditions are at all times attained.[4] It is only when NO concentration

is frozen by too rapid cooling that large amounts of NO_x are produced. Recent experimental investigations have shown that MHD systems can meet NO_x emission limits [3,4] with concentrations in the range of 135-220 ppm in the effluent gas. A Japanese study[5] indicates that this may be further reduced to levels of 50 ppm. EPA limits are 600 ppm.

I have said all this in order to put into proper perspective the following recent advancements in MHD technology:

1. Alternating current (AC) power has successfully been generated by Systems Research Laboratories, Inc. using a series resonant device powered by an MHD generator.

2. The only currently operational superconducting magnet designed for MHD use in this country is currently available for use under a joint Systems Research Laboratories/Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory MHD program.

3. Direct coal firing of an MHD generator has been experimentally demonstrated by The University of Tennessee Space Institute.[6]

4. MHD generator operation for continuous periods of up to 15 hours while generating 300 KW of power has been performed by the Avco Everett Research Laboratory.

When these achievements are viewed in combination with the reduced fuel consumption and pollution levels discussed previously one cannot help but be enthusiastic toward the future of MHD and the anticipated contribution it will make to our nation's energy program.

The program I am recommending to bring these benefits to reality is a 10 year national effort commencing in fiscal year 1975 and consisting of three main phases of progressive MHD power plant development plus a continuing effort of basic engineering development. Phase I is devoted to the construction of a 5 to 10 MW pilot facility, the design of which should begin in FY1975. This facility would include a steam bottoming plant, and its overall purpose would be to gain engineering data on coal utilization, materials, combustion and generator configurations and the interactions between the MHD generator and the steam portion of the plant. Its periods of operating times should ultimately approach those of commercial plants.

Phase II of this plan is directed toward the construction and test of a large 50 MW MHD generator plant. This facility includes only the MHD generator portion of the cycle and its size has been selected to reveal problems that may arise in the scale-up from the smaller Phase I plant. This plant would be constructed by FY1980, in time to supply information of large scale generator operation for use in the design of the third phase commercial demonstration plant.

Phase III, the culumination of the government effort, results in construction of an MHD/steam demonstration plant of approximately 300 MW capacity. This plant will demonstrate the commercial practicality of MHD on a scale having relevance to utility sized power plants. Certain systems engineering, parametric plant designs and selected component preliminary designs would begin in FY75 with the main effort for this installation beginning in FY1981 with construction complete in FY1985.

At the end of construction this facility would be an operational power plant providing power into the power grid. Sale of this power would reduce the overall long term investment in this plant.

Continuing throughout the proposed national MHD program is an effort of basic engineering development involving all sectors of the MHD community. Particularly important in this respect is the utilization of existing government laboratories in programs that may cross agency lines. This phase includes almost all of the present OCR programs including the joint US-USSR effort and must be expanded into new areas such as preheater operation, materials studies and generator operation with superconducting magnets. This information is needed in order to supply basic engineering design data for subsequent use in the design of the larger facilities. A strong program in basic MHD technology must be continued so that we increase our knowledge of the basic MHD processes.

By way of summary, Figure 1, which is attached to my testimony, illustrates a suggested schedule for the 10 year national MHD development plan. The projected funding requirements through fiscal year 1985 are given in millions of dollars in the following table:

	75	76	77	78	79	Total 75-79	80-85	Total
Continuing Development	$13.2	$18.0	$18.0	$14.0	$11.0	74.2	19	93.2
Pilot Facility	4.7	6.0	9.5	8.0	4.8	33.0	-	33.0
50 MW MHD Plant	1.6	8.0	18.0	24.0	30.0	81.6	11.4	93.0
Demonstration Plant	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.0	4.0	9.0	234.0	243.0
	$20.0	$32.5	$46.5	$49.0	$49.8	$197.8	$264.4	$462.2

I would like to stress that before MHD can be developed to the point where it can bring to reality the previously stated benefits, it must take the first step - and that step is the initiation of the 5-10 MW pilot facility and expansion of the present engineering development phase. Particularly important in this respect is the utilization of existing government laboratories as well as other available facilities. In this regard, I have approached OCR on utilization of two existing facilities. One of these facilities is a superconducting magnet MHD generator system which the Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory (located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base) has offered to OCR to conduct direct coal fired experimentation. This program is needed to establish the generator performance when operating in conditions simulating those found in commercial power plants. The other facility is a deactivated 6 MW steam turbine-generator power plant owned by the city of Miamisburg, Ohio. This power plant would provide an ideal facility for locating the proposed 5 MW MHD pilot plant, and, if utilized, would represent a 2 to 3 million dollar savings to this phase of the national plan. With the currently planned funding level OCR is unable to act on proposals such as these no matter how advantageous to the country's energy picture.

I would like to therefore conclude my testimony by asking the committee to give serious consideration to this request for additional funding in the interest of the nation's energy future and the advancement of our efforts to directly generate power from coal, our most abundant energy resource of the future.

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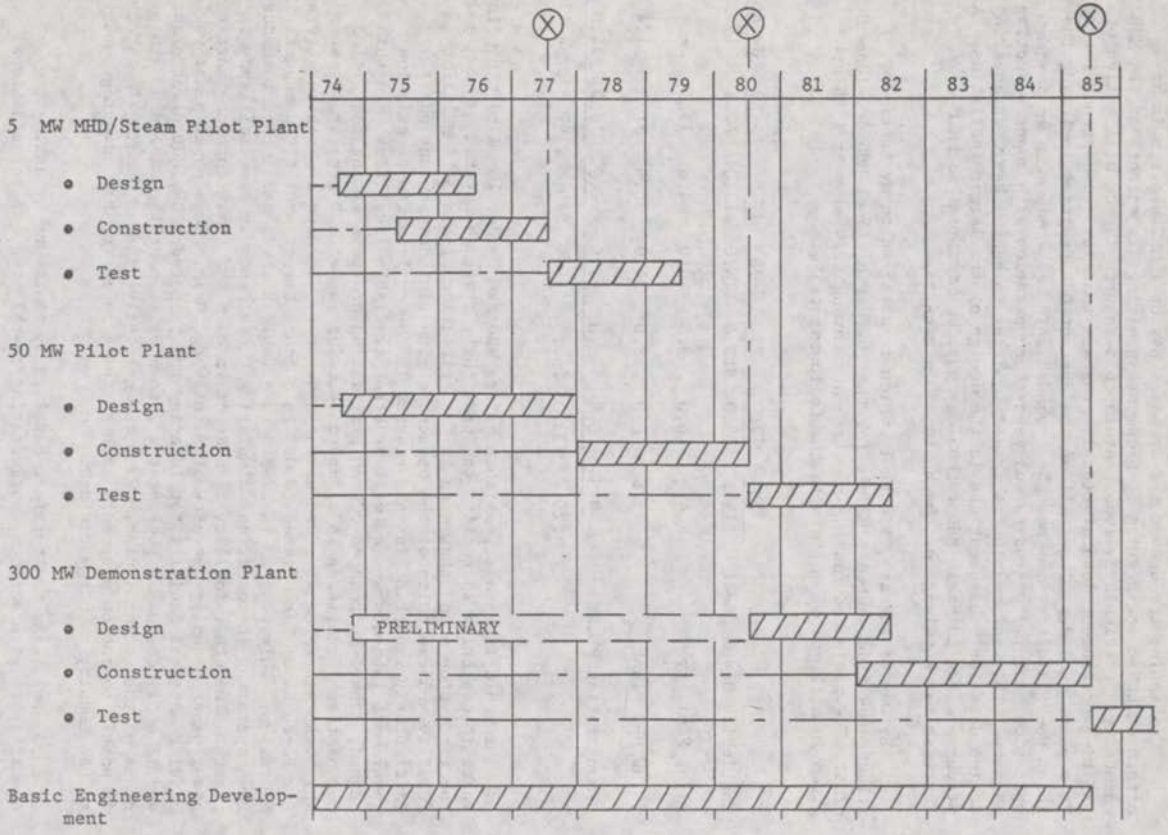
FIGURE 1

SCHEDULE FOR MHD DEVELOPMENT



PROPOSED INCREASES FOR MHD RESEARCH

Dr. SHANKLIN. I am here today to request an increase in the funding for the Interior Department's Office of Coal Research's 1975 budget. This would be specifically for the purpose of getting a national development program in operation in MHD. The recommended increase is from $12.5 million to $20 million.

I will not dwell on the potential benefits of the successful development except to note that the power increase in the MHD steamplant would be up to 50 percent per ton of coal which is the same as a fuel savings of 50 percent kilowatt hours, while the thermal pollution would be increased on the order of 25 percent of the current levels. At the same time, such a plant could use high sulphur coal while keeping the exhaust emissions within environmentally clean conditions.

I would urge that a 10-year development program be begun in 1975; basically, along the following four lines:

First, continuing a basic engineering development effort toward component construction and testing auxiliary optimization. This is an expansion of existing programs, as well as adding new programs. This effort should cross agency lines wherever governmental advances would accrue to the program.

Second, another area of development should be the initiation of a 5- to 10-megawatt MHD steam powerplant. This should be done in fiscal year 1975 on a vigorous basis. This plant would be for the purpose of optimizing designs and interaction between plants' components operating over periods of time that have relevance to utility operation.

Third, to study the scala problems of MHD generators operating over significant periods of time.

The fourth area would be reconstruction of a 50-megawatt MHD pilot generator and, finally, a 300-megawatt commercial demonstration plant should be constructed. This would be a complete plant selling power into the power grid which could help amortize the investment in the plant. I would see this commercial demonstration plant being completed in approximately 1985. At this point, this would be the culmination of the Government effort and private enterprise could then take over the further refinements of the concept.

I think that the Office of Coal Research budget requested $7.5 million, which is totally inadequate to do more than insure that the benefits of MHD are never realized. I would like to emphasize that MHD's the only advanced open-cycle concept capable of using direct combustion and sulphur coal at the levels of fuel safety that have been indicated. I think that now is the time that we should take the step to develop MHD commercially. The materials and techniques for the utilization exist. The basic understanding of the MHD process, as to its technical and scientific feasibility has been demonstrated.

I think that we must stop entering into these studies that are being done on the feasibility of MHD. MHD, I think, is being paper-studied to extinction so. in conclusion, then. I would respectfully request that the Office of Coal Research's MHD budget be increased to $20 million in the first step toward the commercial development of this technology.

Senator BIBLE. You make a very fine presentation. I am just curious as to why the Office of Coal Research does not put greater em-

phasis on MHD. They apparently do not share the enthusiasm that either you or the preceding witness have on the ultimate value of MHD.

Dr. SHANKLIN. Well, I think, with regard to their budget, that the emphasis on gasification and liquefaction which is probably a nearer term, more realizable in the near term, has required them to shift their priorities into this area.

Senator BIBLE. That may be but anytime you have $160 million more than you had a year ago; you ought to be able to do an awful lot of things with $160 million. That is a big sum of money.

Dr. SHANKLIN. You would think so.

Senator BIBLE. How many people, throughout the United States, even in universities or in institutions such as yours, the Systems Research Laboratories in Dayton and others who have this type of expertise in coal research, are working on MHD?

Dr. SHANKLIN. Let me see. There are approximately, I would say, 8 or 10 groups in the country working on this.

Senator BIBLE. Universities?

Dr. SHANKLIN. Universities and corporations.

Senator BIBLE. How many did you say? Eight or ten?

Dr. SHANKLIN. Eight or ten.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Well, I am intrigued with the possibilities of MHD. I think you have a total overall cost, in the 10 year timeframe, of $462 million.

Dr. SHANKLIN. Yes, sir; when this is viewed in light of, for example, a yearly budget such as the Atomic Energy Commission, this is a modest investment for such potentially high benefits.

MHD PILOT FACILITY

Senator BIBLE. You have a pilot facility here in 1975 at $4.7 million. Where would that pilot facility be built?

Dr. SHANKLIN. This would be a facility that would go out on competitive bids to the MHD community.

Senator BIBLE. Would that be on a sharing basis, on a 50/50 basis?

Dr. SHANKLIN. No. I am thinking of the Office of Coal Research asking for proposals to build such a plant.

Senator BIBLE. What would be the capacity of the pilot facility?

Dr. SHANKLIN. It would be 5 to 10 megawatts.

Senator BIBLE. After that, you would get the bugs out of it and you would spend $33 million on pilot facilities. Then you would next go into your 50 megawatts of MHD, and then how soon would that follow on pilot facilities?

Dr. SHANKLIN. The estimated completion of construction of the 50 megawatt facility will be 1980. It is a parallel effort, although there would be some time lapse between the vigorous design and construction of this facility and the 5 or 10 megawatts.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I think you have made a very fine statement. We will do the very best we can. Maybe we can shuffle around that $160 million and give you a little bigger share of it. We will have to take it away from somebody and they will be mad. We will do the best we can.

Dr. SHANKLIN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST T. SMERDON, CHAIRMAN, UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES

ACCOMPANIED BY:

WARREN VIESSMAN, JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES

DR. ROBERT POLK, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, WRRI

DR. ROBERT E. BABCOCK, UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON WATER RESOURCES

GEORGE B. MAXEY, DIRECTOR, OWRR

INTRODUCTION OF PANEL

Senator BIBLE. Next is a panel composed of Ernest Smerdon, chairman, University Council on Water Resources, Gainesville, Fla.; Warren Viessman, Jr., executive secretary of the same group in Nebraska; Dale Anderson, director of WRRI from North Dakota; Dr. Robert E. Babcock, of Arkansas; and George B. Maxey, of my State, Nevada. Gentlemen?

Mr. SMERDON. Thank you very much. On behalf of the University Council on Water Resources, I want to express our appreciation for being allowed to appear before you. With me today are the gentlemen you mentioned with the exception of Dr. Dale Anderson, and, in his place, we have Dr. Robert Polk. He is the assistant director of the Water Institute there.

Senator BIBLE. Very happy to have you gentlemen with us.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Mr. SMERDON. Each of these gentlemen has a statement which we would like to submit into the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, they will be received in full in the record.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. MAXEY

We have recently received word that OMB is recommending budget changes for funding the Office of Water Resources Research program approximately as follows:

1) Cut $11,000 in FY75 from each state allocation (Title I) leaving $89,000 available instead of the $100,000 that has traditionally been available.

2) Reduce each state allocation by 50% in FY76.

3) Reduce allotment funds to 0 in the following year.

As you are aware, Congress has consistently in the past few years recognized the need for allotment increases by both authorization and appropriation and OMB has consistently ignored both the need and the action of Congress. This is reflected in the following table (in thousands of dollars) per institute.

	FY72	FY73	FY74	FY75
Authorized	100	250	250	250
Appropriated	100	140	110	
Executive Budget	100	100	100	89

The action of Congress was completely appropriate in terms of the evidence of success of the program that has been furnished them, not only by local, State and Federal agencies, but by OWRR as well. This evidence falls in several categories the most important of which include:

1) development of applied research in the water resources field, 2) development of basic research which has advanced the state of the art, 3) development of a sound and effective training program for both undergraduate and graduate students, as well as post-doctorate training, and 4) dissemination of research results to both the research community and to the user community.

In the first category you are aware of the development of analog computers for analysis of ground-water hydrologic and appropriation problems in Las Vegas Valley and in the Humboldt River Valley early in the history of DRI and the Nevada Water Resources Research Center. These analogs were used with great success by the Nevada State Engineer's Office and the Elko Fair and Recreation Board for a number of years and proved to be highly useful in guiding appropriation of ground water and water resource planning.

More recently, in the late 60's we developed quality and flow models of the Carson-Truckee River System that have been applied in analysis of water resources problems involving those rivers and Pyramid Lake, and even more recently the models and experience gained from developing them have resulted in our being able to carefully observe and furnish information to local and State agencies on developments in the upper Truckee Basin.

Again, between 1965 and 1972 we have produced reports and analyses that have been used by planners and engineers in developing solutions for management of ground and surface water in Las Vegas Valley and for pollution in Las Vegas Wash. All of these projects are examples of research that has been immediately applied for practical purposes.

In the second category in Nevada, we have contributed to advancement of the state of the art in studies involving the flow equations and their application to natural hydrologic and hydrogeologic conditions, in studies involving irreversible thermodynamics in hydrology, and in development and application of chemical models. We have also introduced and clarified concepts of ground-water flow systems and their delineation utilizing potential (head) distribution, chemistry and temperature of water, distribution of permeability and porosity, and climatic factors. Although it is difficult to put your finger on a single tangible result in terms of application in this spectrum of studies it is very clear that our understanding, ability to define and solve problems of practical nature, and our knowledge of the natural conditions has advanced materially as a direct result of making these studies and performing this basic research.

In the third category, that of training, we have been able to direct a considerable fraction of the OWRR funds to support a special graduate program in hydrology and hydrogeology leading to completion of master's and doctoral degrees. Our chief contribution has been in-service training to graduate (and undergraduate) students, in effect apprenticeship training, which has resulted in a highly trained and able scientist or engineer capable of competing on the national and international market. Graduates from our training program are not only serving in Nevada, but are employed by the U. S. Geological Survey, the Universities of Illinois, Florida, Wisconsin and California among others as well as by a number of consulting firms including Dames and Moore and Harza Eng. Co. In the period between 1965 and the present we have trained approximately 12 Ph.d.s, 21 M.S.s, and 16 special trainees for United Nations and USAID from Thailand, Mexico, and Somaliland among others.

In the category of information dissemination, we have developed computerized data storage and retrieval systems for water quality data, drillers well logs and water rights. In these systems the state agencies regularly send us data they collect and this is supplemented with our own data. The first system has been extensively used by state and local governmental agencies, private consulting firms and larger industrial firms especially in regard to geothermal energy exploration. We also developed a data storage and retrieval system for all AEC data. In addition to this aspect of dissemination, we regularly publish reports on the results of our work and send these reports free of charge to all users. Also we maintain a general use library of water-related research reports received from all other states, federal agencies and from foreign governments.

Examination of the testimony of March 4, 1974 by Secretary Morton and Mr. Wiles discloses either an amazing ignorance of the program and program results of the OWRR and of its significance to the water resources situation in the

United States or else a deliberate effort to eliminate part or all of the program. Such statements as "The fragmented, shotgum approach of giving a little money to all of the colleges to hire a couple of people is an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing to make any specific technological advances" and "scattering all across the country of $89,000, $100,000, $110,000 dollars which just about gives you one professor and a secretary and pays the rent and all the other fixed charges that the university put on this thing" clearly shows no grasp or understanding of the facts of the case. For example, in Nevada in the first nine years of operation the $100,000 allotment money has, among other things, afforded stability to the Nevada Center for Water Resources Research in several areas of needed attention:

1) It has been used as "seed" money for significant research as mentioned previously in this testimony, to the tune of approximately $70,000 a year. Much of this "seeded" research has been expanded into full-blown projects of significance by supplementation from OWRR matching, Title II, or other sources of funding.

2) It has supported development of a Water Resources Data Bank based on modern storage and retrieval methods that is continually used by not only our staff, but by other agencies and members of private organization.

3) It has afforded money to support training of graduate and undergraduate students particularly in the area of furnishing thesis projects. In turn these graduates have moved out into the professional world of consultants, government, and universities to help fill a national need for trained scientists and engineers in the water resources field.

4) It has helped provide a firm administrative base for about 40 full-time professional, technical, and other research personnel (not 2 or 3 people or "one professor and a secretary") which, on the average, together with the data bank (item 2) has cost about 25 to 30 thousand dollars a year.

5) It has provided a base for an aggressive data dissemination and public education program which will see for better understanding and use of our research results.

Although, the pattern outlined here may not be fully representative of the other 50 institutes it is the common pattern for most of those of which I have knowledge. Certainly this pattern was not reflected in Secretary Morton's testimony and knowledge of it should be transmitted to the Congress and other interested parties who must evaluate OWRR programs along with the many other national programs.

In view of the above presented material and the escalating costs of operations and personnel, I recommend that the Congressionally authorized $250,000 a year be appropriated for FY75.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST T. SMERDON

In our testimony before your Subcommittee last year we cited examples of how the research in the states, supported through the Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR), has been of great value in helping solve water resources problems and has been a good investment for the Federal Government. Previously, other UCOWR Chairmen and many others representing different groups have testified on behalf of this Federal-state water research partnership.

We sincerely appreciate the past support of you and other Congressional leaders for this worthy water research program when the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 was amended by PL 92-175, providing for expanded annual allotment authorization so that additional priority research could be undertaken, and also the interpretation and dissemination of research results could be started. We also thank you for helping to obtain $140,000 appropriation for each state institute for the allotment program in FY-73 and $110,000 in FY-74. We regret, however, that not one cent of those additional funds have been made available to the states for water research as Congress had intended. We are now dismayed that the Administration budget will provide only $89,000 per state institute for the allotment program in FY-75 -- if that recommendation is allowed to stand. We respectfully suggest to you and other Congressional leaders that the Administration seems bent on killing this fine, productive water research program.

• Last month, on March 14th, I wrote you a long letter commenting on the March 4 testimony of Secretary of The Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, before your Subcommittee. I should like that letter to become an official part of the statement of UCOWR before your Subcommittee, if that is possible. For convenience, that letter to you is appended to this written statement.

Today, I shall add only one statement of fact concerning the value of the allotment program of OWRR which Secretary Morton has termed --- a land-grant college assistance bill, not a research bill. This OWRR program is a cooperative Federal-state water research program which was evaluated by the 92nd Congress prior to amending the Act to expand the program. Also, external advisory panels have reviewed the research accomplishments each year. The report of the 1972 Advisory Panel and other facts which refute many of the statements by the Secretary of The Interior, which are adverse to OWRR, are contained in the Annual Report of OWRR forwarded by the Secretary to Congress.

On page 182 of the 1973 Annual Report, the non-Federal contribution to the Title I research program, where universities mostly participate, is summarized. In the allotment program which by statute does not require non-Federal participation, about $1.08 of non-Federal funds are spent for water research for every $1.00 of Federal support. In the matching grant program, there is about 25 percent over-matching of the dollar-for-dollar requirement. Both of these programs must be approved by OWRR before the Federal funds are released. Neither of these are categorical grants as some have termed them. The research is directed to priority research as determined by OWRR and the various advisory committees which assist each state institute.

The 1972 OWRR Advisory Panel recommended "---- an increase in appropriations to reach full Title I and Title II authorized funding over the next two-year period." The membership of the panel was: Dr. Lawrence Jahn (Panel Chairman), Vice President, Wildlife Management Institute; Mr. E. Michael Cassady, Executive Vice President, Water Resources Congress; Mrs. Donald E. Clusen, Vice President, League of Women Voters; Mr. Clair P. Guess, Jr., Executive Director, State of South Carolina Water Resource Commission; Mr. Clifford W. Hamblin, General Manager, City of St. Paul Water Department; Mr. John Kinney, Consultant; Dr. Dean E. Mann, Department of Political Science, University of California (Santa Barbara); Mr. Fred E. Morr, Chairman, Ohio River Basin Commission; and Mr. Wesley Steiner, Director, Arizona Water Commission. This panel had only one university faculty member out of nine panel members and he was not tied to a state water center. They represented the users of water resources research results and they recommended full funding of the OWRR program, phased in over a two-year period.

I should like to close my remarks by stating that the universities want to continue to do research on vital water problems, but they can only do this if there is support for the research. If the program of OWRR is not funded adequately, those on the many campuses who have been leaders in promoting research on priority water resources problems will have been undercut and the universities will not have viable water research programs or train the water leaders for tomorrow.

The close dependence of the development of alternate energy sources on water resources research is just one of many examples of national interest that could be cited. The Nation cannot afford to let this OWRR program die as a result of the slow strangulation of inadequate funding.

The Universities Council on Water Resources strongly urges that an orderly growth in funding be provided toward full authorized funding. We respectfully recommend that the allotment program be increased to $200,000 per state institute, and the matching grant program increased from the present $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. In view of the priority research needs, this is a reasonable step towards full authorization in the Title I part of the Act. The Title II program, which is now operating at less than one-third of the authorized level, is of importance and this should be increased. However, we believe the Title I part of the Act is the backbone of the OWRR program. Every effort should be made to first assure that the Title I part of the Act is immediately strengthened to the maximum extent possible. We see this as a way to strengthen the valuable Federal-state partnership of the proven effective research program of OWRR.

LETTER FROM ERNEST T. SMERDON

March 14, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Subcommittee on The Department of
Interior & Related Agencies of the Appropriations Committee
The United States Senate
Suite 1235, New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

On behalf of the Universities Council on Water Resources (UCOWR), I would like to respectfully comment on the testimony of Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, who appeared before your Interior Appropriations Subcommittees on March 4, 1974. We believe that certain portions of that testimony do not reflect an accurate assessment of the worth of the state institute programs. Certain statements of Secretary Morton cannot go unchallenged. We respectfully request that you call this to the attention of your Appropriations Subcommittee.

I will first comment briefly on the general view of Secretary Morton in relation to the productivity of the state water institutes. As you well know, representatives and UCOWR and other state groups have appeared before your Subcommittee for the past several years to report on accomplishments of the state water institutes in terms of solving state and regional water problems and to answer questions. I personally testified on behalf of UCOWR before your Subcommittee on May 10, 1973, and I will again be part of a UCOWR group when hearings are held for outside witnesses in April of this year. Last year, at your personal request, we provided to you documentation on the fact that the states had overmatched the dollar for dollar matching requirement of Section 101 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 by about 10 percent. The states have also contributed heavily to the allotment part of the Act (Section 100) by providing additional funds, space, facilities and other necessary support for research without claiming overhead which is a legitimate cost normally charged to Federal research grants. Figures provided by the state institutes in their annual reports indicated state contributions to the allotment program of more than $4 million and in most cases

this does not include the indirect costs which are a real contribution. The facts are that the states contribute heavily to the allotment program and it is matched on more than a dollar for dollar basis. These facts are in direct conflict with the implications from the statement of Secretary Morton before your Appropriations Subcommittee.

More important than the above is the fact that Congress throughly assessed the value of the OWRR program in 1971 prior to amending the Act to increase the authorization for the Section 100 allotment program to $250,000 per state institute. Also, at that time, the Department of The Interior supported the amendment, although their recommendation was for $200,000 per state institute. The program was evaluated prior to passage of the amending legislation and was found to be very cost effective in terms of research results per Federal dollar spent. Only last week, I received a letter dated March 4, 1974 (the same day as Secretary Morton's testimony before you) from Mr. Jack O. Horton, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land and Water Resources, which in part stated:

> "Since assuming my current position, I have had the opportunity to increase considerably my knowledge regarding the purposes, objectives, and accomplishments of the OWRR program. You are correct, I am sure, that the OWRR program has not obtained the visibility or received the recognition that is warranted in the light of the high research productivity, and the extent to which it has significantly upgraded the Nation's professional competence in water resources. Largely because of the OWRR program, the competence is now available to assist in solving urgent problems in the areas of energy, environmental protection, land use, and water resources. OWRR's recently issued 1973 Annual Report substantiates this view."

I apologize for this overly long letter, but I'd like to also comment specifically on some statements by Secretary Morton in his testimony before you on March 4, 1974.

On Page 77, line 14-18, of the hearing transcript, Secretary Morton said: "I will be very candid with you. The fragmented, shotgun approach of giving a little money to all of the colleges to hire a couple of people in an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing to make very specific technological advances." In reply, each of the state programs is geared to the unique problems of the state it serves. This is not haphazard as implied, but is on the basis of a statewide research plan developed in cooperation with the Federal, state, local and private agencies concerned with water problems as well as a statewide advisory committee. All proposed research is checked against completed and on-going studies, using the catalog of the Water Resources Scientific Information Center and the Science Information Exchange, to assure best use of existing information and to avoid duplication of effort. A detailed program for allotment research is submitted to OWRR each year for their approval. They do not accept these programs pro forma, but reviews them critically and frequently require modification. A special effort toward regional coordination of research has been underway for two years.

In 1971 the Congress determined that $100,000 was not sufficient as a financial base for state institute programs and as a result, increased the annual allotment authorization to $250,000 by the amendment process. The present Administration supported this amendment. For the Administration to cut the allotment budget request to $89,000 per state institute as they propose for FY 1975, which is even well below the original 1964 authorization, and then argue that the amount is too small to be effective betrays logic. Despite the limitations of $100,000 in today's inflated market it is not accurate to refer to the amount as sufficient to "hire a couple of people." For one thing, universities do contribute directly to the research and all overhead such as laboratories, heat, light, water, etc. is paid by the universities conducting the research.

The common procedure for utilization of research faculty in universities is to obtain salary release time, not full time employment. Individual research

projects are generally supervised by a faculty scientist on a 20-25 percent release time basis. The principal work is usually done by graduate students under his supervision and, thus, the program supports an important training need. As a result, 4-5 projects can be undertaken with the equivalent of one full scientist man-year.

Information on the technological advances secured through the OWRR program is readily available to Secretary Morton. He need only refer to his Annual Report, signed by him and forwarded to the Congress, and also special reports made to him by the institutes.

Since the 1971 amendments specifying a technology transfer responsibility, the state institutes have been conducting specialized seminars, training courses, and using other media to provide research findings to water resource agencies and other user groups. There is absolutely no evidence to support the allegation that the institutes have not been successful in the production of technological advances, witness Assistant Secretary Horton's letter to me dated March 4, 1974. Secretary Morton also said: "We thought that there were other areas, particularly in the energy field, that were more important." We suggest that Government policy which ignores one important field and research need because another problem emerges is indeed short-sighted. As you well know, many of the important problems related to alternate energy sources, such as coal development, oil shale and outer continental shelf development, depends heavily on water resources research. Many water problems are closely allied with energy problems and these must be solved jointly. Good work must be continued in both areas.

On page 79, lines 8-11 of the transcript, Secretary Morton said: "Let us call it what it is (OWRR program). It is not a research bill, it is a college --- a land grant assistance bill and I am for that. But I am not for putting a false name on it." The usual institute format is to operate with statewide advisory and technical committees to develop a research program responsive to recognized needs. While the institute offices are usually located on land-grant campuses, the program is directed to state and regional problems. Research is conducted on campuses throughout the states including state and private universities, where both faculty interest and scientific competency exist. This leads to a very cost effective research program utilizing the qualified university faculties wherever they exist.

We shall not comment on the stated willingness of Secretary Morton, on page 79 of the transcript, to turn over a thriving, efficient water resources research program to another department because we fail to understand the logic in that argument.

We appreciate Secretary Morton's quickness to recognize the fine Nevada water research program. Still he might have been prepared to discuss the equal merits of other state institute programs throughout the United States. There is simply no evidence to support the conclusion that there are only a few good institutes and that the appropriated funds should be allocated to these, leaving the others to wither on the vine. Our point is that the OWRR program is the only one to provide research resources to bring the university scientific capabilities in universities of the various states to bear on state and regional water resources problems. The record shows that the vast majority of the institutes have effective programs which need to be strengthened -- not weakened -- through more adequate appropriations.

Secretary Morton refers to spreading "this money out across the whole college spectrum" and he points to the difficulty of getting a "non-duplicative research program." The funds are not allocated by OWRR until each state has prepared a detailed research plan including procedures to carry it out. This must be based on an assessment of problems and research needs in collaboration and consultation with state and Federal water agencies and other interests. Regional coordination is an important consideration by OWRR. The inference of careless and haphazard allocation of funds to land grant universities is incorrect, misleading and certainly not supported by the record.

It would be regrettable indeed, if the Secretary's testimony were to be the basis for changes in the Act or its administration without a full opportunity

for the presentation of evidence and points of view by persons more conversant with the program and its accomplishments. The OWRR program has been markedly successful and fully deserves the opportunity to further demonstrate its potential through increases in appropriations as authorized by the 1971 amendment to the Water Resources Act.

We shall be pleased to answer questions or provide additional information you might desire. We shall look forward to appearing before your Subcommittee when we testify at your hearings on April 8 or 9.

STATEMENT OF DR. WARREN VIESSMAN, JR.

I am Warren Viessman, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Universities Council on Water Resources and Director of the Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute, 212 Agricultural Engineering, East Campus, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68503. Telephone (402) 472-3305 or 3307.

SUMMARY

This statement urges restoration of funds cut from the 1975 budget of the Office of Water Resources Research ($11,000 per Institute). It also supports increased appropriations for the Office of Water Resources Research under provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (P.L. 92-175). The need for increased funding is well documented in testimony presented before the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 92nd Congress.

In fiscal years 1973 and 1974, additional funds were appropriated by the Congress for use by the state water research institutes. The fiscal year 1973 add-on was subsequently impounded and reappropriated for other use within the Interior Department. Extra funds appropriated for fiscal year 1974 are also withheld and being scheduled for reappropriation. This unfortunate loss of funding provided for by the Congress has hampered the institutes in their attempt to conduct a meaningful and nationally significant water research program. Funding levels provided by the legislation are adequate, but appropriations have not kept pace. All sections of the Water Resources Research Act need strengthening, but the most critical need is to increase the annual allotment program, Title I, Section 100, from its proposed budgeted level for fiscal year 1975 of $89,000 per institute to a more realistic level approaching that of the total authorization of $250,000. It is hoped that the Congress will correct this inequity and assure that future funds appropriated for water research are not redirected.

A NATIONAL PROGRAM

The program of the Office of Water Resources Research impacts on major national and regional problems. It provides an opportunity for research on issues which could not be studied objectively by agencies with their vested interests. It assembles a vast pool of talent which can be directed toward issues of contemporary concern. The program trains young people so that in future years there will be competence to meet the needs of critical resource management and utilization programs. Regional organizations of institutes focus on areas of concern in their area. For example, nine institutes form a consortium in the Missouri River Basin. This organization works closely with the Missouri River Basin Commission to identify needed research and develop a program to see that this research is implemented. The institutes are also highly effective at the state level. They provide a liaison between the state water planning agencies and other agencies concerned with resource, environment and water issues. The fact that states are assuming a greater burden in planning, management and construction places greater importance on the need for competent state-wide research.

A far-sighted Congress decided that a water resources research program of national scope would be in the best interests of the nation. If this type of effort had developed for other key resources, it is unlikely that some of the environmental and energy problems facing us today would ever have come to pass. It would be unfortunate, having learned these lessons in such a costly manner, to destroy this opportunity to preclude the same type of problem if water resources issues reach a critical level at some future date.

It has been argued that Section 100 of Title I is categorical in nature. Problems with this type of program have been cited in "Special Analyses-Budget of the United States Government - Fiscal Year 1975" as excessive federal administrative requirements, rigid funding and organizational arrangements such as matching fund requirements, unnecessary limitations on the authority of state and local elected officials and creation of competitive and duplicative state and local government institutions. The water resources research program has none of these shortcomings and is certainly not hampered by excessive federal administrative requirements. The funding arrangements are satisfactory and provide for adequate latitude in establishing programs which are oriented toward both national and regional needs. The authority of state and local officials is not limited but in fact increased through the requirement of consultation and collaboration which assures that each state institute develops its program in close coordination with important water-using agencies within that state. Other mechanisms, including the Water Resources Catalog Program of the Water Resources Scientific Information Center and others, assure a minimum duplication of effort and provide strong coordinating mechanisms for the research program.

The State Programs

The water resources research program is basic to future decision making in most states. The institutes have become a focus for coordination, identification, implementation and dissemination of water-related research. They sharply impact on their states' research capabilities bringing about major changes and improvements. Great strides have been made in coordination and direction of university research. Cooperation with state agencies has been enhanced through the formation of institute advisory committees and other similar arrangements. Priorities have been established and research studies developed which focus on contemporary issues of state and national concern. Programs of continuing education help to keep state and other personnel up-to-date on advancing technology. Comprehensive information dissemination programs publicize institute activities and accomplishments. Conferences and seminars on topical subjects are sponsored to maximize producer-user understanding and cooperation. Regional arrangements have been highly effective in identifying significant regional and national research needs and in assuring little overlap of research efforts.

On March 4, 1974 when Secretary of Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, testified before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, he stated: "... I will be very candid with you. The fragmented, shotgun approach of giving a little money to all of the colleges to hire a couple of people is an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing to make any very specific technological advances." Quite the contrary to what the Secretary has stated, it is clear that the state institutes have provided a maximum degree of coordination, an exceptional accomplishment in view of the small amount of funding provided. Every state institute develops its program in close collaboration with state and federal agency personnel and other users within the state. Not only is the program highly coordinated at a state level, but the regional coordinating mechanisms and the close consultation and working relationships with the Office of Water Resources Research provide as high a level of national coordination as is possible for any arrangement of this type. It is doubtful that any other program is so well coordinated at even a single level.

The allotment program, although minimally funded, has provided much more than "a couple of people" hired by each institute. There is no example wherein a state institute does not employ extensive professional expertise for its

allotment program not supported by federal funds. In addition, indirect costs are borne by the universities. Much more than the federal share is provided by the state institutes and the research effort derived from this source has been large for the dollar input. Evidence of this appears in Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior on the Water Resources Research Program. In Nebraska, for example, the university has provided more than the basic allotment dollars each year (about $412,000 state vs. $300,000 federal for the last three years) and the program represents a great deal more than the Secretary's remarks would suggest. The institutes have highly developed programs, not collections of projects. They are an effective coordinating mechanism and because of the visibility they have given water issues, they have generated considerable research support outside the federal realm. The value of having an institute in each state to act as a coordinating mechanism and to stimulate water research and generate support from state and other sources is alone well worth the price that has been paid to establish these institutes.

The Nebraska Program

Some comments on the Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute program amplify the coordination achieved, show the direction many institutes are taking, and describe relationships with the public which most institutes have established. The Nebraska Institute: (1) works with the Natural Resources Commission and the Missouri River Basin Commission to develop research priorities for use in the state and region; (2) acts as a contact for state and federal agencies, Natural Resources Districts, and others in negotiating research contracts and exploring opportunities for research; (3) develops quantitative planning tools for state water resources agencies and Natural Resources Districts; (4) acts as an information center for state and federal agencies, special districts and the public; (5) is engaged in a planning study of groundwater levels in the Big Blue River Basin. Information obtained is used by the Upper Big Blue Natural Resource District and the Natural Resources Commission; and (6) is working with the Missouri River Basin Commission and federal agencies involved in the Platte River Level B Study. It is the prime contractor for a comprehensive optimization study of the Elkhorn River Basin. Technologies developed are being directly interpreted for further use in the state water resources planning program.

The Institute's research program is broad-based and encompasses: energy-water relationships, water resources planning, management of water resources systems, environmental impact of water resources development, water quality, human behavior and institutions and data systems.

To adequately support this program, a funding level well beyond that authorized is needed. Budget estimates for fiscal year 1975 and 1976 for two critical research programs illustrate this:

Research Area	Estimated Budget F.Y. 1975 and 1976
Irrigation Management--Mechanisms for Saving Energy and Water	$308,000
Water Quality Models for Nonpoint Source Agricultural Runoff	175,000
TOTAL	$483,000

This research would consume almost the entire authorized level of the allotment program for the next two years, and represents only part of the Institutes' program. Both projects are considered important nationally and would yield payoff in terms of energy and water savings and improved planning capabilities.

The energy-water project could ultimately result in energy savings of $18,800,000 annually as well as water-use reductions of up to 50 percent. The project on nonpoint source pollution would have immediate utility in terms

of providing supporting information for current studies of water quality in Nebraska and the Midwest.

It is not difficult to justify an expenditure of funds far in excess of those appropriated or authorized under the Water Resources Research Act. The program of the Institute is designed to impact on critical issues and to provide information in a timely fashion to those capable of using it. Without a reasonable funding level, little progress can be made on these important fronts.

I appreciate this opportunity to provide comments on a program I believe essential to national interests in water resources development.

STATEMENT OF DR. ROBERT E. BABCOCK

I am Robert E. Babcock, Director of the Arkansas Water Resources Research Center, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. This statement is offered in support of increased appropriations for the Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR) under provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-379 amended by P.L. 89-404 and P.L. 92-175). The Arkansas Center was established on the University of Arkansas Fayetteville campus by President Mullins on November 23, 1964 in order to meet the requirements for participation in the federal "Water Resources Research Act of 1964." As a state agency contained within the framework of the University of Arkansas System, the Center draws upon scientific personnel from among the state colleges and universities to conduct water related research pertinent to the State of Arkansas and our Nation. Laboratories, equipment, faculty academic year salaries, and other facilities of these colleges and universities are made available without charge in furtherance of the planned research program. All indirect costs and employee benefits associated with the program have been contributed by the colleges and universities.

During recent years, 29 water research projects have been funded at four of the colleges and universities in Arkansas, resulting in 22 publications. One of the basic values of the program is the fact that the research center in Arkansas has been able to project itself as a coordinating institution among the state colleges and universities and among various state and federal water related agencies operating in Arkansas. Our water research projects serve as a catalyst for generating water related research in the State. At the present time, such projects are now being funded by other state and federal agencies in an amount approximately equal to that being allotted by the Office of Water Resources Research.

We have been able to work closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wild Life, Arkansas Soil and Water Resources Division, Soil Conservation Service, National Park Service, NASA, NSF, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture programs including rural development. The Center has signed agreements of cooperation with Arkansas State University, Ouachita Baptist University, Westark Community College, Arkansas Polytechnic, and Southern State College. The Center has cooperated with the Governor's office in planning land-use and water resource seminars that have been highly effective in disseminating information to the people of Arkansas.

Arkansas is unique in two major aspects concerning water resources. One, the state is abundantly supplied with high quality water in four major river basins: the St. Francis, the White, the Arkansas, and the Red River basins. Within the Red River basin is the Ouachita River basin comprised of over 11,548 square miles of drainage area encompassing all or part of nineteen counties in South-Central Arkansas. There are several major reservoirs within the basin, three of which were federally sponsored. These major reservoirs, combined with over 12,000 smaller reservoirs and farm ponds, give a total surface capacity within this basin of approximately 4.5 million acre-feet. The Ouachita basin serves as an excellent example of the abundance of water resources in Arkansas. The second aspect in which Arkansas is unique is that she stands at the crossroads concerning the pollution of these water resources by industry and society.

She can learn by other states' mistakes, or she can simply do nothing and proceed down a disastrous path. It is essential for Arkansas to initiate proper measures for enlightened management and control of her valuable water resources. No other state in the Union has so many untapped water resources waiting to serve her people. However, this valuable resource cannot be squandered. Population increases, but resources do not; and furthermore, ever-increasing industrialization places additional stress on our resources.

The main thrust of the Center's program then is to conduct research relevant to solving the problem of managing and protecting the quality of Arkansas' abundant water resources. Research priorities have been established for the Center and they are listed below.

I. Impact of Development and Land Use on Water Quality

A. Chemical and Biological Monitoring as Related to Water Quality

B. Industrial and Municipal Discharges

C. Recreation and Tourism.

II. Development of Research Methods and Data Gathering Techniques

A. Simulation Models

B. Mathematical Models and Techniques

III. Water Use Planning and Management.

A. Land Use Planning

B. Human Behavior and Social Science Studies.

The point that I am making in this statement is that the Center has become a very important water resources coordinating agent in the State of Arkansas as well as performing some very worthwhile research. The research program speaks for itself and a detailed report was given this sub-committee last year. The coordinating aspects are less tangible but never the less they are present and they are important. We are not a fragmented program hiring a couple of people each year. We are actively performing research and serving the State of Arkansas in the managing of its water resources.

STATEMENT OF DALE O. ANDERSON

My name is Dale O. Anderson. I am director of the North Dakota Water Resources Research Institute headquartered at North Dakota State University at Fargo. I am also director of the Tri-College University Center for Environmental Studies and hold the rank of professor of Agricultural Economics. My academic training and experience is in the area of natural resource economics. My duties as director of the Water Institute include problem identification, program development, implementation and management and coordination with water agencies and officials, related agencies, private groups and citizens throughout the state.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before this committee today, to encourage your support for full authorized funding to the Office of Water Resources Research for Sections 100 and 101 of Title I and Title II of PL 88-379 as amended by PL 89-404 and PL 92-175.

The Water Institute

Development and establishment of the Water Resources Research Institute in North Dakota was enhanced by the Congress of the United States through passage of Public Law 88-379, "The Water Resources Research Act of 1964." This law provided the basis for the Governor of North Dakota and the North Dakota State Board of Higher Education to officially authorize the establishment of the Water Institute on November 19, 1964. The Water Institute was established and continues to perform on a partnership basis between the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks and the North Dakota State University at Fargo. This structure was implemented through a memorandum of agreement signed by the presidents of the two Universities. Headquarters for the Institute were established at North Dakota State University. The primary purpose of the Institute is to actively participate in the organization, development, and management of an effective problem-oriented research program that will yield practical answers which can be applied to the solution of critical water problems in North Dakota, the region, and the nation as they are identified.

An eight member Executive Committee consisting of four faculty members each from NDSU and UND provides guidance and advice to the director on program policy, project selection and related matters. Members of this committee are selected on the basis of their competence in water research and their academic disciplines. The chairmanship of this committee rotates annually between the two Universities.

An Advisory Committee of forty members representing private groups, local, state and federal water and related agencies and citizens works with the director and the Executive Committee in the development of the water resources research and information dissemination programs, in which funds provided through Public Law 88-379 are expended. This committee has established definitive criteria to specify high priority problem areas which guides preparation and selection of project proposals. This procedure is designed to develop a research program that will yield the most effective problem solving results from the research funds available. High priority designations for project qualification are specified. Each member of the Advisory Committee takes an active role in assisting the director in meeting the Institute's objectives.

The Water Resources Research Institutes are organized to pursue interdisciplinary water research objectives on a state-wide basis. While the units are part of the individual state university systems, they are also closely linked to the Office of Water Resources Research at the federal level and are responsive to national as well as state goals and objectives. This gives the state a means for implementing research and planning in water resources, development of in-house capacity and expertise, and close contact with regional and national developments.

The Water Resources Research Institute provides a unique window into the university systems and a means of quickly identifying and mobilizing research competence. Usually organized to report directly to the state-wide university administration, the units are able to approach resource people from any part of the system, but at the same time can by-pass traditional departmental and college procedures. In addition, they are not committed to continued support of university personnel or facilities. The result is a unit with unique advantages for planning, mobilizing and overseeing research on a local, regional or national basis. Both the university systems and federal agencies have recognized the capacity of the units to function beyond water resources

research alone, and the institutes are rapidly becoming the focal point for examining general resource development and environmental needs.

Problems Associated With Energy Development

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, challenges facing the Missouri River Basin region in the next decade is to provide an acceptable level of natural resource development and economic and social well-being within a quality environment. We can achieve this goal through adequate comprehensive planning. Such planning assumes a fundamental knowledge of biological, physical, social and economic know-how necessary to achieve a political solution. Coal-energy industry development issues in the Northern Great Plains represents such a need. In May, 1973, the Department of the Interior presented the directors of the Water Resources Research Institutes in Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota, with a challenge to identify gaps in knowledge, study needs, and resources necessary to conduct the research necessary to overcome the gaps in the knowledge necessary to make rational decisions. The study has been completed and a final report published.[1] The investigation conducted by the Water Institutes of Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota identified 60 problem areas in eight major categories, in which studies are needed to develop adequate information to formulate rational public and private decisions.

The major categories of study needs are:

1. Trace Elements
2. Atmospheric Effects
3. Surface Resources
   A. General
   B. Reclamation
4. Coal Resources and Mining Techniques
5. Water
   A. Water Resources
   B. Water Quality
6. Economic and Social Issues
   A. Regional Economic Impacts
   B. Socioeconomic and Community Impacts
7. Institutional and Legal Issues
8. Technology Development

The remainder of this testimony will focus on water research study needs.

Water Resources

The Problem

Water is a resource upon which the livelihood and survival of any community depends. This is especially true in the arid West. I think it would be safe to say that there is nowhere in the Missouri River Basin region in which water is so abundant that it can be carelessly used or abused. Water is also a vital input in any type of coal-energy industry. The National Academy of Science's report on strip mining reclamation concludes that:

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[1]Davidson, Jack R., Coal-Energy Development in the Northern Great Plains, University of Wyoming, Laramie, December, 1973.

"While there is probably sufficient water available in most areas to meet the requirements of mining and reclamation activities, there is insufficient ground and surface water in the major coal-rich areas to meet the requirements of large-scale conventional electric generation or coal gasification and liquefaction facilities."

The announced intention of those who are developing the western coal areas is to construct the generating and coal conversion plants to utilize the coal at the mine, rather than ship it to more populated areas. If such development is to occur, the only alternative to the natural water shortage is to supplant existing uses or develop new supplies either by local storage, development of additional groundwater, or transportation of large amounts of water from other areas. Consideration must also be given to different water supply activities and subsequent impacts of each alternative on the region.

The other side of the coin is the effect of mining on both surface and ground water flows. These effects need to be identified and analyzed. Since many coal seams in the West are aquiferous, strip mining for coal will inevitably disrupt groundwater patterns in those areas. This will affect the quality and quantity and even availability of water to current users. The ability to predict these disruptions is not well developed, and techniques for repairing any damage caused are untried. Mining may also disrupt natural drainage networks, and thereby disrupt downstream water rights. The potential effects of disposing of wastes of coal conversion plants in the ground and surface hydrosphere are unknown. Finally, the effects of the atmospheric mobilization of trace elements and inorganics by large coal conversion plants with subsequent fallout and uptake by the hydrosphere are unexplored.

The following water study needs are divided into two parts: water resources and water quality.

1. Continue to develop and adapt computerized water planning models as a tool to assess impacts of changes in water requirements and availability in the region to meet regional planning needs.

2. Survey existing water data to determine the amount of water available in the region; identify present uses and options on use; and develop additional monitoring systems necessary to determine quantities of water potentially available to meet alternative needs, including industrial development.

3. Determine water requirements for different levels and types of coal-energy development in the region. Examine the options to meet these requirements. For example, further development of surface and ground water supplies as well as interbasin and interstate transfers. Determine the legal implications and ecological, social and economic impacts of these options.

4. Survey and inventory quantity and quality of groundwater resources. This includes a determination of supplies available for industrial development and supporting uses, safe yield, recharge of aquifers and effects of groundwater use on nearby surface supplies.

5. Determine instream values of fisheries, water recreation and aesthetic uses for streams and rivers subject to water withdrawals and return flows. Predict the changes

in these values to be expected from various types and levels of industry and water development.

6. Determine areas where strip mining is likely to interrupt the flow lines for wells producing water for livestock and other purposes.

7. Examine the possibilities of using water systems to meet alternative levels of coal development in the region to serve other resource development options and post development and post mining needs.

8. Estimate present and potential recreation use of streams and impoundments in the region. Estimate demand for water-based outdoor recreation and changes to be expected with alternative types and levels of development in the region. Project changes in recreation values to be expected from changes in water storage and delivery systems which have been proposed to meet water requirements for development.

Study Needs - Water Quality

1. Determine water quality requirements for anticipated industrial uses. Determine impact of coal development and energy production on water quality of the region. Collect, review and evaluate existing water quality data, surface and ground water, to determine its adequacy for quality assessment.

2. Chart and analyze surface and subsurface hydrology in the proximity of major development sites. Determine effects of mining and mine-mouth coal conversion on surface and ground water hydrology and toxicity in the affected areas.

3. Determine impacts on quality of surface and ground waters resulting from surface runoff and percolation of mining spoils, coal combustion by-products and trace elements.

4. Determine effects of strip mining on quality of water and recharge in adjacent aquifers through destruction of coal bed aquifers, filling a final cut, percolation of water soluble organic compounds from coals, and spoil banks and plant waste materials.

5. Study long-term implications of power and coal conversion generation on the salinity of the Yellowstone-Missouri River systems.

Considerable fieldwork must be done to establish what impact given levels of diminished flow would have on irrigation, city water supplies, fisheries, pollution dilution, and other items. In discussing water research needs with state officials in the three-state area, the need for more adequate information on water availability was noted as a pressing one. In Wyoming this concern centers on quality and quantity of water in the deep limestone aquifers. In North Dakota and Montana, concern appeared to center around the physical quantities that were available for all uses in terms of present impoundments and dependable stream flow and the quantities that were uncommitted or could otherwise be made available for industrial development and associated needs. A related question was what quantities of water are potentially available for specified uses from any meaningful source including new impoundment and conveyance facilities and interbasin trans-

fers, and what are the political and economic trade-offs required. The Bureau of Reclamation's participation in the Northern Great Plains Resource Program will provide a considerable amount of input in this area. Each state saw a need for additional study to meet its particular requirements.

The general concensus in the three states was that much more data is required on deep aquifer reserves and recharge rates. Until recently, this potentially important alternative water source has been disregarded. The U. S. Geological Survey has a substantial effort underway. However, much more testing and studying is needed if this source is to be of an adequate consideration in planning for coal-energy development.

The NGPRP instream values study is not considered adequate by state planning agencies because the NGPRP will define only those minimum flows necessary to sustain competing uses at acceptable levels. State agencies feel these efforts are directed too much towards defining the maximum availability of industrial water rather than giving full consideration to opportunity costs. In any instance, the minimum values cannot be defined without extensive fieldwork which is not possible under the NGPRP resources and timetables.

Water Quality

Water quality questions arise both with respect to the limits that quality of existing surface and ground waters in the region impose on their use for coal development needs, and in relation to potential damage to natural drainage networks by mining activities and the pollutants which may be introduced due to surface water runoff and percolation at mine and waste disposal sites. These effects are largely unknown and present work, for the most part, is inadequate to provide for sound planning and environmental management.

It was generally agreed by the state agencies involved that the extent and quality of groundwater supplies needs to be established as soon as possible to provide both environmental control and use data.

An interdisciplinary program of water quality research is needed in each area where major strip mining and coal conversion developments seem imminent. The extensiveness of coverage would depend on the resources available. It is important that the program designed be sufficiently broad to serve not only planning needs by predicting effects of the extraction process, but also to permit monitoring and evaluation of effects which cannot be fully anticipated, such as long-term effects of conversion plant waste on acidity or alkalinity of ground waters.

Summary

The magnitude of coal development in the Northern Great Plains during the next 20 years will be extensive. We must endeavor to provide an acceptable level of natural resource development and economic and social well-being while assuring the maintenance of a quality environment. This goal can be achieved through adequate comprehensive planning. Such planning assumes a fundamental knowledge of biological, physical, social and economic know-how necessary to achieve a political solution. In many cases, the fundamental knowledge presently available is not adequate to formulate rational decision making. Therefore, substantial research programs must be initiated to develop the

information that will make it possible for public and private decision makers, as well as the general public, to reach rational decisions on coal development in the Northern Great Plains which will have an impact on future generations. Full appropriation to the authorized levels of PL 88-379 as amended by PL 89-404 and PL 92-175 would greatly facilitate the accomplishments of the goals of the Water Institute in North Dakota and the region. The needs are present and urgent.

The North Dakota Water Resources Research Institute strongly endorses full appropriation to Titles I and II of Public Law 88-379 as amended and urges favorable action by the committee.

Mr. SMERDON. Mr. Chairman, we have appeared before you numerous times to provide information in support of the research program of the Office of Water Resources Research. I will not go into a great deal of detail. I will only summarize my statement, since the information is contained in the written statements pertaining to the work of this program. We do want to express to you our appreciation for your past support of this program when the Water Resources Act was amended by Public Law 92–175 and also when the appropriations in fiscal year 1973 for the allotment were increased $140,000 and in 1974 by $110,000. We regret, however, that not one cent of those additional funds have been made available to the States for water research as Congress has intended.

We are now dismayed that the administration budget will provide only $89,000 for State institutions for the program in fiscal year 1975. Last year, you asked us to provide information to you on the contribution to this program that the States had made. We provided that to you.

Senator BIBLE. What is the contribution of the States, in total?

Mr. SMERDON. In this year, it was about $1.08 of non-Federal funds which is provided for each dollar of Federal funds.

Senator BIBLE. And you want to match for that amount?

Mr. SMERDON. The allotment program does not require, by statute, any matching at all.

Senator BIBLE. I understand but do you overmatch any?

Mr. SMERDON. That is correct. On the matching grant part of the act, the overmatching is about 25 percent. I might point out that these figures oftentimes do not include any of the overhead and indirect costs that universities have, and those costs are borne by the States. The States definitely are a strong contributor to this worthwhile program.

Now, the OWRR program has been termed a categorical grant program and, apparently, the Office of Management and the Budget is opposed to these. An analysis of the Federal grants to State and local governments shows that the OWRR title I program grants amounted to less than one-third of 1 percent of the grants which were made to the States in the area of natural resources and environment. The OWRR title I program constitutes less than two-hundredths of 1 percent of total Federal grants and shared revenues to the States. When you consider the total amount, it is less than two-hundredths of 1 percent.

We find that this viable research program seems destined to be canceled unless the course which the administration has chartered for the program is changed. Each year, the Office of Water Resources Research has an external advisory panel which makes recommendations to them. In 1972, the panel recommendations are contained in the annual report. They contain this statement, ". . . an increase in appropriations to reach full title I and title II authorized funding over the next 2-year period."

Now, I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that this review panel did not constitute university people. There was one university man out of nine. He was not affiliated with the water center but the panel, in effect, represented the users of the water research and they, of course, recomended a full funding over a 2-year period.

I should like to close my remarks on behalf of OWRR by saying that the universities want to do research on vital water problems but they can only do this if there is support for the research; if the program of the Office of Water Resources Research is not funded adequately, those on many campuses who have been leaders in promoting research on priority water resources problems will have been undercut as will have been the universities who do not have viable water research programs or trained water leaders for tomorrow.

I think it is important to mention the close dependence of the development of alternate energy sources on water resources research is just one of many examples of national interest that could be cited in support of water resources research. We do not believe that the Nation can afford to let the OWRR program die as a result of the slow strangulation of inadequate funding.

The Universities Council on Water Resources strongly urges that an orderly growth in funding be provided toward full authorized funding. We respectfully recommend that the allotment program be increased to $200,000 per State institute and the matching grant program increased from the present $3 million to $4 million.

In view of the priority research needs, this is a reasonable step towards full authorization in the title I part of the act. The title II program, which is not operating at less than one-third of the authorized level, is of importance and this should be increased. However, we believe that the title I part of the act is the backbone of the OWRR program. Every effort should be made to first assure that the title I part of the act is immediately strengthened to the maximum extent possible. We see this as a way to strengthen the valuable Federal/State partnership of the proven effect research program of OWRR.

Now, if there is time, Dr. Maxey, perhaps, would make some statements on behalf of the program.

Senator BIBLE. He calls me once a month so I might just as well hear him once a year. George Maxey is an old and dear friend of mine. I have known him ever since he started on the other side; on the Federal level. Now he is going to the university level. It is always good training because you know how the bureaucrats think, and when you get on the other side, you can attack them all the time. It is not a bad strategy. Many people do it. It is good to see you, Dr. Maxey.

Dr. MAXEY. It is good to see you, Senator. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to summarize my testimony if I may, please.

Senator BIBLE. You may, go ahead.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE MAXEY

Dr. MAXEY. I understand that it has been entered into the record.

Senator BIBLE. All of the testimony has been entered in full.

Dr. MAXEY. To add to Ernie's statement is a difficult thing because he is one of those fellows also who practiced on bureaucrats before he went into the university but I do want to emphasize the importance of this program to the State of Nevada and to the national effort on water resources research.

I think our center has contributed strongly to both in four areas which I want to mention because I think this is the backbone of the program and the allotment funds is the backbone of support for that program. These areas are the development of applied research in water

resources, various types of projects that have had almost immediate application, development of basic research which has contributed to the state of the art, and which is, sometimes, giving results that are a little intangible at the moment but we see them moving out into the field with the influence of this basic research effort and, third, and I think one of the most important things; this is the one program in the United States that strongly supports training as a cadre of water resources and water resources operators. There is no other.

Even the efforts of NSF were extremely feeble in our field of water resources research and, in a short 11 or 12 years, we have developed a tremendously important and effective training program which is producing, in our own center, for example, approximately one Ph. D. a year and three or four masters degrees a year. These people not only are staying in the State of Nevada, but are moving out into the national picture. I am sure that other States have records comparable to this in terms of the training program.

A fourth area is the dissemination of research results which, as you know from testimony previously, has been weak in the past. The centers are now developing methodologies and dissemination which are becoming more effective each year and we feel this is of tremendous national, as well as local value in our field.

I was somewhat astounded at such testimony as I heard from the Department of the Interior where our organization is housed; astounded because I felt this program was not understood by them. I, like Ernie Smerdon, had to go back to the annual report and review the facts and figures to make sure that I was not mistaken, in looking at that testimony.

That constitutes about the body of my testimony. Thank you very much for your time.

Senator BIBLE. You always make a valuable contribution, Doctor. I appreciate it. Do you have others of your panel who want to add anything?

Mr. SMERDON. Dr. Viessman, University of Nebraska.

STATEMENT OF WARREN VIESSMAN

Dr. VIESSMAN. Thank you very much. I am very happy to be here. I would just like to amplify one or two comments made by my colleagues. This will be primarily in support of the Nebraska Water Resources Institute.

I would note that, in the past 3 years, we have provided over $400,000 of State moneys to the allotment program wherein we have received only $300,000 Federal funds. I would also say that the Nebraska institute has provided a dimension of coordination and focus for water resources research in our State which I think has fostered many activities and has produced very useful and meaningful results.

Examples of the interest now are being generated by the Missouri River Basin Commission, State Natural Resources District, and State agencies and others that are engaged in water resources planning operations. I believe that, without the focus that we have provided, the State itself would have a lesser effort in research and probably a less effective water resources planning dimension. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Any others of your panel, Mr. Smerdon?

Mr. SMERDON. Dr. Babcock, University of Arkansas.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BABCOCK

Dr. BABCOCK. Thank you very much. I would just like to reinforce what Dr. Viessman said about university dissemination.

We have reached the point where our center is serving as a catalyst in Arkansas to generate water resources related research and, presently, we are cooperating very closely with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries, the Arkansas Soil and Water Division, NASA, NSF, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture through some of their rural development programs.

Within our own State, we have signed letters of cooperation and memorandums of agreement with various colleges and universities; Arkansas State University, Ouachita Baptist University, Southern State College at Magnolia, Arkansas Polytechnic, and Westark Community College in Fort Smith. Also, we have been working with the Governor's office in coordinating land use and water resources seminars which have been very effective in disseminating information to the public.

We feel, besides our research program, that we are getting out and cooperating with and contributing to the overall information dissemination. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. SMERDON. Dr. Polk, North Dakota.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT POLK

Dr. POLK. As you know, Senator, North Dakota is now involved with the States of Montana and Wyoming in developing our coal resources. There is a critical problem with respect to the energy crisis. It turns out, in fact, that the primary concern of these three States is not only just in water, but also the water resources program which, in the past year, has served to mobilize research forces in three States. Indeed, this is desirable in our opinion.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine presentation, Mr. President. I have to compliment you. You are a livewire president. I do not know which is the friendliest title these days, chairman or president, but whichever fits, I want to compliment you.

I have received more mail on this one subject, on water resources, than any other subject in the entire Interior Department. You really have a propaganda mill going. The U.S. Post Office has profited a lot. I have always supported water resources. I shall continue to do it this time. We will do the best we can the coming fiscal year.

Mr. SMERDON. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to have you.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN A. EVANS, MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

SUBSTITUTING FOR DR. CHAMBERLAIN

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Norman A. Evans, president, Colorado State University. I am glad I made that qualifying statement about chairmen and presidents now that you are coming up.

Mr. EVANS. I am a substitute so I feel that I do not fit that qualification.

Senator BIBLE. Well, whatever you are, it is good to see you. You may proceed.

Mr. EVANS. Senator Bible, Dr. Chamberlain has submitted his statement.

Senator BIBLE. You are on the same project as the others?

Mr. EVANS. Yes. The OWRR. Dr. Chamberlain did not come this morning because the Colorado State Legislature is in its final proceedings and he felt that he could not come. I am a member of his staff. I am the director of the Water Resources Research Institute. My name is Norman A. Evans.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Dr. Chamberlain is chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, numbering 130 academic institutions. In addition to Dr. Chamberlain's statement, I have statements from four other members of the water resources committee of the association which I would like to have entered into the record, along with Dr. Chamberlain's statement.

Senator BIBLE. We will be very happy to make Dr. Chamberlain's statement, in full, part of the record and, without objection, we will enter, as a part of the record, the other statements to which you refer.

Mr. EVANS. Thank you very much.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF A. R. CHAMBERLAIN

I am A. R. Chamberlain, president of Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. I also have the privilege of serving as chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to testify about the FY 75 program of the Office of Water Resources Research. The association which I represent, its member colleges and universities, and my own institution, are deeply concerned about the level of federal support for the 54 Water Resources Research Institutes. Let me make it clear that we recognize that this committee has been supportive of this important water resource activity, but despite your support, part of the money you have appropriated has not reached the various state research institutes.

During the hearings which led to the passage of P.L. 92-175, compelling testimony was presented in support of increased funding for the program created by the Water Resources Research Act of 1964. I will not devote time here to repeating the documented accomplishments in problem-solving research which has resulted. No doubt you have on file the annual reports of OWRR as well as testimony from that office relative to the efforts by the research centers and institutes.

In connection with the FY 75 appropriation, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges urges this committee to bring the funding upward toward the level authorized by the Congress. In 1971, P.L. 92-175 increased the authorization in Section 100 of the Water Resources Research Act from $100,000 per state to $250,000 per state.

For FY 73 the administration requested only $100,000 per state, but this committee increased that amount to $140,000, and the Congress appropriated funds at that level.

The $40,000 increase for each of the research centers was believed until recently to have been "impounded" by OMB; at least each of the centers was advised, when FY 73 funds of $100,000 each was released, that the additional $40,000 was being impounded. The total authorized appropriation held back amounted to $2,040,000.

Just recently we learned what really happened with that money. During FY 73, pay increases for governmental employees were approved and through a supplemental appropriation bill OMB made available for pay increase purposes the $2,040,000 of OWRR funds which supposedly had been impounded. Although this movement of funds was handled legally, it is my opinion and the opinion of my colleagues that the tactics used were a clear circumvention of this committee's intent to partially meet the demonstrated needs of the states for strengthened water research.

For FY 74, the administration request for OWRR funding was again $100,000 per state. Again the Congress saw fit to express its conviction of the worth of the program by increasing the funding to $110,000 per state.

Again the State Research Centers were informed that not all of the money would be released immediately. OMB said that $10,000 per state would be held in "reserve" for release in the fourth quarter. This meant a total of $540,000 would be held back.

Now we learn from Part III, Supplemental Proposals of the FY 75 Budget (p 1026-1027), that $460,000 of these reserved OWRR funds are proposed to be shifted to the Bureau of Reclamation for "general administrative expenses," and the other $80,000 would be shifted to OWRR to cover pay increases.

Why is it that water research, one of the truly major areas of concern facing this nation, should be the target in these past two years of what might well be termed "under the table" maneuvers which circumvent the intent of this committee and the Congress? Further, why is only Section 100 under apparent attack?

Although we cannot be certain, we do have reason to believe that this apparent attack on water research is because people in the Administration, or the Department of the Interior, look upon Section 100 as a "formula" grant and, therefore, it is not under adequate control of the Federal Administration. This administration seems to consistently try to kill formula or institutional funding.

If it is true that the perception of lack of federal control, perhaps by OMB and Interior, is the reason for holding back Section 100 water research funds, the individuals holding that belief are mistaken.

The Water Resources Research Act (P.L. 88-379 as amended) states in Section 100 (b) that the annual programs submitted by the State Institutes to the Secretary for approval shall include certain assurances satisfactory to the Secretary, thus mandating Department of Interior control of the research conducted under the Act.

Further, the rules and regulations covering the administration of the Act spell out in Paragraph 504.3 mandatory conditions to be met by the annual Allotment Program of each institute in order to qualify for approval by the director of OWRR acting on behalf of the Secretary of Interior. Paragraph 505.1 (a)(1) concerning procedure for payments states, "After the Director (of OWRR) has determined that an institute's qualifications and plans are acceptable,..."--again clearly requiring departmental approval and concurrence with each state's program annually.

If anything, there is too much federal control--a control that seems contrary to other Administration policy of supporting formula revenue sharing with substantial state control over decision making.

Now, more directly to the subject of this hearing--FY 75 appropriations./ The request of the Administration for Section 100 strangely is down to $89,000 per state, and for Section 200 it is reduced by approximately $700,000.

Instead of a reduction, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges strongly urges that the following be appropriated in each section of P.L. 88-379: Section 100, $10,800,000; Section 101 $5,000,000; and Section 200, $10,000,000. This is consistent with our recommendation last year that Section 100 be funded at $200,000 per institute and the other two Sections at full authorization.

With the current inflationary pressures, as well as the need to keep ahead of multiplying future demands on our water resources, this is not the time to be considering a cut in funding. It is in the opinion of our organization that this is the time to more adequately fund this Act so that this nation will not be faced with a water problem like we are faced with an oil problem and an energy problem.

I must warn you that the universities are falling behind in production of new knowledge relative to the water resource problems emerging. Explosive issues raised in the 1960s are still with us; problem solutions are still being sought on:

1. Quality of urban life.
2. Water and air pollution control.

3. Preservation of environmental quality. Today new and equally explosive issues are added to confront the public decision maker.
4. Energy resource development.
5. Land use regulation.
6. Food supply.

These are vital issues, each of which has water as a key and limiting element.

The development of energy resources is an example from the Rocky Mountain region with which I am familiar.

The region is a remarkable depository of energy resources. Eight hundred billion tons of coal lie within the region, one hundred billion tons of it readily accessible to surface mining. Oil shale contains an estimated 1.8 trillion barrels of oil—600 billion barrels in accessible high-grade deposits. Enough natural gas to double the known reserves of the United States (300 trillion cubic feet) is contained within geologic formations, too tight for economic yield but potentially available through new technology. A large portion of the nation's uranium is contained within this region and geothermal resources are known but not fully inventoried.

Power generation by coal requires about 15 acre-feet of water per megawatt. With 30,000 megawatts and with generation expected by 1990, in the Colorado River Basin alone, the water demand will be 450,000 acre feet per year. Coal gasification at the mine site would introduce additional water demands.

Oil shale production at one million barrels per day will require 120,000 acre feet per year. To that must be added 4,000 acre feet per year which will be required to sustain vegetation on reclaimed land and shale residue.

These demands totaling 574,000 acre feet exceed the 340,000 acre feet of uncommitted water in the Colorado River. Thus, the competition for water will be severe. Unless research can point the way to reduced water demands, there will be substantial amounts of water transferred from present uses to energy production with associated social and economic disruption.

Perhaps the most important point of all in support of the tremendous need for a strong research program is the fact that we must have detailed information for constructive modification of the complex and a finely balanced ecosystem when any natural resources are used. Projects involving water are especially sensitive. It is not just a matter of determining which resources we want to develop and where we can secure and how we can transport the supply of water needed, but how can we have an acceptable ecological balance remaining after we have removed the resource.

P.L. 88-379 has provided the impetus for an effective federal-state partnership. Actual contributions by states in direct and indirect costs of doing water research exceed the federal contribution. In my own state of Colorado, about $1.40 of nonfederal money is involved, compared to each one dollar of federal money. Few other federal research programs can match this "multiplier" effect. The federal funds in this case act as a catalist which generates state funding to solve local problems which otherwise could not be done with state funds alone. Furthermore, the interdisciplinary nature and complexity of today's problems increase research costs, making imperative joint federal-state support. Public decision makers at state and local levels are thus provided with problem-solving assistance not otherwise available to them.

The statistics on educating qualified personnel are equally impressive. In FY 1973, about 2,000 students received some income by working on OWRR projects while being educated for careers in the water resource field.

This is a real contribution to the human capital of this country in an area central to progress in solving environmental and energy problems.

Still another very important benefit of this program is the regionalization of research needs analysis to identify problems affecting more than a single community or state and to program research on a priority basis for these regional problems. For example: A consortium of the seven water institutes and centers in the Colorado River Basin (CWIC) held several problem-analysis workshops during the past year with state and federal agencies through the Pacific Southwest Interagency Committee (PSIAC).

The economics of salinity control in the Colorado River was selected as highest priority, and a project has been initiated involving experts from six universities in four states and including the Bureau of Reclamation as an active participant. An eight-member technical advisory committee from PSIAC meets quarterly with the interdisciplinary research team to hear reports of progress and to make suggestions on conduct of the study.

Through the "network" of state water research centers, each having formal ties with the other major universities in its state, virtually all the scientific talent within a region can be utilized for water research. In Colorado, for example, faculty at the University of Colorado and at the Colorado School of Mines participate in OWRR projects.

Coordination of research planning and implementation is a further bonus from this network of research institutions--coordination among the universities as well as between the universities and the federal and state water agencies.

On behalf of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and my own institution, Colorado State University, I strongly urge this committee to further endorse the concept of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended, not only by recommending a FY 75 funding level which exceeds the Administration proposal but by increasing that funding to at least $200,000 for each of the 54 research centers covered by Section 100. This would be a total of $10,800,000 for Section 100. I further urge funding of Section 101 at $5,000,000 and Section 200 at $10,000,000, the level authorized by the Congress. In conclusion, I urge this committee to do everything possible to see that the entire amount of the FY 75 funds appropriated by the Congress actually reaches the various state institutes and centers.

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Members of the Water Resources Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges are:

*Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., University of California, Irvine; *A. R. Chamberlain, Colorado State University; John C. Frey, Pennsylvania State University; *Ferrel Heady, University of New Mexico; *James H. Zumberge, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Allen F. Agnew, Washington State University; Robert N. Faiman, University of New Hampshire; Earnest F. Gloyna, University of Texas at Austin; Lynne L. Merritt, Jr., Indiana University; E. T. Smerdon, University of Florida

John C. Calhoun, Texas A & M University; Roy E. Huffman, Montana State University; David Howells, North Carolina State University; R. W. Bromery, University of Massachusetts

*Indicates President or Chancellor

STATEMENT OF DR. MARVIN T. EDMISON

In 1964 the Congress of the United States wisely enacted legislation to insure continued research across our nation on critical water problems; this legislation was revised in 1972, and authorizations were included for increased appropriations to the Water Resources Research Institutes which were created by the original legislation. Currently, the nation is very much concerned about our energy crisis, and rightly so. However, the need for research on energy production does not lessen the need for research on water resources. In fact, the two are closely interwoven in many areas. It will do little good, in the long run, to solve the energy crises if we fail to solve the critical problems related to adequate supplies of water of quality appropriate to its varied uses. The total budget of the Office of Water Resources Research is miniscule compared to the amount of money proposed for research directed toward solving our energy problems, yet there are those who would emasculate the budget of the Office of Water Resources Research with the excuse, at least in part, that the money is needed for the energy program.

Either by design or by negligent oversight, the Institute Directors were led to believe that the Office of Management and Budget had impounded and failed to release $40,000, which was appropriated for each State Institute in FY 73 and $10,000 for each in FY 74. We accepted the impoundment on the premise that it was temporary and that it was necessary in the management of the federal budget. To the surprise of nearly every Director, if not all, it has been found that the $40,000 for each State Institute were released but diverted to other uses than those for which they were originally appropriated and that a request has been made to so divert the $10,000 which was appropriated for each State Institute in FY 74. In addition, it has been requested that the Allotment Budget for each State Institute be reduced to a total of $89,000 in FY 75.

As I stated previously, there is still a critical need for Water Resources Research. The personnel of The Office of Water Resources Research and the Water Resources Research Institutes have been ever mindful of the great responsibility that was theirs and they continue to be so mindful. They are good and faithful stewards of the limited funds that have been entrusted to them. Where State problem areas have been used as a basis for research, every effort has been made to obtain results that were also useful on a national, or at least a regional, basis. Furthermore, the Institutes have formed Regional Groupings to concentrate cooperatively on problems that are of critical importance to more than one state. For example, Oklahoma State University, Texas A&M University, and Texas Tech University are now cooperatively working on research involving the Ogallala Aquifer, which is an extremely important ground water resource to several states.

If research on water resources is drastically reduced or terminated, our whole nation will truly be the loser.

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STATEMENT BY DEAN F. PETERSON

TO BE APPENDED TO STATEMENT BY DR. A. R. CHAMBERLAIN

My name is Dean F. Peterson. I am vice president for research for Utah State University. I have enjoyed the privilege of being involved in the development of water research programs at Federal, State, and university levels for many years. I have attached a brief statement outlining some of my credentials. I have seen this important program unfold and I wish to go on record regarding its effectiveness. We are far better off than we were 15 years ago when the Senate Select Committee under Senator Kerr highlighted impending severe water problems and it is the implementation of recommendations of the committee, including the research program, that has forestalled a "water crisis." I could wish that a similar in-depth review had been made of our energy resource. The Water Resources Research Act was the culmination of 5 years or more of careful study by a great many of the most competent water scientists and managers in the country. I think it would be useful to refresh our memories about what these experts had in mind.

Over a 2-year period the Senate Select Committee conducted a massive and most excellent study culminating in 32 volumes of reports. The committee made five recommendations. One of these dealt with research.[1] It requested the executive branch "to review present research programs in the field of water and to develop a coordinated program of research designed to meet the foregoing—research—objectives. The other four recommendations reflected an excellent insight into the pervasive social nature of water resource management which seems to have been overlooked or forgotten in recent years. The first recommendation recognized that future demands would require improved comprehensive planning for multiple use. The second called for increased participation by the States in such planning. The third dealt with research as stated above, the fourth called for a biennial assessment of water supply and demand outlook and the fifth suggested regulation of flood plain use, intensified study of problems in emerging areas of water shortage, study of future reservoir site needs and provision for public hearings on water resources plans. All of these recommendations reflect an understanding of the "grass-roots" approach which led to the eventual passage of the Water Resources Research Act and to the establishment of institutes in each State some 5 years later. This action was not a "land-grant college aid bill" but emerged from 5 years of careful study by the Congress, the executive branch and independent water experts based on the realistice philosophy reflected by the Select Committee's report. The opposition was then, as it apparently is now, a general failure of those opposed to understand the pervasive nature of science in America. The fact that our scientific prowess depends on the use of science to solve thousands of problems at thousands of places by thousands, or even millions of people; to solve little problems and medium sized ones, and large ones as well as super ones, like going to the moon.

In response to the Select Committee's request, the Federal Council for Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President in 1961 formed an Interagency Task Group on Coordinated Water Resources Research consisting of top governmental water experts assisted by four distinguished consultants from outside the Government. This Task Force completed its report in early 1963 and the report was published as a Committee Print on March 25, 1963.[2] This Task Force devised a means of classifying water research activities consisting of nine major categories with 45 subcategories. It examined activities and needs both inhouse and extramurally in each of these categories and made recommendations in some detail on how these needs might be met. It examined the role of the Federal Government in water research in some depth, and set forth in some detail the responsibility of the Federal agencies to do the research necessary to conduct their missions responsibly. It felt that it could not, in the time allotted, judge the adequacy of the agency programs themselves and recommended an interagency coordinating committee on water resources research having a chairman with rank equal to assistant secretary to deal with that aspect of the problem.

The Task Force was very much concerned with extramural research and with

[1] U.S. Senate, 87th Cong., 1st sess., report of the Select Committee on National Water Resources, report No. 29, Jan. 30, 1961, pp. 18–19.

[2] U.S. Senate, Federal Water Resources Research Activities, memorandum of the chairman to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, transmitting the Report of the President on Water Resources Research, Mar. 25, 1963.

manpower development. All members of the Task Force and the technical assistants who developed the report were Federal employees. Two of the four consultants were from universities, one from Johns Hopkins and one from Stanford, neither of which are land-grant universities. While there is much that is relevant to the water resources research program contained in the Task Force summary, a seven-point legislative program was proposed. Four points deal with the question under discussion and they are quoted here from page 25.

(*a*) All agencies concerned with water resources should be able to contract with and make grants to any universities, whether or not they are the location of water research centers, in support of agency missions.

(*b*) It is desirable to develop additional centers of water resources research in many universities and to strengthen existing centers and programs.

(*c*) In order to accomplish (b), some Federal support to each such center on a continuing basis is necessary in addition to support provided under (a). Responsibility for deciding how this support would be used should be left to the universities.

(*d*) Support to centers should be (1) in part on the basis of a relatively small formula amount to one or more designated research institutions in each state* to establish or strengthen their capacity for water resources research and (2) in part on a matching fund basis, giving consideration to the research potential of the institution.

Following up on the findings of the interagency task force, and its recommendation for coordination, the Federal Council for Science and Technology organized in September 1963, thhe Committee on Water Resources Research, and Dr. William C. Ackermann became the first chairman. This committee, during the next few months, made an indepth study of Federal agency programs. These are summarized by categories and by agencies in the first report of the committee.[3] This study provided an analysis by which high priority research and how it might be pursued, could be identified.

Meanwhile, the Congress began to deal with the other legislative recommendations of the Senate Select Committee, in particular here, the recommendation for creation of State water resources institutes. Hearings and discussions on the Water Resources Research Act began in 1962 and continued until its passage in 1964 for fiscal year 1965. These hearings were summarized by Senator Anderson[4] for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in April 1963. The committee continued to be extremely concerned about the development of manpower and the need for grass-roots research and, after lengthy hearings and discussions, agreed on the need for State institutes as recommended by the President's report based on the findings of the Federal Council on Science and Technology. Senator Anderson in summary (p. 9) said:

> The committee does not feel that there should be unnecessary interference in the basic operation of State institutes or centers. Overdone, it can straitjacket water research in the centers across the Nation under a single, central set of concepts when a variety of approaches and the genius of many minds could better be allowed expression.
>
> Colleges and universities have widely demonstrated their great ability to administer research programs and to link them fruitfully with teaching.

The reports that I have cited contain a tremendous amount of material and good thinking which is still extremely relevant. They express what the Congress had in mind and, equally important, why Congress reached its conclusions. They are well worth careful study by those given the responsibility to administer the critical water resources of this country.

Having cited the overwhelming reasons for the Water Resources Research Act, a valid question is: How well has this mechanism created by Congress responded to the charge? Congress has never appropriated the full authorization and in the last 2 years parts of the meager appropriations have been shifted by the administration to other programs. Even so, the Water Resources Research Institute program has done very well indeed. For one thing, I think it has caused a major shift in the approach to water resources development in this

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[3] Federal Council for Science and Technology, "Federal Water Resources Research Program for Fiscal Year 1965," Office of Science and Technology, February 1964.

[4] U.S. Senate, "Water Resources Research Centers," 88th Cong., 1st sess., report No. 117, Apr. 8, 1963.

*The Federal Council on Science and Technology qualified its acceptance of this recommendation, agreeing that at least one water resources research or analysis center could be established with Federal grants on a permissive basis in each State, under explicit qualifications standards.

country by research on policy, economics, and social issues not elsewhere conducted. In 1964, a distinguished panel of water scientists appointed by the President's Science Advisory Committee joined with the Federal Committee on Water Resources Research to systematically assess the adequacy of water research programs and assign priorities based on the potential for delivering new usable water supplies, and that priorities ought to reflect that potential. The results of this extensive study, lasting nearly 2 years, are published as "A Ten-Year Program of Federal Water Resources Research" issued in 1966 by the Federal Council on Science and Technology.[5]

The first two recommendations for increased priority of funding were in the area of water resources planning including methods and criteria for planning, research on water law, institutional arrangements, benefits and alternatives, cost allocation, cost sharing and pricing, and repayment. During the period 1965 to 1970, excluding research on ecological impacts research in this category increased from $1.1 million to $8.8 million. In the Department of Interior, this increase was from $0.4 million to $6.0 million. The major part of this increase came about through the extramural program of the Office of Water Resources Research. During 1965–66 I served as water resources specialist in the Office of Science and Technology and chairman of the Committee on Water Resources Research. Even though I exercised all the persuasion I could, I found it almost impossible for any Federal agency to respond to this priority by modifying its program.

In 1971, as a member of a panel reviewing the Federal water research program, after 6 years, except for the relatively large expenditures in desalting water quality and atmospheric water resources, the major substantive change in the Federal water research program was that brought about through the program of the Office of Water Resources Research.

I have followed developments in the area of water resources planning quite carefully over the past 8 or 10 years. I see major improvements. The States are now playing major roles, substantial improvements in techniques and much more incisive evaluation have occurred. My strong opinion is that these can be traced in large measure to the efforts of the State Water Research Institutes. Besides the research, I find that much of the knowledgeable manpower in the State and Federal planning agencies has been produced through the graduate programs associated with the institutes.

Water resources planning is only one example of the effectiveness of the institute program, not only in research, but in the training of the people who can put the research into action.

Without the Water Research Institutes, I am convinced that the present water situation would be far less promising than it is now. The Federal component of State research efforts is only a fraction of the total, but it is an important catalyst and an essential element in the water research network. In my own State, the institute (center) usually receives about $100,000 in title Ib matching funds in addition to the $100,000 under title Ia. But the State appropriated $475,000 in cash for water resources research for fiscal year 1975. It will provide unreimbursed indirect costs valued at an additional $100,000 for a total of nearly $600,000 in cash and kind. In 1965, the State dedicated a water research laboratory costing $1.5 million. Recommendation (a) of the task force appointed in 1961 by the President as above cited, stressed the need for all agencies to be able to make grants to universities to meet their research and manpower development needs. In fiscal year 1973, Utah State University's Water Research Laboratory, the State's arm of the water research program, responded by conducting more than $1.5 million worth of research for Federal agencies and private industry.

Under a Federal program which seeks energy self-sufficiency in less than a decade and contemplates an investment in R. & D. for fiscal year 1975 approaching $2 billion, the reduction of the water research allotment program by $594,000 seems singularly anomalous. The critical element in the energy program is not technology or fossil fuel resources but water. Not only are vast quantities needed in fuel recovery processes and to cool thermal powerplants, both nuclear- and fossil-fuel fired, but in the control of pollution and rehabilitation of mined areas. The principal unexploited fossil and nuclear fuel reserves exist in the area of our country where water resources are extremely short. When one considers that a 100,000 barrel per day shale oil plant requires process water amounting

[5] Federal Council on Science and Technology, "A 10-Year Program of Water Resources Research." Office of Science and Technology, February 1966.

to 20,000 acre-feet per year and that needs for coal gasification and cooling water are equally great, it takes only some very simple arithmetic to see that we face serious water problems with our energy program. Many of these problems will require research on reallocation of water supplies and on pollution problems that will have to be solved item by item and case by case. The States, who generally have custodial responsibility for their waters, must share a heavy responsibility in these efforts.

In summary, the pervasive nature of water use, the need for applied as well as basic research, the need for trained manpower and the ever increasing magnitude and complexity of demands on our water resource especially as related to energy development and enhancement of environmental quality call for support of the water research program under the Water Resources Research Act at the full authorized level. In my opinion, Congress could make no more effective use of its research dollars in any program than to take this step.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM D. CARLSON, PRESIDENT, THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

APPROPRIATIONS FOR OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Congress of the United States, through the increase in funding authorized by Public Law 92-175, has forcefully demonstrated its understanding of the great importance to the Nation of the water resources research program projected to be carried out through the land-grant colleges and universities of the country. Unfortunately, however, failure to fund this program fully has greatly compromised its potential. We recommend, therefore, the appropriation of the entire authorized amount, that is, $250,000 for each designated university under the section 100 "Annual Allotment." $5 million for matching grants to the institutes established at the designated universities and, $10 million for title II grants.

The Water Resources Research Institute at the University of Wyoming has been particularly responsive to the needs and desires of the State and has developed its program in close consultation and collaboration with leading water resources officials within the State. Obviously the research needs so defined are a result of the peculiar activities and developments occurring within each individual State, and, due to the rapidly varying economy, these needs can change from year to year. Therefore, we feel it is important to maintain day-to-day contact with State administrative agencies; and, to accomplish this, the director of our institute is a member of the Governor's Interdepartment Water Conference.

The water resource areas of most concern to Wyoming are: (1) energy development; (2) the environment; and (3) land use planning. Our Wyoming Water Resources Research Institute has research underway in each of these three areas, with part of the funding coming from the Office of Water Resources Research.

The Federal Government is currently, of course, placing great emphasis upon all research related to the production of energy. Crucial to the development of all of Wyoming's vast energy potential is the question of water. The University of Wyoming has a highly competent faculty and staff eager to pursue the water research so vital to Wyoming, our region, and the United States as a whole. Yet, much of this research is either lagging or going undone because of sharply limited funding. In view of the energy problems confronting our country, this is a situation which cannot be defended and should not be permitted to persist.

STATEMENT BY JOHN C. FREY, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON LAND AND WATER RESOURCES, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

I am John C. Frey, director, Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources at the Pennsylvania State University. My statement is addressed to the reduced funding for the State Water Resources Research Centers as set forth in the President's budget for fiscal year 1975. Those of us concerned with water resources problems in Pennsylvania regard this reduction as a serious threat to our pioneering work under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 and the progress being made toward resolving pressing energy and environmental problems. It is difficult to believe that anyone would consider reducing

water resources research funds at a time in our country's history when the greatest demands for reliable supplies of clean water are being made upon our already overtaxed water systems.

The Congress has demonstrated its commitment to the annual allotment program by amending the original act in 1971 to allow for an increase in authorized funds from $100,000 to $250,000. Unfortunately, subsequent increases in appropriated funds approved by Congress have been impounded for other uses. It is my hope that Congress will continue to push for the expanded funding that it has authorized under the Water Resources Research Act as amended.

In recent times the attention of the Nation has been focused on the crises in energy, environmental degradation, and food production, and it is apparent that both more time and money must be devoted to these concerns in the future. It is important, therefore, that water and its relationship to each of these crises be fully recognized and included as a major component in reaching stated objectives. If the pivotal position of water is not recognized the lack of large quantities of good water will limit production; restrict conversion and transportation of energy fuels; thwart reclamation and environmental protection; and reduce food and fiber production.

Pennsylvania is a major supplier of coal crucial to the power generation needs of the Northeast, and it is obvious that even greater demand for this fuel will mean increased production. Revitalization of the coal industry will infuse new economic life into the State, but it will not be without some undesirable side effects. More than 2,500 miles of Pennsylvania streams are already polluted by the 1,330 tons of sulfuric acid discharged daily by coal mine drainage. The result is rivers and streams turned an ugly reddish-yellow where most forms of aquatic life have been eliminated. Treatment of acid contaminated water for human consumption is difficult and expensive.

Modestly funded by the allotment program, scientists working through the Water Resources Center at Penn State already have demonstrated a possible technique of neutralizing stream acid by using crushed limestone barriers. This cheap and unsophisticated method is capable of neutralizing a high percentage of the acid as the contaminated water percolates through the limestone. On the basis of the research findings, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has constructed prototype barriers for hydrologic and chemical evaluation and monitoring of the installations. Benefits to Pennsylvania and other mining States could be enormous. The simplicity and low overall cost of the barrier methods is financially feasible for many areas since no large treatment plant is needed and construction and operating costs are far less than any others.

Using seed money from the annual allotment program the Penn State Water Center has supported other inexpensive yet effective means of treating mine acid contaminated streams. In one study agronomists have discovered that the biological action of selected soils have a buffering effect on acid mine water when mixed in the proper ratios and removes from the water components such as iron which are necessary in the chemical formation of acid. Bacteria have been successfully used in conjunction with polypropelene rings to break the acid formation cycle by removing iron oxide. The findings of this study are of particular importance because they will allow mine operations to remove an important element from mine drainage before it can affect nearby streams.

Pennsylvania and other Appalachian States have suffered greatly from the strip method of mining. There are an estimated 3 million acres of strip-mined soil in the United States, 2 million of which remain to be revegetated. There are 370,000 acres of such land in Pennsylvania alone.

The spoils material left after the coal is stripped away often remains barren for years because the soil is acidic, scaly, infertile, and has a high surface temperature.

Penn State Water Center scientists have been experimenting with a biological method of purifying treated municipal waste water by spray irrigating it on crop and forest lands. Labeled the "Living Filter" scientists supported in part by annual allotment funds found that the plants, trees, and soil absorbed the rich nutrients from the wastewater and returned it to the water table in a pure form.

Encouraged by the increased growth associated with the spray disposal of municipal waste waters these same scientists reasoned that the "Living Filter" concept might be used to successfully revegetate the sterile coal spoils materials in many regions of the State. Using large planters filled with spoils materials,

project investigators have had astonishing success in growing grasses and trees in boxes treated with effluent and sludge. The untreated planters have suffered 100 percent mortality—nothing has grown, not even weeds. Methods learned during this work are currently being used to revegetate an anthracite culm bank located adjacent to a municipal sewage treatment plant in Scranton, Pa.

The generation of electric power poses a threat to Pennsylvania's waterways as heated water is discharged from the nuclear plants located in the States major basins. This so called "clean pollution" can drastically raise the temperature of streams into which it is discharged and has a major impact on the natural aquatic life. It is a certainty that this problem will intensify as still more nuclear generating plants are installed.

Water Center scientists are currently exploring a unique means of turning this thermal discharge destruction into a conservation plus. The Agro-Power-Wastewater Complex in operation at Penn State circulates hot water similar to that discharged by a powerplant through a buried pipe network over which treated municipal wastewater is sprayed. The wastewater keeps the soil moist increasing its ability to absorb the heat from the circulating hot water. As the hot water is cooled it is returned to the powerplant for cooling purposes. The nutrients from the spray irrigation coupled with the heated soil increases crop growth, extends the growing season, and reduces damage from frost.

There are but a few of the more than 42 projects currently under investigation by scientists working under the auspices of the Penn State Water Center. They serve to illustrate the relationship of water to some of the environmental crises facing our Nation and the innovative approaches one State water center has used to arrive at realistic answers. They demonstrate that a State water center can contribute to the solution of some of the major water problems of the Nation and that with adequate funding such a center can be an effective organizational unit for attacking some of the new issues that are now emerging.

The annual allotment program, while modestly funded, is crucial to the success of the State water centers. It provides for the initiation of preliminary investigations into broad areas of water resource concern either by developing a data base for future expanded study, or by the solution of preliminary problems in larger studies. Often a modest allotment grant will generate vigorous and continuing research support from other Federal and non-Federal sources. In certain cases, moneys generated have been as much as 50 times greater than the cost of the original proposal, often with the actual per-dollar benefits to the State being far greater.

Planning for the future needs of the State and the Nation requires stability. Unlike other sources of funding, which are based on a project-to-project basis, the allotment program provides a constant year-to-year source of funds upon which the university and the center can plan activities for future years. And, in addition, only in a stable, continuing program can the water center recruit the talent required to continued to be an effective impetus to progress.

INSTITUTES HANDICAPPED

Mr. EVANS. The association which we represent, its member colleges and universities and my own institution at Fort Collins, Colo., are deeply concerned about the level of Federal support for the 54 water resources research institutes. Let me make it clear that we recognize that this committee has been supportive of this important water resource activity, but despite your support, part of the money you have appropriated has not reached the various State institutes, and this does concern us extremely.

There has been a good bit of discussion, I know, and I presume that there have been statements on the record concerning the appropriations to the institutes over the past 2 years which have been reserved and not released to the institutes; rather, released for other purposes. I am not going to take the time, this morning, to recap that situation except to say that the fact that these funds have not reached the institutes has been a very severe handicap to their carrying out the provisions mandated by the Congress and, particularly, by the amendment to the Water Resources Research Act which was passed 3 years ago, 92–175.

Now, directly to the purpose of this hearing, the fiscal 1975 appropriations, the request of the administration for section 100, is strangely down to $89,000 per State, and for section 200 it is reduced by approximately $700,000.

Instead of a reduction, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges strongly urges that the following be appropriated, in each section of Public Law 88–379:

Section 100, $10,800,000; section 101, $5 million, and section 200, $10 million. This is consistent with our recommendation of the association last year that section 100 be funded at $200,000 per institute and the other two sections at full authorization.

I must warn you that the universities are falling behind in production of new knowledge relative to water resource problems emerging. The explosive issues of the 1960's are still with us. Problem solutions are still being sought on such issues as quality of urban life, water and air pollution control, preservation of environmental quality.

But today, new and equally explosive issues are added, such issues as energy resource development, land use regulations, and food supplies. All of these issues have water as a key and vital and limiting element.

Dr. Dean F. Peterson, who has submitted one of the statements I have asked you to add to this statement of Dr. Chamberlain's, has for many, many years been a prominent leader in the scientific community in water resources and was a participant from the very beginning in the event which led to the passage of Public Law 88–379.

Dr. Peterson's statement has some very important reviewing statements of events which led to the passage of the act, and I commend that statement to you. I want to mention a few of the major points in it.

We are far better off than we were 15 years ago when the Senate Select Committee under Senator Kerr highlighted the pending severe water problems. It is the recommendations of that committee, including the research program, that has forestalled a water crisis. I could wish that a similar in-depth review had been made of our energy resources.

He outlines, very nicely, the recommendations of the Kerr committee, the formation of a task force—an interagency task force—to recom-

mend the implementations of some of the recommendations of the Kerr committee with respect to research, in particular.

Finally, he recounts, from his own experiences, in reviewing Federal research—and I wish, again, to quote from his statement, on page 6, where he says:

> In 1971, as a member of a panel reviewing the Federal Water Research Program, after 6 years, except for the relatively large expenditures in desalting water quality and atmospheric water resources, the major substantive change in the water research program was that brought about by the program of the Office of Water Resources Research.
>
> I have followed developments in the area of water resources planning quite carefully over the past 8 or 10 years. I see major improvements. The States are now playing major roles. Substantial improvements in techniques and much more incisive evaluations have occurred. My strong opinion is that these can be traced, in large measure, to the efforts of the State Water Research Institutes. Besides the research, I have found that much of the knowledgeable manpower in the State and Federal planning agencies has been produced through the graduate programs associated with the Institutes.

Now, I would like to, because we come ourselves from the Rocky Mountain region which is an area, as you well know, in which energy production and energy resources are under the spotlight, nationally, say that the demands on water resources that relate to energy production and its utilization are very great and somewhat in the unknown, however.

But we do know this: With the facts we have and the estimates that we have, just from the Colorado River, with something like demands that we can see in the very near future, more than 574,000 acres of water is needed in connection with the energy sources with an estimated 340,000 acre/feet yet uncommitted at the Colorado River.

We can see nothing but severe competition for water ahead, and until research can point the way to produce water enough for the demands and point the way to some of those water-related problems, we are going to have substantial amounts of water transfer from present uses to energy production with the associated socioeconomic disruptions that are bound to accompany it. This is not to say that this does not speak to the serious and extreme environmental issues that will accompany the energy development.

Unless our research can show us how to make adjustment constructively in the sense of equal systems which will be impacted by not only the direct production of energy, but the associated water projects that go with it, we will have a severe problem in managing energy production.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure you will. I am reasonably well acquainted with all of this. I support you so you do not need to overconvince me.

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir. To complete Dr. Chamberlain's statement, then, in behalf of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, I strongly urge this committee to further endorse the concept of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended; not only by recommending the fiscal year 1975 funding level, which exceeds the administration's proposal, but by increasing that funding to at least $200,000 for each of the 54 research centers covered by section 100. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate your statement. You have made a very valuable contribution there in this water resources program. I have no further questions.

MR. SMERDON RECALLED

Is the chairman of the University Council on Water Resources still in the room?

Mr. SMERDON. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you come forward. You speak for that group. I have often supported the Office of Water Resources Research and, as I have indicated to you, I had the Secretary of Interior before me. I guess he was our first witness this year on the Interior appropriations bill.

We got into the problem of water resources and this is what he says, in response to my questions—we can furnish you a transcript of all of this because I am going to ask you to get together and give me a comment or an answer to what he says about you.

In answer to my questions, he said:

We have cut down on these individual programs from about $100,000 a year to about $89,000 a year. I will be very candid with you. A fragmented, shotgun approach, giving a little money to all of the colleges, is an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing with which to make any specific technological advances.

That is the Secretary of the Interior speaking. I am reading from the transcript—

There are other areas; particularly the area of the energy field, which are more important and where we carry these programs on to the level that we think we can learn something and accomplish something from them.

Senator BIBLE. How much do we appropriate for Land Grant Colleges in total, federal grants in the last budget, per institution? Was that $100,000?

Then Mr. Wiles, who was the Budget Officer for the Interior Department, said:

I think it was $140,000—no, it was $110,000.

Then I queried a little later on and I said:

You are reducing it by $10,000. How much are you asking for each of these institutions in this particular budget?

Mr. WILES. $89,000 in 1975.

Now, that is what we are talking about right now.

Will you impound that if we put an add-on, if we rounded it out to $100,000? Will you impound the $11,000?

Secretary MORTON. Probaby.

Then I carried on on the same subject:

We have been told—I have never checked this—I found this money to be very popular with state institutions and the colleges.

Secretary MORTON. Of course, it is. Let's call it what it is. It is not a research bill, it is a college, a land grant college assistance bill, and I am for that, but I am not for putting a false name on it.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe we ought to change the name of it, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary MORTON. I would be happy to and I would be happy to turn it over to the Departments in that business.

Senator BIBLE. We have been told, but I have never checked it all the way out, that this has been a popular and worthwhile program. In my state, they do great work in the field of underground water research.

Secretary MORTON. I think they do, too; and I think we would be better off to select states that have a serious water problem like the State of Nevada——

He said that because I happen to be the chairman and I was from the State of Nevada—

and put substantial money in there and have a program to come up with some answers, rather than scattering all across the country $89,000, $100,000, $110,000, which just about gives you one professor and secretary and pays the rent and all the fixed charges the university puts on this thing and you do not come up with the answer to the problem.

Whereas, if you put the money in one or two of the western states that have a specific problem and select a regional problem in states in the east, like the University of Virginia, this would be the way to go about it. Just to spread this money out through the whole college spectrum, throughout the country, to try to really get together a research program under those conditions is very, very difficult to do.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any idea of the range of funding necessary to accomplish what you have in mind?

Secretary MORTON. We have to come up with a program and then put a pricetag on it. The Bureau recommendation is in the area——

and he tells about the overlapping agencies.

What I am going to do is give you a copy, Mr. Chairman, of his full testimony and ask you, in fairness to Secretary Morton, to study it and take it up with these people. You have a pretty extensive panel here this morning. Give me the answer to what is said.

Mr. SMERDON. If I may make a very brief comment, I believe that we have seen a copy of the statement and, in my written statement, I said:

> Last month, on March 14th, I wrote you a long letter commenting on the March 4 testimony of Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, before your subcommittee.

I should like that letter to become an official part of the statement of UCOWR.

Senator BIBLE. But you did not read that to me when you made your statement, did you?

Mr. SMERDON. No, sir. I did not.

Senator BIBLE. But it is in your statement?

Mr. SMERDON. That letter, which is a four-page, single-spaced letter and which has comments on Secretary Morton's testimony, was attached.

For example on page 77914 to 77918, in which the Secretary referred to it as a fragmented shotgun approach, I said, in reply:

> Each of the state programs is geared to the unique problems of the state it serves. This is not haphazard as implied, but is on the basis of a statewide research plan developed in cooperation with the Federal, state, local and private agencies concerned with water problems, as well as a statewide advisory committee.
>
> All proposed research is checked against completed and ongoing studies, using the catalog of the Water Resources Scientific Information Center and the Science Information Exchange to assure best use of existing information and to avoid duplication of effort. A detailed program for allotment research is submitted to OWRR each year for their approval. They do not accept these programs, pro forma, but reviews them critically and frequently require modification. A special effort toward regional coordination of research has been underway for two years.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that there are parts of the Secretary's testimony that are in error. We believe that the annual report of the Office of Water Resources Research, which was sent under a letter of transmittal by him to Congress, has facts in it which would refute his own testimony, so I would ask that this March 14 letter become a part of the official statement.

Senator BIBLE. You have anticipated my line of questioning and I was not aware that you were alerted to this. I had not read your state-

ment, in full, of course. That letter was made a part of the record with your statement.

Mr. SMERDON. Thank you very much. I would be glad to comment more on his testimony but I believe it is all in the letter.

Senator BIBLE. All right. You probably have anticipated it and covered it fully. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM WHIPPLE, JR. DIRECTOR, WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

OWRR PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is William Whipple, Jr., director of the Water Resources Research Institute of Rutgers University in New Jersey.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Thank you, Senator. I am another one who has come to testify on behalf of the OWRR program and another one who has learned how bureaucrats think, since I was 30 years in the Army Corps of Engineers and have appeared before the Senate and House Appropriations Committees many times in the past years. In those days, we were asking for large sums of money for construction, but I used to have an uneasy feeling that, in the Federal agencies, we were out of touch with the intellectual community or the academic community. We could not get assistance from the universities. We could not get interest in the problems that we had to face from year to year.

I think it was a consequence of that condition that the Federal agencies got in such a bind on the environmental problems which they had not anticipated and which were very seriously out of gear and led to what might be called an agonizing reappraisal and redirection of that program.

I am here, very largely, in response to my reaction to Secretary Morton's testimony of which you were just speaking. Ordinarily, I would rely on the Office of Water Resources Research and the understanding of this committee but, when testimony like that is given, I and my colleagues cannot sit still and hear our program misrepresented. We think we have something extremely valuable in our State. We are very proud of it. We do not like the impression given that it is a giveaway program.

When I started with the university, with the institute, 9 years ago, the seperate disciplines all went their own way. Each professor had his own research interest; each academic department. There was no interdisciplinary research and relatively little attention to the problems of the State or the Nation. Today this is changed. We have fine interdisciplinary work. We have economists and social scientists working with chemists and biologists. We have good relationships with other universities. We even have a regional research project just authorized from OWRR which combines five other States in the Northeast together to look for some problems regarding unrecorded pollution.

The function of the institutes, as we see it, is to constitute a bridge between the States, the Federal Government, and the academic departments. We have, of course, our training functions but in our research function also we can avoid gaps created between what the

agencies are doing with their particular interests and what problems might exist if they had not anticipated.

I will give you one example of this, if I may. Very early in our programs, we found out that there were three river basins in New Jersey. Two-thirds of the pollution in these streams came from unrecorded sources. This is fantastically different than anything that had been assumed up until that time.

Since then, we have worked on the question of unrecorded sources of pollution and fortunately, we have gotten further support from the Office of Water Resources Research. Other people also get interested, in the States of North Carolina, New York, and Ohio.

Now, this was something, at the time, that the Federal agencies were not interested in. The Environmental Protection Administration did not even admit this was a problem or as a project worthy of research. However, the statements that were made, the reports that were published in 1969, 1970, and 1971 by my colleagues and myself, including other States, gradually got around and, in 1972, Congress passed the Water Pollution Control Act and included, in the provisions of it, requiring the States to consider nonrecorded sources of pollution. I must emphasize that this is when the EPA admitted this was a proper subject for research.

It is now quite apparent that the consideration of these nonrecorded sources of pollution, particularly urban runoff, have to be introduced in all of our water quality planning and that there might be literally billions of dollars misdirected by considering the effluents and treatment plants only when more than half of the pollution might be coming from other sources. I mention this because this is a subject that the small, miniscule appropriations to universities have served to illuminate and brought out the problem which actually came to the Congress through the independent researchers at a time when it had been overlooked by a Federal agency with immense research appropriations.

I think the Congress needs to fill this gap and to keep the academic communities mobilized in the public service, instead of letting them revert to their ivory tower approach. We think this is a very important thing in my State. We are very proud of what we are doing and we much resent anyone who feels that this is inconsequential and a waste of money.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I appreciate your contribution. It gives us a little idea of this program. As I said earlier, your full statement will be incorporated in the record.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

Summary

My name is William Whipple, Jr. I have been the director of the Water Resources Research Institute of Rutgers University since 1965, when it was founded under provisions of P.L. 88-379. I am here to testify relative to the proposed appropriation for FY 1975 for the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior.

Although not basically an academic man, I have four degrees, from West Point, Oxford University and Princeton University. My experience with water resources matters extends back a good many years in the past; and when I was in service in the Army Corps of Engineers I was called on to testify before the appropriations committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate in four different years, first as a staff officer in the Office, Chief of Engineers, and later as division engineer of the Southwest Division, Corps of Engineers. In those days my testimony concerned much larger sums of money, mostly for construction of reservoirs; but today I am interested in much smaller amounts, to be used for research. Of the two situations, it is much more difficult to explain and visualize the necessity for support of research, since this is a much more complex and intangible matter. I will try to give you my viewpoint as briefly as possible.

The Water Resources Research Institute, which I head, is a part of Rutgers University, which is the State University of New Jersey. It is not organized as a separate research entity, but uses its funds to organize research in various departments and bureaus of our university besides some interuniversity collaboration. We usually have 20 to 25 research projects underway; and fourteen departments and bureaus in Rutgers have been involved. Our total research budget has averaged about $250,000 annually in Federal funds for the last seven years. In addition, the university has made very substantial contributions, mainly in the form of non-reimbursed salaries by participating personnel, use of facilities, etc. In other words, we have been successful in building up a sizeable program on the basis of the research management capability created by the institute, in cooperation with many strong academic departments.

In the beginning our programs included a lot of projects which represented the narrow interests of particular professors, and some of which were highly theoretical. This is no longer the case. We have had real collaboration with Federal and state officials, and with the Delaware River Basin Commission staff, in deciding which questions are of greatest importance for research. Also, since we are relying for well over half of our funds on programs other than the allotment fund program, we are automatically very responsive to what these funding agencies think is important; and also on the views of agencies which may provide us with matching funds. We have had matching funds provided at different times from the State of New Jersey, the university itself, from the Delaware River Basin Commission, and from industry, and we are currently negotiating for matching fund support for FY 1975 from the City of Philadelphia. We could not get this assistance if our program were not of broad interest, and problem oriented. Attached for the record is a listing of our ongoing projects at the start of the current fiscal year.

The main field of our research is water pollution and environmental impacts of pollution. This has come about naturally, because of the type of problems which affect our State of New Jersey, which has a rapidly growing population and much industry in a rather restricted area. I know that this committee is far too busy to go into all of the varied research in even a single institute's program. Some of it is oriented directly towards some specific problem of unusual nature, such as the water supply study of the Mullica River basin. More often, it is a matter of a study of a general problem, exemplified in a local area, but with results which are widely useable elsewhere, such as our research on the methodology of removing phenols from water supply. We distribute our project reports and annual reports to individuals, firms and agencies interested in our program, and also publish results for wider distribution in the major national professional journals. If we have a result which appears to be valuable, we push it through any other means open to us.

Example of a major research result

It is a very difficult thing to identify just who uses a particular research finding. Sometimes an informal talk or a conference discussion will pass on a new idea to some alert person, who in turn passes it to the user. At other times, those who most need them are initially indifferent or even hostile to the new methods, but may be led to use them in the end nonetheless. I will tell you of only one research finding today and that is the concept of unrecorded pollution.

Quite early in the institute's program, in the course of an OWRR matching fund project, it was discovered that in three New Jersey river basins, the unrecorded pollution from sources other than the known and recorded point sources, was over two thirds the total load in the rivers. This finding was published and was discussed with various state and regional representatives, one of whom said, "Gee, I hope this doesn't become known!" This was in 1969. This initial lack of interest in New Jersey was not unique; in fact, it is only about one year ago that the EPA accepted the subject of unrecorded or non-point source pollution as a subject worthy of research support. Fortunately, the Office of Water Resources Research was more receptive; and we soon had further OWRR support to define these relationships more clearly, and to find out what kind of activities were causing all of this unrecorded pollution. Of course the practical significance of this finding is enormous. Under the various pollution control acts, hundreds of billions of dollars are to be expended on controlling the nation's treatment plant wastes, under the implied assumption that control of these recorded wastes would clean up our rivers; and now it appears that more than half of the wastes generally comes from other sources, which had not been considered. Obviously, it is of great importance to find out more about these unrecorded wastes, in order that we can realistically analyze our pollution situations.

We were in the forefront of pushing this idea, and developing methodologies of analysis; but we were not alone. Other researchers in North Carolina, in New York, and in Ohio did good work, and some emphasis was added by analyses of polluted urban runoff in other areas. We were afraid that the few papers published and talks given by 1972 had made little impression nationally, but when the Congress passed the 1972 Pollution Control Act, it required the states to include in their planning some consideration of non-point sources. This provision has stirred both the states and the EPA to get going in this neglected area. It has also helped us get additional funding to do further investigation of the technology involved. We now know what pollution to expect from undeveloped lands, from level row crops, and from single family housing, and we have some preliminary estimates of the much greater pollution which comes from unrecorded urban runoff, spills and leakages in urban and industrial areas.

In my own State of New Jersey, where one senior official was initially hostile to this new idea, and others indifferent, a complete change has taken place; and the more progressive state officials are now starting to introduce the unrecorded loads into their analyses of river systems. This will give some very different and much more realistic answers to the pollution problems in this state. This unquestionably represents a major change and improvement in water quality analysis and planning. There is no doubt that literally billions of dollars could be misapplied if the national planning of water quality were continued on the old basis, with consideration to recorded point sources only.

I emphasize this achievement because it is very clearly related to an issue involving vast sums of money; and also because it is very clear that independent research of a few people was responsible for changing the views and approach of the Federal action agencies, to the advantage of the nation. This finding was not the result of a large, formal research project, but arose independently through several different approaches to other aspects of water quality.

There are other research projects in my university which will be very valuable but which will achieve their results over a longer period of time and less directly, by improving our understanding of basic concepts such as environmental quality, or such as the economic conflicts between housing demands and recreational use of a reservoir. Anything that improves our basic understanding of current problems is valuable; although it is often difficult to specify the benefits precisely.

In my university we felt that Congress acted wisely and helpfully in creating the Water Resources Research Institutes. The institutes have served to mobilize in the service of the nation a significant proportion of the intellectual power of the universities; and also to offer to many fine young graduate students the opportunity to work on problems of real importance.

When I served in the Corps of Engineers I often felt keenly what appeared to be a complete separation between the academic community and the Federal agencies responsible for water resources matters. I often felt frustrated by the lack of interest among intellectuals for the real problems with which my agency was faced. In those days, although huge sums were available for research applicable to military purposes, and to atomic energy, there seemed to be no way to involve the academic community, particularly the social scientists, in the real problems of water resources. The failure to do this sort of advance analysis on a broad basis was responsible, in my opinion, for the fact that plans of the construction agencies later came to arouse such storms of environmental protest. There has had to be an "agonizing reappraisal" of agency plans, under the pressure of public opinion; and Federal agency planning has suffered a severe setback. The Federal programs now underway are even larger and involve expenditure of much greater resources than in past years, and the need for independent review and analysis of these programs is also greater than ever before. The institutes which you have created, with their very limited means, cannot entirely prevent dislocations from occurring again, but they can help to obtain the application of the knowledge available in the intellectual community to the reality of practical problems.

Without Federal support, some universities would revert to their former condition, wherein each department would go its own way, and other universities would obtain local support for some kind of institute. Each would still apply for whatever Federal research was available. However, the surviving institutes would be state institutes or university institutes, not subject to the guidance and policy direction from the Federal government exerted through the OWRR. The bridge between the universities, the states and the Federal government would have been destroyed. Of course, the current budget does not openly advocate the destruction of the institutes, but only a reduction in their funding; but when that budget is accompanied by high level testimony of a misleading and derogatory nature, and from other information available, it appears that the budget cut may be intended to be only the first step in abolishing the institutes.

What is it that the institutes actually do which would not be as well done without them? From our experience at Rutgers and what I know of other institutes, the main thing is the building up of expertise in research management and planning, and the shifting of faculty and graduate student attention from "ivory tower" research to problems relevant to the region and the nation. The building up of interdisciplinary research is a principal achievement. In my university over the last nine years only the institute has been successful in managing interdisciplinary teams in water related matters. The one big water-related grant involving numbers of faculty which was funded outside of the institute was not a success. Also, inter-university cooperation has been furthered by the institutes. We have worked cooperatively on the Delaware Estuary with Delaware University and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and have involved individual researchers of Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania in our projects. We now have just received an award of a Title II OWRR project for regional research, which involves collaboration between five of the institutes, representing, respectively, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland and Virginia. This project was the direct outcome of a policy initiative of OWRR, and was outlined at conferences between the 13 institute directors of the Northeast United States.

In addition, my institute has had to come to the assistance of another regional consortium of institutions, mostly in Pennsylvania, but also including universities in adjacent states. This consortium has been trying for five years to work up a regional research program in which all participants could cooperate. However, the individuals chosen to prepare the program did not have the right kind of experience, and the efforts were abortive. My institute has now agreed to take the lead in preparing the program, because of our much broader research management experience. However, this capability all stems from the continuous funding of the institute, by Congress, and the help of OWRR, which, fortunately, has had policies which we find extremely helpful.

If I may be permitted to go a little further beyond my immediate institute background, I believe that the institutes can be and should be of special value to the Congress. The institutes are relatively independent of any program-oriented or bureaucratic interest. I say relatively, because none of us can afford to ignore entirely the wishes of powerful Federal agencies which have a great deal of research money. However, we have at least the security of our allotment fund; and so when we feel that something important is being overlooked, or misunderstood, we can afford to say so, even though at times this may not be very welcome in some agency. And also we are able to seek funds to do research which may not be desired by an agency. I am sure committee members are aware that state and Federal agencies may at times find it administratively convenient not to investigate some subject, or not to develop new methodology in particular cases. In view of the vast new powers of some Federal agencies, I would think that the Congress would like to provide at least modest support for a program of objectively evaluating the water problems of the nation, outside of agency channels.

The suggestion which has been made that this is a giveaway program is wholly unjustified. If it were such a program, reputable professionals would certainly not want to be in it. In my view, my associates and I are playing a small but vital role in the nation's water matters, with enough basic support to allow us to organize an effective program, but without any agency or authority to prevent our speaking out when we feel that a mistake is being made or an opportunity missed. All we ask is your support for us to continue this form of public service.

ANNEX I

Continuing Allotment Fund Projects

A-018-N.J.	Optimization of Water Resources Development in the Mullica River Basin (See B-014-N.J. below)
A-025-N.J.	Dynamics of Biochemical Oxygen Demand
A-027-N.J.	The Potential Contribution of Fertilizers to Water Pollution
A-030-N.J.	Distribution of Autotrophic Nitrifying Bacteria in a Polluted Stream
A-031-N.J.	Removal of Phosphate from Water by Aluminum and Iron
A-032-N.J.	Hydrodynamics of Storm Sewers (II)
A-033-N.J.	Removal of Phenolic Compounds from Polluted Waters
A-034-N.J.	Vegetation in Ponds
A-035-N.J.	Stochastic Variations in Water Quality Control
A-036-N.J.	Spatially and Temporally Distributed Discharge of Effluents in Estuaries
A-037-N.J.	Biochemical Reactor Analysis
A-038-N.J.	Chemical and Microbiological Impact of Sewage Sludge on Soil Systems
A-039-N.J.	Nitrification Potential of River Environments
A-040-N.J.	Biology of the Blue Green Algal Virus
A-041-N.J.	Atmospheric Aeration in an Estuary

Continuing Matching Fund Projects

B-014-N.J. B-018-N.J.	Surface and Groundwater Potentialities of the Mullica River Basin
B-022-N.J.	A Study of the Factors Determining the Oxygen Uptake of Benthal Streamm Deposits

B-027-N.J. Instream Aeration and Parameters of Nitrogenous BOD

B-037-N.J. Effects of Salinity and Other Water Quality Parameters on N.J. Oyster Beds

B-040-N.J. Evaluation of Estuarine Site Development Lagoons

B-044-N.J. Investigation of the Effects of Urbanization upon Precipitation Type, Frequency, Areal and Temporal Distribution, Phase II

B-045-N.J. Process Control Model for Oxygen Regeneration of Polluted Rivers (IV)

B-049-N.J. Process Control Model for Oxygen Regeneration of Polluted Rivers (IV cont'd) (See B-045-N.J. above)

B-050-N.J. Oxidation of Lake and Impoundment Hypolimnia

NSF-RANN The Delaware Estuary System: Environmental Impacts and Socio-Economic Effects

New Projects

A-042-N.J. Removal of Phosphates (IV)

STATEMENT OF DR. DWIGHT F. RETTIE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK ASSOCIATION

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Dwight F. Rettie, executive director, National Recreation and Park Association, Arlington, Va. Good to see you again, Doctor.

Dr. RETTIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a great pleasure to be here again, on behalf of the National Recreation and Park Association. I would like to express our appreciation for the opportunity to appear before you. The appropriation request pending before your committee will be making an important contribution to the quality of life in the United States. As we know, you, of course, agree.

You have before you my prepared testimony and I will not read it but would appreciate it if, with your permission, it would be made a part of the hearing record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order.

[The statement follows:]

1978

I am Dwight F. Rettie, Executive Director of the National Recreation and Park Association, 1601 N. Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia,22209, telephone number 525-0606. NRPA is the Nation's prinicpal public interest organization representing citizen and professional leadership in the recreation and park movement in the United States and Canada. The National Recreation and Park Association's membership of some 18,000 includes professionals working in public park and recreation agencies, members of policy making boards and commissions, educators, leaders in the private recreation and leisure industry, and concerned lay citizens. We are dedicated to improving and expanding opportunities for personal development and fulfillment through parks, recreation and leisure activities.

It is not necessary to dwell at great length on the importance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Without it we would not be thinking of expanding and upgrading our great National Park System, nor would we have experienced the tremendous growth in state and local park systems throughout the country over the last decade. The program, as Assistant Secretary Reed told the Committee recently, is one of the most successful of all Federal programs. It deserves the continued support of Congress.

NRPA strongly supports the Administration's request for $300 million in FY 75. In addition, we urge this Committee to appropriate the approximately $225 million unappropriated from the Fund in FY 74. These funds are badly needed for Federal, state and local acquisition and development.

For instance, a recent survey conducted by the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers, and completed by 42 states, indicated those states could use nearly $250 million to match project applications they had received by early 1974. This is a staggering figure and one which the Congress should seriously ponder as it considers the funding level this year.

A possible approach the Congress might take relative to distribution of FY 74 funds is enactment of a provision similar to that contained in the FY 74 appropriations bill which directed that an extra $18 million be made available to those states which had obligated or committed their regular state apportionment and could demonstrate a strong need for additional funding.

Not only is the need greater than ever, but the potential sources of funds is even greater still. Although this Committee does not have jurisdiction over the authorization level for the Fund, it should be noted that off-shore lease sales are expected to increase ten-fold over the next few years as this nation strives for energy self-sufficiency. It would not be inappropriate for this Committee to signal this fact and urge the speedy enactment of legislation to raise the authorization level for LWCF.

At the same time, we may want to closely examine the present matching formula to determine whether the present 50-50 requirement of the states is still appropriate in all instances and for all types of projects. We should consider the possibility that the speedy acquisition of certain critical resource areas or facilities to serve critical unmet human needs might call for a modified matching ratio. In order to do the many things that need to be done, however, will require more money. Now is the time to thoroughly review and possibly revamp the LWCF.

NRPA endorses the effort of BOR to place greater emphasis on acquisition and development nearer urban centers. The need to get park and recreation resources closer to the people has been made even more dramatic by the energy situation. The need formula applied by BOR which concentrates funds in larger SMSA's is substantiated by findings of a recent NRPA survey which showed that energy shortages have already caused decreases in facility use of from 10% to 30% in state park and recreation agencies, which generally administer recreation resources more distant from population centers.

The emphasis on placing recreation resources nearer people also high-lights the continuing need to allow the discretionary use of a certain portion of a state's apportionment for year-round facilities. The need to meet the recreation requirements of people whenever and wherever they exist should be a paramount consideration in the application of Fund money. The discretionary use of a percentage of a state's allotment for year-found facilities would be a big step in enabling those concerned with this problem to effectively meet those needs.

The Congress should also take note of an outdated provision in the LWCF enabling legislation, and take steps to eliminate it. We refer to the requirement that the

Fund repay an amount "borrowed" from the General Fund of the Treasury when the Land and Water Conservation Fund was first established. That repayment is required by FY 77, ten years after the original enactment, and now amounts to $66 million. We urge the Committee to note this fact and support legislation forgiving this "debt".

NRPA supports the budget requests for the recreation programs of the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Reclamation. These appear to be minimum requests.

NRPA also urges full funding of LWCF to enable the National Park Service and other Federal agencies to accelerate in-holding acquisition programs. Assistant Secretary Reed has indicated that an appropriation of $300 million in FY 75 will enable the Park Service to acquire half of the existing in-holdings in national parks. This should be reason enough to appropriate the amount requested. It also helps to make the case for appropriation of the $225 million outstanding in the Fund. Both the National Park Service and Forest Service in particular should be encouraged to reduce the backlog of in-holdings in the most expeditious and efficient manner.

We would also like to bring to the Committee's attention a situation affecting all the agencies under discussion. Personnel limitations imposed by the Office of Management and Budget are having the same effect on program management and operation as impoundment or appropriation cuts.

The National Park Service manpower situation is a case in point. Notwithstanding the fact that Congress is expected to authorize 8491 positions through FY 75, OMB has placed a ceiling of 7,222 positions on the agency. Or, in the new energy parlance, we have a "shortfall" of 1,292 positions. Needless to say, the debilitating effect this restraint can have on an agency's program and performance is obvious.

With the likelihood that people will stay longer in one location during vacation visits to Federal recreation and park areas, there will be significant new needs for interpretation and management staff to provide needed services in the parks. It can be expected that the adverse effects of this ceiling will be even more acute as we approach the forthcoming American Bicentennial.

We urge the Congress to strongly direct that these unrealistic and unjustified OMB-imposed ceilings be removed, and the National Park Service be allowed to carry out the job Congress has directed it to do.

We note also that the development backlog for the Park Service has now passed the $2 billion mark, primarily as a result of the Congressionally authorized acquisition program that has taken place over the past decade. Of course, it will take time to wipe this ledger item clean, and we know of the concern with this problem already expressed by the Committee, but we wish to reemphasize our support for adequate funds to get on with the development and maintenance of needed improvements within the System.

Finally, we urge this Committee to speak out in favor of Congressional hearings on the recently announced Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. This important first step taken by the Department of the Interior should serve as a focal point for a detailed discussion of the future of recreation, public and private, outdoor and indoor in this country and how our society is to meet the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in this field. The Plan, whatever its shortcomings, should serve as a valuable guide to the Congress in setting its own course, and a full and open public debate on this subject is clearly called for.

HIGH-PRIORITY MATTERS

Dr. RETTIE. In the time available to me, I would like to underscore and elaborate on a couple of high-priority matters to which I would like to draw the committee's attention. The availability of public park and recreation opportunities is becoming more and more a high-priority concern in the minds of the American public.

The energy crisis and the increased fuel crisis will likely have a profound effect on the patterns and distribution of vacations and tourism. Although it is one that we cannot now define satisfactorily, the NRPA recently made a survey to test the response. I would suspect that you would gather that the findings reflect confusion, apprehension, and disbelief in about the same measure that seems to prevail in the general public's minds but there are strong indications that a change is happening.

One of the changes that now seems likely would be decreased visitor use of the most distant rural parks, perhaps combined with longer visits by those who do come. Such a change has opportunity to make park and recreation experiences more than mere visits and can change park visitors into park users. If this shift happens, it will make even more critical the problem experienced by Federal agencies who have been unable to utilize, effectively, their available appropriations because of arbitrary personnel ceilings established by the Office of Management and Budget at levels far below those authorized by Congress. Personnel ceilings are little more than a hidden form of fund impoundance but, more importantly, they short-change the public in the services they receive.

We strongly urge that the full, authorized appropriation for the land and water conservation fund be made this year and that the committee additionally make available approximately $225 million of unappropriated moneys in the form that was held back last year. We concur that proposals being considered are at much larger funding levels for the land and water conservation fund on the order of $1 billion a year. Now is the time to get started on this important work. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for an opportunity to appear before you.

Senator BIBLE. We appreciate your statement. And I sympathize with your position. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF J. DELANO BRUSSTAR, NAVAL ARCHITECT, MOSS POINT, MISS.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is J. Delano Brusstar, naval architect, Moss Point, Miss.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. BRUSSTAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity.

Senator BIBLE. Yes; you may proceed. Your biography and statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

[The information follows:]

BIOGRAPHY OF J. DELANO BRUSSTAR CDR. USCG (RET.)

HISTORY – SHIPBUILDING EXPERIENCE

Born – Baltimore, Maryland, May 7, 1897. Served apprenticeship as Master Wood Shipbuilder under Father William S. Brusstar at Oakland, California.

During apprenticeship studied Naval Architecture under private tutor. Period World War One Assistant Superintendent of Shipyard at Moss Point, Mississippi building 3,500 ton wood ships.

In the 1920's returned to Father's shipyard at Oakland, California, building wood tug boats, barges and dredges. Also operated own ship yard at Long Beach, California, building wood yachts and tuna vessels in early 1930's. In 1933, appointed Senior Inspector United States Shipping Board by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

From 1936 to 1942 Marine Surveyor United States Maritime Commission. From January of 1942 to March of 1943 Superintendent Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard at Baltimore, Maryland. March, 1943, Commissioned Commander United States Coast Guard with duties as Assistant-District Engineer and District Marine Engineer for 3rd Naval District at New York. Released from active duty March 1946. Placed on retired list in 1950. From March of 1946 to February of 1950 designing various types of vessels.

February 1950 appointed Marine Consultant Department of the Interior for study of surface transportation Trust Territory in the Pacific. 1951 to 1957 Executive Vice President American Liberty Steamship Corporation of Houston, Texas, during which time designed special purpose vessel of 22,500 ton capacity. From 1957 to present time practiced general Naval Architecture.

During this period performed the Feasibility and Reconstruction of the Gunboat "Cairo" for the Interior Department, National Park Service, which is attached.

Member of family continuously in the shipbuilding profession since Colonial Days.

Member of the following Professional Societies:

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers
Naval Member American Society Naval Engineers
United States Naval Institute

STATEMENT OF J. DELANO BRUSSTAR CRD. USCG (RET.)

My initial contract with the Department of Interior, National Park Service, was signed in June, 1968. The scope of work consisted of the feasibility of restoration and transporting of the vessel from Pascagoula, Mississippi to the National Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

At the time of my initial report I estimated that about 50% of the original structure could be used in the restoration. Since that time the deterioration has been quite extensive and to the point that far less of the original material can be used in the restoration.

Due to this condition, I advised the Denver Service Center that a reevaluation of the vessel would have to be made.

On October 2, 1973 a party of eleven from the National Park Service and I met at Pascagoula, Mississippi for the purpose of surveying the components of the vessel to determine both the condition and eventual manner in which the vessel could be moved from Pascagoula and restored at Vicksburg.

The proposal I made to the party, was accepted and is shown in excerpts from the following report.

> The existing condition of the salvaged fabric of the "Cairo" precludes restoration or reconstruction as we normally interpret the meaning of these words in dealing with historic buildings.
>
> The fabric has been subjected to the erosion by years under water, severe damage during salvage operations, moving and several years of constantly spraying water on it in open air storage at the shipyard in Pascagoula, Mississippi.
>
> It would be nearly physically impossible and economically infeasible to truly restore or reconstruct the entire vessel. Instead the vessel will be reassembled in a mock-up fashion using any satisfactory original material as required to realistically show how it looked. Specifically, the entire existing bow section (port and starboard sides) forward of No. 1 gun port will contain the original materials, adding only enough modern stock for safety and strength. The balance of the starboard side will be a true mock-up to the center line using very little original material.
>
> The existing fabric of the port side of the vessel will be placed in its relative position with only minimal framing and/or ties used with no attempt to actually restore the section--the port side now exists in a better and much more complete condition than the starboard side.
>
> A longitudinal but perforated bulkhead will be constructed down the center line of the vessel, from the center of the raceway forward, separating the mock-up and/or restored sections of the starboard side from the non-restored port side. This bulkhead will perform a very important separating and structural need, particularly to support the non-restored port side of the vessel and the decks of the starboard mock-up.

On November 16, 1971, I appeared as a witness before The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of The U.S. House of Representatives in support of H.R.6618.

With reference to H.R.6618 the sum of $3,200,000,00 was authorized. However, due to the rise in costs of labor and material it is the opinion that this amount should be raised by 20 percent or a total of $3,840,000.00.

In March of 1973, I signed a contract at Denver, Colorado with the Department of The Interior, National Park Service, for the plans and specifications for removal of the vessel from Pascagoula, Mississippi to the Vicksburg National Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, plans and specifications for the restoration at Vicksburg and supervision of the restoration. The first phase of this contract is complete.

It is the further opinion that if prompt action in the appropriation of the above sum is not made further deterioration could very well render the vessel's condition such that the country could lose a very valuable historic feature listed on the National Register as this is the first vessel, in history, to have been sunk by a mine.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Mr. BRUSSTAR. I have very little to say, except that I appreciate the consideration for the continued work on this historic object, the Federal gunboat *Cairo*, which is now in Pascagoula, Miss.

Senator BIBLE. I am familiar with it, as you know.

Mr. BRUSSTAR. I thought you were. I just want to call attention to the last three paragraphs of my statement.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Why don't you do that?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. H.R. 6618 authorized $3,200,000, due to the rise in costs of labor and material. Since then it is the opinion that this amount should be raised by 20 percent, or a total of $3,840,000. Now, there was a conference, as my statement shows, in Pascagoula by a party of representatives from the National Park Service. And roughly, the condition of this gunboat is deteriorating so rapidly, that pretty soon we are not going to have anything to work with. I want to recommend that we be able to proceed with this moving and reconstruction at Vicksburg.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I understand your position. How much is there in this budget for this work for 1975? Do you know?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. There is none for construction.

Senator BIBLE. Is there any money in there that is dedicated to the restoration of the gunboat *Cairo?*

Mr. BRUSSTAR. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. There isn't anything in there at all? The figure in the budget is zero?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you are starting from a low point. There is only one way you can move and that is up. We will take a very careful look at it, sir.

Mr. BRUSSTAR. They informed me at Interior the other day that they had an extremely modest amount for further engineering.

Senator BIBLE. What is that amount?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. They did not tell me.

Senator BIBLE. All right. We will find out.

Mr. BRUSSTAR. It is within their engineering budget.

Senator BIBLE. We will find out the amount they have for it. How much have you spent on the gunboat *Cairo* today?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. $150,000 has been appropriated. That was for engineering. There was nothing for moving or reconstruction.

Senator BIBLE. How much do you estimate that to be?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. Now?

Senator BIBLE. In the future. You said that is the next move.

Mr. BRUSSTAR. The total would be $3,840,000.

Senator BIBLE. But you can't get it all done in 1 year, can you?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. We can get a good bit.

Senator BIBLE. What is a good bit?

Mr. BRUSSTAR. Let us call it $2.5 million.

Senator BIBLE. That ought to be a pretty good start on a $3 million project. But we will take a good look at it for you, sir.

Mr. BRUSSTAR. We could move it up to Vicksburg from Pascagoula and do the reconstruction work and the foundation for the vessel to sit on.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, Admiral. We appreciate your participation today. We will look at it and do the best we can.

Mr. BRUSSTAR. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN THAD COCHRAN

Senator BIBLE. I am happy to recognize the Congressman accompanying Admiral Brusstar.

Congressman COCHRAN. Senator, I am Thad Cochran. I represent the congressional district where the Vicksburg National Park is located and I have a statement that I would like to submit for the record of your committee.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I am happy to see you and I have a lot of affection for Vicksburg. Key Pittman, who served in the Senate longer than any one man, was born in Vicksburg, Miss., and his brother, Dale Pittman, who was our Governor for many years, was born in Vicksburg, Miss.

Senator Stennis and Eastman have told me that Vicksburg is quite a place so I added some money for the Vicksburg National Park. I am going to come down and see you some day.

Congressman COCHRAN. Thank you very much, Senator. I hope you will always feel welcome to come visit. We will be honored to have you come visit.

Senator BIBLE. I am going to take that trip down the Mississippi on the *Delta Queen*. I am going to stop at Vicksburg.

Congressman COCHRAN. We will be happy to have you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Your statement will be included in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before this subcommittee to provide my views in support of an appropriation to continue efforts to restore and display one of the most important Civil War relics ever recovered, the Union gunboat, Cairo.

As you know, Public Law 92-483 authorizes the restoration and exhibit of the Cairo as an addition to the Vicksburg National Military Park. The act of 1972 authorizes a development limitation of $3,200,000 for this purpose. With current inflation this will have to be increased to $3,800,000 to assure completion of the project.

The Department of Interior has recently received title to the gunboat from the State of Mississippi, which for a number of years has provided funds to prevent the deterioration of the vessel, a problem that is caused by its sudden exposure to air after its salvage.

If the historical relic is to be preserved for its ultimate exhibition to the visitors of the Military Park,it is vital that the Congress continue to provide the needed appropriations that will insure the development of the project.

In 1973, the Appropriations Act for the Department of Interior and related agencies, provided $150,000 for continued planning work on the project. I am informed that the next phase of development will involve the relocation of the gunboat necessitating its transfer from its present location to the exhibition site in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

As was the case in 1973, the budget sent to the Congress did not request an appropriation for this project. However, the Committees of the House and Senate saw the need to act and provide the above mentioned funds.

Therefore, I am today urging this subcommittee to once again consider this most urgent request in behalf of the Cairo. An appropriation would enable the Department of Interior to move ahead with the relocation and restoration of the gunboat.

I hope the Committee will once again come to the aid of the Cairo, and insure the preservation and display for future generations this priceless relic of our history.

STATEMENT OF DON JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY SURFACE MINING & RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DON JOHNSON

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Don Johnson, president of the Kentucky Surface Mining & Reclamation Association at Berea. Mr. Johnson? Is he here? Without objection, his statement will be incorporated in the record.

[The statement follows:]

My name is Don Johnson and I represent the Kentucky Surface Mining and Reclamation Association.

Coal plays a very important role in the economy of Kentucky and the Nation. Kentucky has been the leading coal-producing state for the past few years. In fact, over 10 percent of the Nation's coal production comes from surface mines in Kentucky.

You need not be reminded of the serious energy crisis we are facing. And you are all well aware of the attempts to keep up with our demands for energy. Our supplies of natural gas and petroleum are all but gone. However, we still have an abundant supply of coal. It has been estimated that we have 45 billion tons of coal recoverable by the surface mining method. If all this is stripped it will mean 10,000 square miles of land disturbance.

Coal already accounts for about one-half the total kilowatt hours of electricity produced in the United States. The surface-mining industry has already demonstrated its flexibility in meeting energy crises, as evidenced by a 24 percent increase from 1969 to 1970. By 1972 there was an additional 13 percent increase.

Surface mining presently accounts for about half our total coal production. Surface mining is an efficient means of producing coal. Its flexibility makes it desirable because adjustments are readily made to meet changing energy demands. It is safer than underground mining. Government sources show that strip mining recovers 80 to 90 percent of the coal resource; underground mining recovers no more than 50 percent.

Our surface-mine operators are responsible people. While supplying the Nation with coal to meet its ever-increasing demand for energy, they strive to return the mined land to a beneficial use. Our operators are interested in the environment and are reclaiming the land as best we know how.

We would like very much to be able to do a better job in reclamation, but technical knowledge just isn't available. We need more scientific research into such things as how to place spoil in a more stable condition to prevent slides. We need to know how to control erosion and prevent sedimentation of our streams. We need to know more about spoil weathering and chemical changes that we might be able to control or regulate chemical pollution of streams. We need more information on bench drainage and the location and design of debris basins necessary in trapping silt.

All the information we now have on reclamation techniques has come from the Forest Service research unit at Berea. Their research data have been used as the basis of State Reclamation Division regulations. Some of our operators have cooperated with the Berea scientists in developing and testing such innovations as slope reduction, head-of-the-hollow fill technique to improve spoil stability, ridgetop basins for water and erosion control, debris basins below operations to trap silt, and experiments in revegetation. More of this type of research is needed.

In my opinion the Berea project has never been adequately funded. But now, with the certain increase in surface mining activities, it is absolutely essential that the program be expanded to meet our current and future needs for proper reclamation.

Madam?

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, we need this research information now. Because of the adverse effects of surface mining on the environment there has been, and still is, much public pressure to ban surface mining altogether. With the present energy situation, I don't believe our Nation could do without surface-mined coal. So, we have one alternative—that is to quickly find ways to mine the coal with little immediate and no long-term damage to our land and water resource and to reclaim the land so that it will again be productive.

Therefore, to these ends, I strongly recommend that you appropriate an additional $875,000 to the U.S. Forest Service for its reclamation research project at Berea. In addition, an appropriation of $1,721,000 would supply the laboratory so essential to the present and planned program. Plans for the laboratory were completed several years ago, and construction could be started soon after funds are appropriated.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. LEDERER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN, WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOREST RESEARCH IN AIR POLLUTION

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Robert F. Lederer, executive vice president of the American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D.C. Mr. Lederer?

Mr. LEDERER. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I am appearing to request an addition to the Forest Service budget of $450,000 in 1975, raising it to $900,000. The money is to be used to begin serious studies of the effect of pollution on plant material, trees in the forest, trees in the city, and the effect of trees on pollution.

This money was approved about 3 years ago to be entered in the budget. Unfortunately, it was impounded by the President. It was approved again by the Congress 2 years ago and it was attached to the cessation of bombing bill in Cambodia. And that was vetoed. So we would like very much your serious consideration.

Senator BIBLE. We have been for you. But as you can see, you have encountered administration problems, haven't you?

Mr. LEDERER. Yes, sir. It has been higher up, somehow.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. We will do the best we can. Your statement will be incorporated in full in the record. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, I am Robert F. Lederer, Executive Vice President of the American Association of Nurserymen, a trade association representing over 2,200 member firms engaged in the production, sale and distribution of nursery stock.

Because of the enormously important role of planted materials - trees, shrubs, grass, plants - in the ecological balance, the people of the nursery industry recognize that green is truly the color of survival in the environmental crisis.

The trees in rural and urban communities and in the forests can play a definite role in the battle against pollution. Trees are one of nature's most efficient dust traps. About 12 million tons of particulate matter (the dirt in the air we breathe) are released into the atmosphere of the United States every year -- and trees act as natural traps for this air-borne matter. The hairy leaf surfaces clutch falling particles and keep a steady rain of dust and dirt from saturating the air with solid pollutants. In fact, trees are such effective dust catchers that one of our cities, Los Angeles, has to wash its trees periodically in a detergent solution. In another area, the dust count on the sheltered side of a planted section was 75 percent lower than a similar count on the windward side.

We still have to learn just how effective different kinds of trees and different combinations of plantings are in removing particulate matter from polluted air. We also still have to learn just what role trees can play in reducing or in diluting gaseous pollutants.

Trees, however, not only affect air pollution, but they are in turn affected by continuous long term exposure to air pollutants. Tree health and vigor can decline, increasing tree susceptibility to insect and disease attacks that can kill it or destroy its beauty and utility. At this time, we do not have the tools available to use to identify trees that are in a weakened condition. Neither do we have the knowledge needed to counteract the effects of air pollution when the visible effects are noted.

An expanded program of research on air pollution and tree problems by the Forest Service Insect and Disease Laboratory at Delaware, Ohio, could help the public find ways to use trees more effectively to reduce air pollution, as well as maintain the beauty and health of those in and around our rural and urban communities. Unfortunately, funds for this vital research program are not in the budget. We respectfully urge you to add $450,000 to the Forest Service research budget in Fiscal Year 1975 as the first step in increasing the air pollution and tree research at Delaware, Ohio, by $900,000. The additional $450,000 could be added two years hence, after research efforts currently underway have been accelerated.

Thank you for this opportunity to present the testimony of the American Association of Nurserymen. We hope you will find it possible to support this additional program we have proposed for the Forest Service.

STATEMENT OF DR. HAROLD W. HOCKER, JR., PROFESSOR OF FOREST RESOURCES, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM, N.C.

ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS S. DEANS, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB, INTERVALE, N.H.

DURHAM, N.C., FOREST RESEARCH

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Harold W. Hocker, Jr., professor of forest resources, University of New Hampshire at Durham, and Thomas Deans, so my list of witnesses says.

Dr. HOCKER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am Dr. Hocker and this is Mr. Deans. We are here today, sir, to support a request for an increase in appropriations for the forestry sciences lab at Durham, N.H.

I will speak specifically to the request, which is $100,000; and Mr. Deans will speak to the increase of $300,000 for the other research.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Dr. HOCKER. The request is to permit the personnel to try out some new techniques that they have been developing to get these techniques out into the field and to test them out in terms of their validity to see whether they will stand up under actual field scrutiny; also to expand their capability to take into account other than the timber aspects of the work, which has been the major thrust of their activities so far. As I understand it, there will be two technicians involved in the appropriation request. The major work, however, will be for some project support and for cooperative research with the northeastern land-grant schools.

The forestry sciences lab, sir, if you are not aware of it, is located on the Durham campus. It is not like other labs. There is another one in Maine and another one in Vermont. And there is one at the University of Massachusetts. We work very closely with the university people, who work fairly closely with the Forest Service people in trying to coordinate our work as well as possible.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. DEANS. Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas S. Deans from Intervale, N.H., associate executive director of the Appalachian Mountain Club. We appreciate this opportunity to appear before the committee. I would ask that my whole statement be incorporated into the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the statement of Mr. Deans, together with the statement of Dr. Hocker, will be incorporated into the record at this point.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF THOMAS S. DEANS

Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas S. Deans from Intervale, New Hampshire, Associate Executive Director of the Appalachian Mountain Club. I am pleased to speak for our organization in support of an additional appropriation for the U.S. Forest Service. This appropriation is $300,000 for backcountry recreation and watershed management research at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station Laboratory in Durham, New Hampshire. A summary of the Northeast Backcountry Research Program is attached to this statement.

The Appalachian Mountain Club is an organization of over 19,000 members, most of whom live in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Beginning in 1876 and expanding over the years, the AMC has constructed and maintained hiking trails and overnight shelters for the public, primarily in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine. We now maintain about 375 miles of trails and 17 shelter and campsite areas in this region. The Appalachian Mountain Club has also constructed and operates for the public a unique hut system along the crest of the White Mountains where shelter, meals and educational and interpretive opportunities help in the users' understanding of the geology, history and ecology of these mountains.

The northeast states have an historical concern for their land resources. This is graphically shown by the protection in New York of the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains and in Maine of Baxter State Park, including Mt. Katahdin, the northern terminus of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Throughout the region, trails and hiking facilities have been constructed over the years and today there are approximately 14,000 miles of trails of which 11,000 miles are maintained by private groups and individuals.

The AMC strongly supported the Weeks Act of 1911, authorizing the purchase of land for National Forests in the east and since that time has worked closely with the U. S. Forest Service in maintaining backcountry recreation facilities on the White Mountain National Forest. We believe that cooperative efforts between the government and organizations such as ours are one of the most fruitful methods of providing high quality public recreation opportunities.

This spirit of cooperation was carried another step forward in 1973 when the AMC signed a cooperative agreement with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service. The purpose of the agreement is to undertake a joint research program designed to study the impact of backcountry recreation on the natural ecosystems and to develop methods of protecting those ecosystems while providing valuable recreation. Over the next five years the Appalachian Mountain Club expects to contribute $25,000 to help support this joint effort. We have made this commitment because we believe that there is a very serious need to learn how man can both enjoy these remote areas and protect them from overuse and misuse. On the one hand there are nearly 50 million people living in the northeastern states and it is estimated that this population will grow to 75 million by the year 2000. Moreover, in 1973, 15 million people visited backcountry and wilderness areas in this country and a thirty percent increase of hikers alone is expected over the next seven years.

On the other hand, throughout the forests of this region the plant and animal communities have evolved complex interrelationships of life from which the human spirit can derive a vitality and uplift unmatched by other experiences. Our experience in backcountry recreation management has shown us that studies must be made to assess the impact of man on the wildland ecosystem. We must learn the capacity of fragile areas to support people, develop methods of arriving at a compatibility between man and the ecosystem and gain more knowledge of recreationists' perception of backcountry management needs. As we become more aware of the need for recreational opportunities close to urban centers and with the impending designation by Congress and the President of several of these areas as National Wildernesses, the need to learn more about these wildland areas becomes even more important.

To summarize, we encourage Congress to appropriate an additional $300,000 to the U. S. Forest Service for the Durham, New Hampshire, Laboratory for backcountry recreation and watershed management research. We believe that in the future the

funding of this vital program should appear in the regular Forest Service budget. The work which this program will accomplish is, in our estimation, too important to depend on annual special appropriations.

The Appalachian Mountain Club strongly urges you to support this important research program. We view it as one of the best methods available to answer the pressing problems and dilemmas of recreational resource management.

Thank you.

THE NORTHEAST BACKCOUNTRY RESEARCH PROGRAM

SUMMARY

Presently the densely populated Northeastern United States is 79% forested. Some parts of this forest area, mostly the lands around the high mountain peaks, provide a primitive outdoor recreation experience embracing solitude and spiritual rejuvenation. This type of experience supplies relief from our urbanized society. These backcountry or wilderness-like areas are facing a crisis. Recreational use on them has increased 60% during the past five years. Moreover, nearly 15 million people visited these areas last year alone. Managers of these wildland areas are under intense pressure to accommodate visitors while at the same time minimize their impact on the primitive forest environment which attracts them.

In response to the information needs of the backcountry/wilderness manager and the recreational desires of the public, the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service has started a one-man research effort at Durham, New Hampshire. Much of the work of this effort is done cooperatively with the Appalachian Mountain Club which also contributes $5,000/year to help support the program. However, to adequately research the impact of increased recreational use on backcountry areas, an additional appropriation of approximately $300,000 for backcountry recreation and watershed management research is needed. This new funding would be used to hire three additional scientists and supporting personnel to determine the impacts of increased recreational use on the backcountry ecosystems, the capacity of these fragile areas to support recreation, and the backcountry recreationists' feelings about management of these wildland areas.

Funds for this program are not in the regular Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1975.

INTRODUCTION

The backcountry or wilderness-like areas of the northeastern region of the United States provide some of the most interesting and scenic landscapes for recreational activity in the country. There are the rolling hills and hardwood forests of the Berkshire Mountains in Massachusetts and the Green Mountains in Vermont, the solitary alpine peaks in New York's Adirondack Mountains, and the rugged alpine and subalpine areas of the White Mountains in New Hampshire and Maine.

These backcountry recreation areas are all within one day's driving time of over one-third of the nation's population. Indeed, nearly 50 million of the country's population live in the densely populated megalopolis of the northeast. It is estimated that by the year 2000 over 75 million people will live in this region.

The availability of such exceptional outdoor recreation opportunities, combined with the increasing interest of a large population in a backcountry or wilderness-like experience has resulted in a tremendous expansion in the recreational use of the backcountry. Nearly 15 million people visited backcountry areas in 1972. Recreational use of these areas increased 60% during the past five years. Backpacking, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and trail bike riding have all increased dramatically during the last few years. For example, the number of hikers increased from approximately 8 million in 1965 to nearly 14 million in 1973. Moreover, a 30% increase is forecast over the next seven years.

Interest in the wildlands mountain environments of the northeast for recreational activity is not new, but rather is part of the heritage of the region. In 1895 the people of New York set aside the Adirondack Mountain Reserve to be protected and enjoyed as a wilderness recreation area and they have continually reaffirmed this commitment through the years. The efforts of such groups as the Green Mountain Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and various college outing clubs in constructing and maintaining trails and shelters for public use is a tradition that has continued for a hundred years. The Appalachian Mountain Club maintains a unique hut system along the crest of the White Mountains providing shelter, meals, and help in understanding the mountains for the public. In all there are approximately 14,000 miles of trails in the northeast of which over 11,000 miles are maintained by private individuals and organizations.

Further evidence supporting the importance of these trails in the heritage of this region is that the Appalachian Trail, which covers 866 miles in seven states in the northeast, has recently been classed a National Scenic Trail. In addition, the 262 mile Long Trail in Vermont is currently being considered for the same status.

RESEARCH NEEDED

These outstanding backcountry mountain environments were previously visited by only a few hardy souls each year, but today they are visited by thousands of backpackers, hikers, cross-country skiers, snowmobilers, and trail bike riders. As a result of the substantially increased numbers of backcountry visits many problems and questions have arisen. For example, what effect does this use have on the oftentimes fragile alpine and subalpine vegetation of many of the peaks? How does one handle human waste where soils are shallow and normal urban methods of waste disposal cannot be employed? What can be done on the heavily used wildland sites to maintain them in relatively natural conditions for the continuing enjoyment of the public?

It is questions such as these that are now facing the backcountry managers in the northeast, and in order to ensure imaginative planning and wise land use research must provide a continuing pool of information. Immediate problems must be dealt with and future problems must be anticipated and resolved.

A RESEARCH PROGRAM

This research program would be the only Forest Service research unit of its type in the northeast. It would be focused on recreation impacts on wildland areas remote from travel and highways.

This new research program would include studies in the following areas:

1) The impact of man on the wildland ecosystem. How does the recreationist affect the vegetation, soil, and water? What is the longterm effect of tent camping, shelters, huts, etc.? What changes in wildlife may be expected when recreationists go into a backcountry area?

2) Capacity of various fragile areas to support people. Within the backcountry ecosystem there are many areas, often above timberline, which cannot withstand sustained use by recreationists. Often these areas contain relatively rare plants and flowers which due to the harsh environment are hardly able to sustain themselves. Large numbers of recreationists on these fragile sites could result in an irreversible change. How can we retain these fragile areas and yet allow the backcountry user to participate in this unique experience? What is the role of these fragile areas in the recreationist-forest ecosystem?

3) Methods of arriving at a compatability between man and the forest ecosystem. What level of management is required to sustain a given number of recreationists in a near natural ecosystem? When and how should a reservation or permit system be used? Can hikers and trail bikes be accommodated in proximity to each other? What is the impact of snowmobiles

on a trail system? What is the best way to handle human wastes--through aerobic composting, recycling sludge?

4) Recreationists' perception of backcountry management needs. By involving the users directly in the research process, their feelings about backcountry needs and desirable management practices can be ascertained and can be used to effect desirable changes in management practices.

PROGRAM LOCATION AND STAFFING

The above research program is being proposed for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station with office and laboratory located in Durham, New Hampshire. Durham is well located for this program. It is situated in relatively close proximity to the major backcountry areas in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and New York. Backcountry areas in the remainder of the northeast are accessible in four or five hours by car or by airline.

Durham is well situated for cooperative research. The state universities in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania have all expressed an interest in cooperating with the Forest Service in this program.

The Appalachian Mountain Club offices in Boston, Massachusetts, and Gorham, New Hampshire, are approximately one hour's drive from Durham. This is very important as the AMC is a major supporter and cooperator in this program.

The Northeastern Station of the U.S. Forest Service estimates that an additional annual appropriation of $300,000 is needed in backcountry recreation and watershed management research. This appropriation would be used to: 1) employ three additional scientists, three technicians, and one clerk typist, and 2) provide travel, equipment, and supplies for the research program outlined above. One of these scientists would have training in the biological-physical area and the other two would have training in the social science area. Approximately one-third of the research would be done by cooperating universities and other groups through grants made by the Station.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD HOCKER

Mr. Chairman, my name is Harold Hocker, I am presently Professor of Forest Resources at the University of New Hampshire, Durham. I appear before you today in support of a request for increased appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service, Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Durham.

The most recent* forest survey statistics for New England indicate that 76% of the total land area has the potential of producing commercial crops of timber; that these lands now support in excess of 38 billion cubic feet of growing stock. Only 47% of the softwood growth and 52% of the hardwood growth are harvested for timber products or are otherwise consumed. About 2 billion dollars are generated in the production and manufacturing of forest products in New England, and, at the same time, these forests serve as major recreational areas for the citizens of New England and for large segments of the population of surrounding states. It is estimated that 1/3 the population of the U.S. lives within one day's travel of a New England State.

The New England forest has persisted, even increased, despite two hundred years of use, disuse, and abuse. In recent times new uses, never thought of before, have been imposed on the forest. These forests serve as locations for major skiing centers for the northeast, at the same time there are major second home developments dotting the shores of the many lakes and ponds which abound in this region. These same lakes and ponds serve as sources of water for local communities, and the streams and rivers into which they flow are the sources of water for several large urban centers.

Increased use of a forest for other than timber production makes it necessary for foresters to be more precise in their estimates of timber production. No longer is it possible for a forest manager to use "seat of the pants" estimates of stocking, growth and yield. There is not sufficient land upon which trees can be grown exclusively for timber production. Yesterdays management techniques are no longer in vogue, new techniques at hand and those yet to be developed are required in planning best use of alternatives for the New England forest. We will continue to manage these forests for timber and all the other uses for many years. These forests are working forests yielding the products and services required by todays society and for societies yet to come. However, it is necessary that research workers be encouraged to develop the techniques needed by practicising foresters so that they will have the technical skills to manage the forests effectively and wisely.

The Forest Service silvicultural research unit at Durham, New Hampshire has developed several theoretical approaches for providing quantitative estimates of the growth and development of northern hardwood stands. Research at our University has resulted in production models for the pine forest. Cooperative research with forest scientists at the University of New Hampshire, and elsewhere suggests that these methods could be usefully extended to other softwood, hardwood and to mixed wood stands. I have appended to this statement a copy of a diagnostic tally sheet which has been developed for the Northeast. This sheet represents a beginning effort by researchers to put into the hands of practicing foresters a tool needed to make more precise judgments of silviculture needs of individual forest stands. The diagnosis must be extended beyond this simple beginning. All aspects of management should be included in the diagnosis. But the Forest Service lacks funds to support a vigorous program to test growth and competition hypotheses over a range of natural and environmental conditions in New England. This program will require $100,000 for timber management research at Durham, New Hampshire. These funds are not in the Forest Service budget. If they are allocated they will be used to increase efforts through current project work of Forest Service Personnel and through cooperate research at forestry schools in several research areas.

Last year, about this same time I appeared before another Senate sub-committee. That committee was taking testimony on the Eastern Wilderness Bill (S 316). At that time I asked that management planning in progress by the U.S. Forest Service in New England be completed before any specific areas of national forest lands be designated a wilderness. I realized at the time that foresters did not have sufficient background information to judge the effect of human activities on wilderness, but human use of wilderness areas is, and should continue to be, an important use of forest land. The additional appropriation requested for the Durham Laboratory this year is for money to expand research efforts into management problems of primitive recreation areas. There is a popular misconception that forested areas designated for wilderness or for primitive recreation require no management. This is simply not true.

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* Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 1974 Forest Survey Statistics for New England.

In fact, management problems of primitive recreation areas are numerous. Many of the problems encountered reflect our ignorance of how all of the elements which contribute to wilderness experience mutually support each other. Information is needed which explains the interrelationship among the elements so that it will be possible to detect incipient wilderness deterioration and to develop prompt and effective remedial measures. An accurate biological response model is required for wilderness, in the same manner as models are being developed for timber management.

Present management of wilderness seeks to deflect traffic from a deteriorating site to other sites, with the hope that natural forces will in time heal the damage - a process which may require decades. This is no solution if we are to believe that the concept of wilderness is one in which areas are maintained in their primitive condition indefinitely. It is a clear invitation to repeat the Twentieth Century Tragedy of the Commons except that the Commons in this century are a very limited and fragile wilderness resource.

Currently the Forest Service can support only one scientist in the East working full time on wilderness problems. He is ideally headquartered at Durham, New Hampshire. But the urgency of wilderness problems and the high regard the American people hold for their limited wilderness resources require that the research effort be increased. The Forest Service could increase scientific staffing for research on wilderness problems in New England, if $300,000 in watershed research is added to its budget for Durham, New Hampshire.

Mr. Chairman and sub-committee members, the timber and watershed management research problems I have described are not unrelated. Wilderness is a part of management in the timber producing forest enhancing its value, and large areas of forest should encompass areas of wilderness. By concentrating timber production efforts to fewer areas, large areas of relatively undisturbed forest can be maintained for "wilderness" experience. Both proposals deserve your support. I recommend for your consideration the request to add $100,000 for timber management research and $300,000 for watershed management research to the Forest Service budget at Durham, New Hampshire.

DIAGNOSTIC TALLY SHEET FOR NORTHERN HARDWOODS
POLETIMBER & LARGER STANDS

Cumulative Tally - Number of Trees Per Acre (B.A. Factor 10).

DBH	Number of Trees															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	458	917	1375	1834	2292	2750	3209	3667	4125	4584	5042	5501	5959	6417	6876	7334
4	115	229	344	458	573	687	802	917	1031	1146	1260	1375	1490	1604	1719	1833
6	51	102	153	204	255	306	357	407	458	509	560	611	662	713	764	815
	866	917	968	1019	1070	1120	1171	1222	1273	1324	1375	1426	1477	1528	1579	1630
8	29	57	86	115	143	172	201	229	258	287	315	344	372	401	430	458
	487	516	544	573	602	630	659	688	716	745	774	802	831	860	888	917
10	18	37	55	73	92	110	128	147	165	183	202	220	238	257	275	293
	312	330	348	367	385	403	422	440	458	477	495	514	532	550	569	587
12	13	25	38	51	64	76	89	102	115	127	140	153	165	178	191	204
	216	229	242	255	267	280	293	306	318	331	344	356	369	382	395	407
14	9	19	28	37	47	56	65	75	84	94	103	112				
16	7	14	21	29	36	43	50	57	64	72	79	86	Basal Area Per Acre			
18	6	11	17	23	28	34	40	45	51	57	62	68	P. Birch Accept.			
20	5	9	14	18	23	27	32	37	41				_____Sq.Ft.			
22	4	8	11	15	19	23	27	30	34	Tally Legend			# Plots	Other Accept.		
24	3	6	10	13	16	19	22	25	29	/				_____		
26	3	5	8	11	14	16	19	22	24					Undesirable		
28	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	19	21	0				_____		
30	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	X			Total B.A. _____ sq.ft.			
Total													Total # trees			

Total Number of Trees Per Acre - Add the last figure used in each block and divide by the number of point samples tallied.

B.A. per acre - Add the total number of entries by class, multiply by 10, and divide by the number of point samples tallied.

Site Index Trees:
Age
Height
Site Index

Mean Stand Diameter _____

Basal Area: "B" level _____ "C" level _____

Stand Class:
Even-aged
Uneven-aged

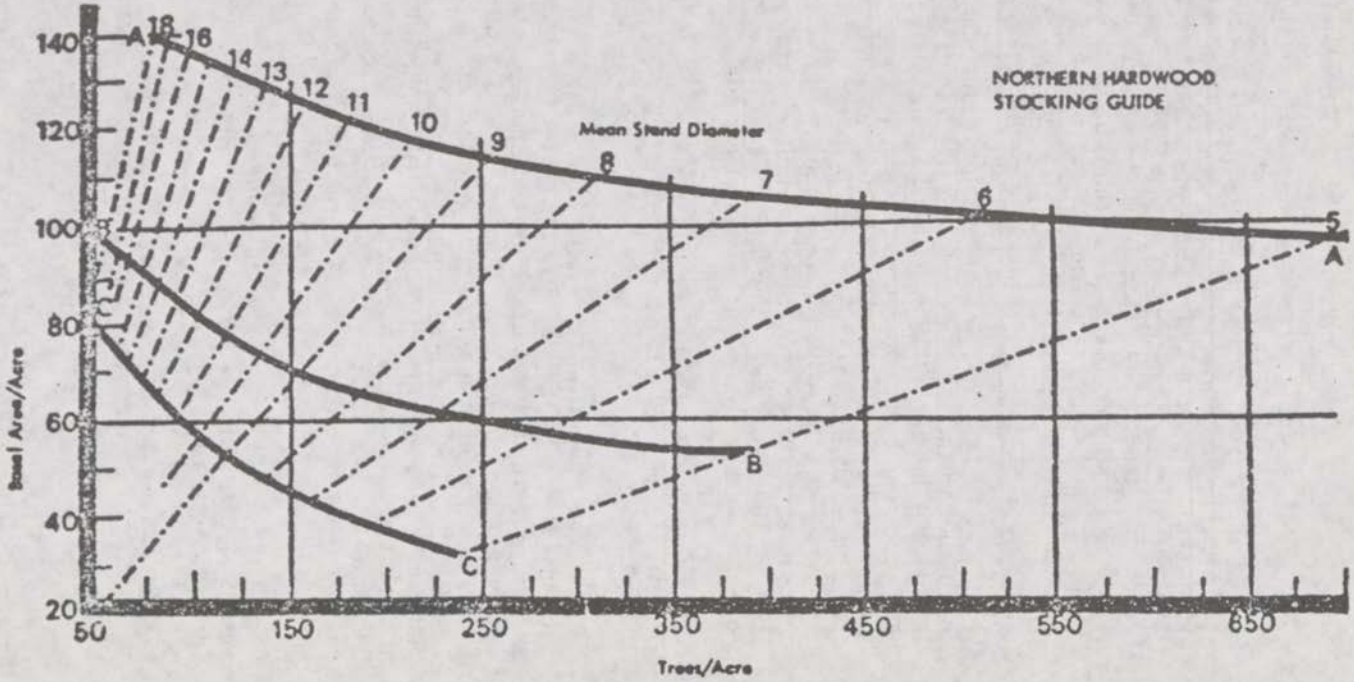
Commercial Cutting
Feasible
Not Feasible

Volume per acre - (25 + (No. 16' logs*) (50) (B.A.) = Board Feet
(.037 + (No. 8' sticks*) (.053) (B.A.) = Cords

*Average stand height in number of 16' logs or 8' sticks whichever is applicable.

PRESCRIPTION:

Stocking guides for even-aged northern hardwoods based on number of trees in the main canopy, average diameter, and basal area per acre. Stands above the A-line are overstocked. Stands between the A- and B-line are adequately stocked. Stands between the B- and C-line should be adequately stocked within 10 years. Stands below the C-line are definitely understocked.



1997

CRITICAL IMPACT ON FORESTY ASSISTANCE

Mr. DEANS. I appreciate your problem with all these worthwhile projects. But the one that I feel very strongly about, as does my organization, is one that has critical impact on forestry assistance. We have a program in Durham to enter into some very significant research and the better understanding of man's impact on the forest.

We feel very proud of the close, cooperative efforts we have between the Federal, State, and private people who are involved in this project and hope that you will see fit to fund this very unique program. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate that. Thank you, gentlemen. I have no questions.

We have three panels here. I am intending to recess at about 12:15. We will go over to 1 or 1:30. I am trying to find Senator Stevens. He is going to chair the session this afternoon. I believe he said he will be available at 1, but I don't know. I am trying to find that out. It is for that reason that I plan on running this morning until about 12:15. I have a rather imposing number of witnesses still left. I am not going to count them. There are too many.

How long will the Bill Towell panel take?

Mr. TOWELL. Senator, about 20 or 25 minutes.

Senator BIBLE. I think we had better put that over until this afternoon, because they always have a way of extending just a little here and there.

How about the panel of Ralph Winkworth?

Mr. WINKWORTH. Five minutes, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Five minutes. Well—how about the J. Walter Myers panel?

Mr. MYERS. About 10 minutes at the most, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we will proceed a little further. We will not get into your panel this morning, Bill, if that is of any value to you and the people with you. Nor will we get to Donald Marlowe, Spencer Smith, or any other names past the Towell panel. We will call it the Towell panel. They are posted, and you people are aware of where they are. So if it is of any help to you, if you would like to get a bite of lunch, maybe you had better go ahead.

Just as soon as I can contact Senator Stevens—I am not sure whether he can be here at 1 or 1:30. And I don't want to mislead you. If he can be here at 1:30, you can govern yourself accordingly. If he is going to be here at 1, it might tighten up a little, if that is of help to you, those of you who are appearing this afternoon. It will be Nos. 38 and thereafter—38 through 128—whatever it is. So we will start with No. 38 this afternoon.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. HANSON, COORDINATOR, NORTHERN MICHIGAN WILDERNESS COALITION, MARQUETTE MICH.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Robert A. Hanson, coordinator, Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, Marquette, Mich.

Mr. HANSON. Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to be here and testify this morning on behalf of the

Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition and a number of other environmental organizations, who have or will be submitting testimony for the record.

I will skip reading my prepared statement and ask that you enter it in the hearing record, sir. And I would like to summarize some of the important points.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed. Your full statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, I am Robert A. Hanson of Marquette, Michigan, coordinator of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, and I have with me today as supporting witnesses: Mr. Harry Crandell, Director of Wilderness Reviews of The Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Virginia Prentice of the Mackinac Chapter of the Sierra Club, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Margaret Hanson, Consultant to the Northern Environmental Council, Ashland, Wisconsin.

I wish to testify in behalf of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, an affiliation of 19 environmental groups and 600 individuals from throughout northern Michigan. I do not know how many additional individuals and groups I can speak for, but many are also concerned about this project, and we all urge that you appropriate $300,000 to begin in the 1974-75 fiscal year - for the research program proposed by the North Central Forest Experiment Station at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Michigan. Support for these urgently needed projects comes from all levels; local, state, regional and national, as indicated by the witnesses appearing on behalf of this project today, as well as many supporting letters I wish to present to you with this statement, or to be received by your subcommittee.

I am personally familiar with the McCormick Experimental Forest, having served as a member of the Forest Service Ad hoc McCormick Advisory Committee in December of 1969. I have been involved in efforts to gain funding for research and management of the McCormick Experimental Forest since early 1970.

The McCormick Experimental Forest is a 17,000 acre backcountry area which was given to the U.S. Forest Service in 1969 by Gordon McCormick, grandson of the inventor of the Reaper, with the wish that it be used for research purposes. All of us are indebted to the McCormicks for having provided this extremely valuable research area. The Forest Service has dedicated the McCormick Experimental Forest, due to its unique natural qualities, for research programs in ecological processes and studies on mans' relationship to, and interaction with, a natural environment.

This experimental forest is in a near natural condition - having essentially escaped the consumptive user pressures after the white pine loggers left over 70 years ago. This area was used by the McCormicks as a natural area - mainly for hiking, with over 100 miles of hiking trails. Even most of these have been reclaimed by natural processes and are often not detectable from their surroundings. Hence, creating unusual conditions to study the ability of nature to reclaim the wilderness areas of our eastern forest lands, as this process at McCormick is several decades ahead of other areas in the east. The area contains 17 lakes and a variety of scenic highlands with the presence of marsh and swampy lowlands. The forest is headquarters for five major streams flowing outward in three directions. A large dedicated natural area in the northeast of the forest has received no use in historic times, retaining even the giant white pines from recent centuries.

We believe that the McCormick appropriation becomes increasingly important this year - considering the excellent progress of eastern wilderness legislation in both the Senate and House. The McCormick Experimental Forest is an ideal location to provide those research studies that will be desperately needed as eastern wilderness areas are established within the next few years.

The lake states are now experiencing a rapid growth in hiking and backpacking activities. This user-demand is especially strong among our younger citizens and extends to forest areas under federal, state, and private management. These user-demands will most likely require facilities for dispersed recreational opportunities rather than the more traditional campgrounds, and as such are creating new problems for land managers - who must plan for these activities and still provide protection to the resource base. It is important that land managers must learn from research programs the value and nature of man's interaction with his natural environment, how best to plan the use of forest areas for dispersed recreation, the capacity of

areas in the east to contain this type of activity without overcrowding. It must be learned the nature of - and how best to handle conflicts between different user groups, the motivation of different user groups, and various desired forest related activities.

Research questions of these types could be studied through planned research efforts at the McCormick Experimental Forest under the direction of the North Central Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service. These studies could then be shared with federal, state, and private land managers throughout the eastern United States. This transfer of knowledge would be particularly useful for the eastern wilderness areas as they are similar to McCormick in size, location, geography, ecological resources, and prior use history. Ecological and baseline research on primitive environments at McCormick would likewise be pertinent in providing a bench mark to studying the effect of various user activities on forest land in the east and north.

Michigan is an ideal location for this research activity as the state has long been active in planning for large scale recreation use of its forest resources, as well as land use activities relating to natural environments. Michigan has a State Wilderness Act, Wild Rivers Act, Inland Lakes and Streams Act, Shorelands Protection Act, and several other state land use protection measures. In addition, a large variety of back country study areas on National and State forest lands in close proximity to the McCormick Forest, are available within Michigan as an expanded research base.

Supporting research facilities and scientists are available at Michigan universities and other research facilities to provide support and cooperative research efforts. A small beginning effort in this direction has already been made as evidenced by the Naturalist, Spring 1973 issue on the McCormick Experimental Forest, published by the Minnesota Natural History Society, and herewith presented to this subcommittee.

We urge that Congress assert its constitutional prerogative and provide the leadership so essential at this time in our nation's history - by appropriating an add-on budget item for the U.S. Forest Service Recreation Research budget in the amount of $300,000, to implement these needed research programs for the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Michigan. This budget item would provide a staff of four scientists, technical assistants and the necessary equipment, besides allowing for cooperative research.

I have personally been active in seeking funds in behalf of the McCormick Experimental Forest for over four years, and I ask that this year Congress make these badly needed appropriations available.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Hanson

Robert A. Hanson
Coordinator

M'CORMICK EXPERIMENTAL FOREST

Mr. HANSON. Thank you, Senator. I would like to call the committee's attention to the support for research that the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette has from local, State, regional and national organizations. I believe you have letters from Governor Millikin. And you have testimony from Senator Hart. Senator Griffin will be submitting testimony, as will a number of other organizations.

Senator BIBLE. We are going to hear the congressional witnesses tomorrow.

Mr. HANSON. Thank you, sir. We believe that it is important to keep in mind the tremendous impact that is taking place in terms of visitors to national forest lands, national park lands, and lands of State organizations, such as the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and other States throughout the East are being tremendously impacted by visitor use. These land-management agencies are in need of the backup support of research that can be done in McCormick and has been started in a very minimal way. It is for this reason, along with the support that we feel is coming from eastern wilderness in Senate bill 316, that the land-management agencies of these types of areas are going to need some help in dealing with the problems of people impacting them.

We know that a lot of work has been done out West, which is not totally applicable in the East. We know that work has been done in the BWCA in northern Minnesota. Again, it is different in type and different in size from many of the areas of the eastern wilderness. We think that the questions that can be dealt with in the McCormick Experimental Forest in terms of the possible environmental damage, in terms of questions of public safety, in terms of the benefits that these organizations and these types of programs would present the forest users with what they need.

We think that the research center in the lake States is a necessary program to develop. It is going to be useful to the managers of millions of acres of public forest lands in the East. We know that the location of the McCormick Forest in Michigan is a plus for this type of a program. Michigan has long been a pioneering State in large-scale recreation, and in land-use legislation. We also are aware that the presence of university people, university faculty members, and universities throughout the Midwest would be supporting and providing staff for this type of research.

We would in summary, sir, like to ask for an add-on appropriation of $300,000 to begin this type of research. You have copies of my testimony. I would like to submit some additional material.

Senator BIBLE. The additional material will be held for use of the committee for reference. The full statement has been incorporated in full into the record.

Mr. HANSON. Thank you, Senator.

STATEMENT OF DONALD H. GOTT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FINE HARDWOODS-AMERICAN WALNUT ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH ON INSECT AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Donald H. Gott, executive director of Fine Hardwoods-American Walnut Association, Chicago.

Mr. GOTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity. I had appeared before you in 1972 and again in 1973.

Senator BIBLE. I remember you.

Mr. GOTT. I am here seeking you help once again, if I may. Our grant for $240,000 for Carbondale research on insect and disease problems was granted, but impounded, in fiscal 1973 and the funds were freed up in 1974, as recently as last month. My reason for being here today is to request, respectfully, that the fiscal 1975 budget be increased by this amount so that it can be on a continuing base for this very vital research.

Senator BIBLE. I remember the presentation that you made. The 1973 funds were impounded. The 1974 funds were released late in the fiscal year. You are asking that they be maintained in 1974 at the same level?

Mr. GOTT. Yes, sir, I am. I just had a little comment to make here and I will not be very long in giving it to you. Since last year, the insect and disease problems have increased in importance. Besides the canker disease and the associate insect pests that were mentioned in last year's testimony, I am told that root rots in the nursery that raise the black walnut planting stock is rapidly becoming a vital problem.

ITEMIZED SUMMARY

What I have done, is to itemize for you, which I am sure you will make a part of the record here, how we intend to combat it and we intend to fund it, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to do it. Without objection, it will be incorporated into the record after your statement.

Mr. GOTT. Thank you. I appreciate this opportunity and I sincerely hope that we can combat this thing on a continuing basis.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I appreciate your appearance.

[The statements follow:]

Chairman Bible and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am Donald H. Gott, Executive Director of the Fine Hardwoods-American Walnut Association, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity you have given me to once again support an addition of $240,000 to the USDA Forest Service budget for research on insects and diseases of black walnut and other fine hardwoods at Carbondale, Illinois.

This is the same request that I made in 1972 and again in 1973. On both of these occasions, you agreed that insects and disease problems in our fine hardwoods are important enough to support in the budget. Funds were not released for Fiscal Year 1973. This year funds were designated for Carbondale, Illinois, and made available in the final quarter of Fiscal Year 1974. We appreciate this very much, and I am told that the Forest Service very wisely invested these funds in cooperative aid projects in a number of midwest universities to start work on important aspects of the overall problem. I am truly impressed with the fine spirit of cooperation the Forest Service displayed in their decision to use these special funds provided by the Congress in such an unselfish manner. I thought you should know about it.

Unfortunately, research funds to support the strong and sustained effort needed to solve pest problems were not included in the administration's budget for Fiscal Year 1975. So we are almost right back where we started several years ago. While I admit to some discouragement, the problems are still with us, and I must continue to seek your help.

National attention has been focused on problems related to the needs for increased production of softwood timber. We agree that this is indeed a critical problem if we are to provide adequate housing for Americans. But these houses will also need paneling, furniture, and other hardwood furnishings if new families are going to live in the rich and warm surroundings that we have enjoyed in the past. The same is true for our offices and public buildings. Without adequate supplies of high-quality hardwoods such as black walnut, fewer and fewer people will enjoy our heritage of wood. And more and more people

will be exposed to the cold, harsh surroundings of concrete, plastic and wood imitations. While the overall supply of hardwoods is good, the supply of high-quality logs of such species as black walnut has dwindled for a number of years. In recognition of this problem, a very successful cooperative effort has been made by state and federal forestry agencies, universities, private industry, and private landowners to find out how to grow more walnut faster and with improved quality. Forest Service research, funded by a rather modest special item a number of years ago, has been the very foundation of this program.

Progress has been exceptional. Last August a symposium was held at Carbondale, Illinois, to share information with forest landowners on how to grow black walnut as a crop. The proceedings are already out of print. But during that conference at least six experts in their specific fields mentioned that there is a need for research on walnut insects and disease to improve the quality and quantity of wood as well as the nuts. John R. McGuire, Chief of the Forest Service, said at that meeting:

"We are making good progress, but we have a long way to go in solving all the urgent problems in walnut culture and use. For example, we know that intensive culture of any crop can create conditions favorable to insect and disease attacks. Much needs to be learned about the pests involved, their potential impact on growth and value, and the control measures that will be effective. Without this information, the landowner might lose his investment in walnut plantations or become so discouraged that he would stop trying to grow walnuts. Future supplies for industry would suffer."

You have tried to help us in the past, and we appreciate it. We need your help again. We need to add to the FY 1975 budget for the Forest Service a $240,000 item for insects and disease research at Carbondale, Illinois.

SUMMARY

The North Central Forest Experiment Station, at its Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the campus of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Ill. has a research project on growing black walnut, one of this nation's most valuable hardwoods. The aim is to find out how to improve the growth rate and the quality of this important tree. Because of the increasing shortage of good-quality black walnut, this research is of great concern to the Fine Hardwoods-American Walnut Association. During May 1973, I appeared at the hearings of your Subcommittee to testify on the need for $240,000 to support insect and disease research on black walnut needed at Carbondale.

At this time, I wish to urge you and your Subcommittee to again consider this need by the Forest Service at Carbondale. Since last year the insect and disease problems have increased in importance. Besides the canker disease and associated insect pests that were mentioned in last year's testimony, I am told that root rots in the nurseries that raise the black walnut planting stock is rapidly becoming a very important problem. Below I am itemizing the funding needs for this important research:

	ITEM	FUNDS
1.	Technical staff and supporting services	
	Forest insect research	$ 90,000
	Forest disease research	90,000
2.	Equip laboratory and greenhouse space for insect and disease research	30,000
3.	Support specialized cooperative insect and disease research with State agencies, including universities	30,000
	TOTAL	$240,000

(Insect research $120,000)
(Disease research 120,000)

Your consideration of this need will be greatly appreciated.

STATEMENT OF DR. THOMAS A. SELIGA, DIRECTOR, ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Thomas A. Seliga, director of the atmospheric sciences program, Ohio State University.

Dr. SELIGA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am grateful to you for the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee today. I am here on behalf of the forest air pollution program, Delaware, Ohio, which was referred to earlier by Mr. Leonard. I shall be brief, and ask, at this time, that my statement be incorporated.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, your statement is incorporated in full in the record.

[The information follows:]

Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas A. Seliga, Director of the Atmospheric Sciences Program, The Ohio State University, which was established to develop, coordinate and identify research and teaching in the atmospheric sciences and which provides a mechanism for cooperation on research on related environmental problems of importance to the people of Ohio and the nation.

Most of our lives are spent at the lower boundary of the atmosphere. This is a region where many complicated processes occur both within the atmosphere and at the air-earth-ocean boundaries. There is a natural evolution of these processes at different scales of size and time, but this can be disturbed as a result of man's activities. It is these disturbances that have given rise to our current, critical concerns with air pollution and inadvertent weather modification problems. These in turn are related to more complex social problems which relate to energy utilization and depletion of our natural resources.

We do not yet fully understand the nature of our atmosphere and cannot accurately predict the future effects of man's activities on the atmosphere and accompanying effects on our complex ecosystems. A strong national effort will be required to achieve these understandings. New concepts and experimental techniques must be developed and tested.

Presently, one of our concerns is the detrimental effects of air pollution on our forests and related resources. There are numerous well documented examples where acute air pollution episodes have caused extensive damage to our forests in almost every region of the country,[1 2 3 4 5] but of greater concern is the slow insidious decline of trees caused by chronic low level exposure to pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, fluorides, ozone, hydrogen chloride, and other oxidants. Trees so affected are more susceptible to attack by insects and diseases, and are more easily damaged by other environmental stresses such as drought, freezing, and soil compaction. Acidified rains occur when certain air pollutants are precipitated from the atmosphere. There is increasing evidence that acid rain poses a serious threat to the environment of the United States. Acid rains have already been recorded at several locations in the eastern part of our country. The potential deleterious effects of acid rain on plants, soil and water are alarming. Directly or indirectly, acid rains could affect the quality and quantity of timber, recreation, water, and wildlife produced in our forests. Indeed, recent events such as the energy crisis further the need for continued examination of all aspects of air quality problems. Short term benefits must be weighed carefully against longer term effects and social needs.

If we are to acquire an understanding of the effects of air pollution on the forest environment and develop appropriate management strategies to deal with

[1] Hedgcock, G. G. 1912. Winter killing and smelter injury in the forests of Montana. Torreya 12 : 25–30.

[2] Hedgcock, G. G. 1914. Injuries by smelter smoke in southeastern Tennessee. Wash. Acad. Sci. J. 4 : 70–71.

[3] Scheffer, T. C., and G. G. Hedgcock. 1955. Injury to northeastern forest trees by sulfur

[4] Katz, M. 1949. Sulfur loxide in the atmosphere and its relation to plant life. Ind. Eng. Chem. 41 : 2450–2465.

[5] "Mount Storm, West Virginia-Gorman, Maryland, and Luke, Maryland-Keyser, West Virginia, Air Pollution Abatement Activity," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Pollution Control Office Publication No. APTD–0656, Research Triangle Park, N.C., April 1971.

the continued air pollution problems, with which we will certainly be faced in the future, an accelerated research program is urgently needed. We must understand the atmospheric movement of air pollutants in the forest ecosystem. Knowledge of the chemistry of various atmospheric pollutants will be essential to understand direct or synergistic effects on trees, soils and water. We need to know more about the direct impact of air pollutants on trees and how we may minimize it. Finally, research is needed to develop means to protect the tree from air pollution through such techniques as manipulation of the forest microenvironment, application of remedial or protective injections or foliage sprays, and selection of pollution resistant trees.

An expanded air pollution research program by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, could provide the answers to many of these vital questions. Unfortunately, funds to support this accelerated research program were not in the President's budget. I strongly urge that you give all possible consideration to a $450,000 increase in Fiscal Year 1975 and an additional $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1976, eventually comprising a total annual budget of $900,000 for this very important Forest Service research program.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee.

EFFECT OF AIR POLLUTION

Dr. SELIGA. Presently, one of our concerns is the detrimental effect of air pollution on our forests and related resources. There are numerous well-documented examples where acute air pollution episodes have caused extensive damage to our forests in almost every region of the country, but of greater concern, it seems to me, is the slow insidious decline of trees caused by chronic low level exposure to pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide, fluorides, ozone, hydrogen chloride, and other oxidants.

Trees so affected are more susceptible to attack by insects and diseases, and are more easily damaged by other environmental stresses such as drought, freezing, and soil compaction. Acidified rains occur when certain air pollutants are precipitated from the atmosphere. There is increasing evidence that acid rain poses a serious threat to the environment of the United States. Acid rains have already been recorded at several locations in the eastern part of the country.

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If we are to acquire an understanding of the effects of air pollution on the forest environment and develop appropriate management strategies to deal with the continued air pollution problems, with which we will certainly be faced in the future, an accelerated research program is urgently needed. We must understand the atmospheric movement of air pollutants in the forest ecosystem. Knowledge of the chemistry of various atmospheric pollutants will be essential to understand direct or synergistic effects on trees, soils, and water. We need to know more about the direct impact of air pollutants on trees and how we may minimize it.

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Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate your statement. We will see if we can be helpful. Thank you.

Our next witness is Mr. James F. Gamble, President of the Meramec Basin Association, Kirkwood, Missouri.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. GAMBLE, PRESIDENT, MERAMEC BASIN ASSOCIATION

COUNCIL BLUFF LAKE PROJECT

Mr. GAMBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am here this morning to support the Council Bluff Lake project in the new mineral development of our State. The Federal leases in the forest provide a considerable income to the Government. We are having trouble getting some of it back for this project, which has the approval of and the support of the State and local governments, and the local people.

After approval by the Congress in the last several years, about half of the construction costs have been withheld, some $1,164,000. There has been $527,000 spent on construction. There is $3,276,000 needed to finish the construction.

Senator BIBLE. Is there anything in this budget to continue it?

Mr. GAMBLE. There has never been anything in the budget, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. At any time?

Mr. GAMBLE. No, sir, because there seems to be a problem between OMB and the Forest Service in providing for our specific budget items for projects of this nature.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Then you want us to do what? You want us to add how much to this budget?

Mr. GAMBLE. We ask the committee to approve at least $772,000 for continuing construction.

Senator BIBLE. How are you going to continue construction if it has been impounded?

Mr. GAMBLE. $560,000 has already been spent on construction; and since that time, $164,000 has been appropriated in 3 fiscal years but has been withheld.

Senator BIBLE. Is that still withheld by the OMB?

Mr. GAMBLE. Yes, sir. The latest is $500,000 from last year, which is still hanging fire on the basis of an analysis which they are conducting on the project. This is the only thing that has ever come up that has gotten in the way. It has had approval from our regional

office, the Clark National Forest Office, the Chief of Forest Service office, all the way along the line.

I suppose it is just the inflation procedure that has caused the problem, but we would be halfway through with this project if the money that you had provided had been made available to us.

Senator BIBLE. How much has actually been impounded, or held in reserve, or whatever by OMB as of today?

Mr. GAMBLE. $400,000 from last year.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. GAMBLE. We have another problem in the Land and Water Conservation Fund money for completion of the land acquisition in the amount of $330,000, which was provided in the budget for fiscal 1975, but was reallocated to Appalachian Trail. This creates a problem of delay because the Forest Service will have to completely redo their appraisals, and that creates further problems in that regard, and certainly for the landowners who are waiting to complete transactions on the transfer to their land.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much; we will carefully check this out.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, could I ask for a brief moment to comment on the development which has arisen since we asked for time on this lake project? I can be very, very brief. It is completion of a new study on the lower Meramec River, which has been carried on as a joint Federal and local effort, and $50,000 is needed to complete the study. Most of the work has been done.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. We are going to have it.

STATEMENT OF J. WALTER MYERS, JR., PANEL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION

ACCOMPANIED BY:

R. RODNEY FOIL, CHAIRMAN, SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE ACTION COUNCIL

H. E. RUARK, DIRECTOR, GEORGIA FOREST RESEARCH COUNCIL

JEROME L. CLUTTER, UNION CAMP PROFESSOR OF FOREST RESOURCES, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

SOUTHERN FOREST RESEARCH

Senator BIBLE. We will next go to the Walter Myers panel. Good to see you Mr. Myers.

Mr. MYERS. It is a pleasure to be back here again. I might say that I was going to save this until the end, but I am going to say it now. It has always been a pleasure to be here and to receive your courteous attention and treatment. We are very sorry to hear that this may be the last time we may appear before you.

Senator BIBLE. OK. I will be here until December, but nevertheless, you will have to come and see me in Nevada.

Mr. MYERS. You have done an outstanding job, and I want to say thank you for what you have done in the past. One of the things that we accomplished recently was some very substantial strides in smoke management research at Macon, Ga. This problem is moving along

very nicely. We want to thank the committee for what they did last year. That project had been pending for several years.

This year, we have some other high-priority items, and I am going to very briefly present a little bit of an overview and then ask Dr. Foil and then Mr. Ruark and Dr. Clutter to fill in on some of the other items.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

I am sure that we will be very brief, Senator. We have statements.

Senator BIBLE. They will be incorporated in full in the record. I have them right before me.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you, sir.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF R. RODNEY FOIL

Mister Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is R. Rodney Foil, and I am Dean of the School of Forest Resources at Mississippi State University. I have requested time to appear before you today, however, to represent the Southern Pine Beetle Action Council, a recently formed organization with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. The Council is asking you to consider increasing the Fiscal 1975 Budget to support pine beetle research and control efforts. Specifically, we request additional funding of $2,330,000 for research and $400,000 for control.

The Southern Pine Beetle Action Council, composed of representatives of all aspects of forest interest, began its work scarcely six months ago. At that time, general concern for the pine resources of the south and fear of devastating losses from continued expansion of the pine beetle epidemic were discussed at local and regional meetings of foresters, conservationists, and businessmen. From these discussions, the need for a concerted research and control effort became clear, and the associated need for a mechanism for coordination and focus of effort was identified. The Action Council, governed by a Steering Committee composed of representatives of forest landowners, educational institutions, research and action agencies of state and federal government and citizens groups, is the response to this latter need.

Our concern is focused on a resource of untold value to our region and the nation, and on the threat to that resource now being posed by insects with a historic capability to devastate large forest areas.

The southern pine beetle is the most destructive insect enemy of southern pines. In 1973 alone this insect killed enough trees of sawtimber size to build 48,000 new homes.

This beetle attacks all major pine species ranging from the Chesapeake Bay and the Appalachian Mountains through the southeastern and gulf states to Texas. Insidious and unpredictable, beetle populations persist at low levels for extended periods, then explode at irregular intervals. Spot infestations may "blow up" from five trees to more than 5,000 within a few months. A few years ago, a major part of the pine resource of Honduras was destroyed by this insect.

Beginning in the summer of 1971 as a scattering of local infestations across the South, the present epidemic has grown to encompass more than 300 counties -- an area larger than South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi combined. Within the outbreak area, 74,000 square miles of susceptible pine forest type are either under attack or imminently threatened. Ultimately, natural forces such as weather extremes, parasites, predators and diseases will once again depress beetle populations to low levels, but the outbreak shows no sign of collapsing at present.

There is no known method to prevent serious outbreaks. All that can be done is keep a close watch for blowups, then attempt to halt the spread of the beetle by removing infested trees. The massive effort is made even more difficult by the prevailing landownership pattern in the affected area, where 3/4 of the forest land is owned by more than a million private individuals with widely varying ownership goals.

Trees should be salvaged promptly and processed into wood products. This not only destroys beetles in the logs but also utilizes timber that otherwise would be lost. During 1973, 43 million cubic feet of pulpwood and more than 170 million board feet of sawtimber were marketed from beetle-devastated stands, at salvage prices.

The beetle infested timber that isn't salvageable -- three times the volume utilized -- remains in the forest. To the extent possible, this should be felled and then burned or sprayed with insecticide to destroy beetles still in the log.

Present control measures can reduce the intensity of outbreaks, but cannot provide long-term protection. A wide array of practical methods for keeping losses within tolerable limits is needed. Techniques must be developed that are operationally feasible, ecologically sound and environmentally acceptable.

A coordinated five-year research and development program is recommended, which would utilize scientific talents and research facilities of federal, state, university and private organizations. Specifically, this program should answer five main questions:

1. What factors influence susceptibility of forest stands to beetle attack?

2. What is the full extent of beetle damage to forest and related resources?

3. How can changes in beetle populations be measured and predicted?

4. How can forest stand conditions be manipulated to reduce beetle populations?

5. How can beetle control measures be integrated into forest management programs?

Research currently in progress is inadequate to provide the answers needed. The recommended research and development program is designed to provide acceptable solutions for most of the major problems within five years.

Additional research expenditures totaling $11,650,000 will be needed to meet this five-year goal. This represents an increase in annual research funding of $2,330,000.

To put this figure in proper perspective, a timber loss of more than 103 million dollars was suffered by landowners in 1973 alone. Added to this, suppression expenditures have increased regularly since the beginning of the present outbreak. Federal suppression expenditures for 1974 will exceed 2.3 million dollars and, based on current projections, projects in 1975 will require even greater expenditures.

The Southern Pine Beetle Action Council urges that you consider amending the FY 1975 Budget for the U. S. Forest Service and for the State institutions supported by the Cooperative State Research Service to allow the beginning of this research effort. $1,140,000 is requested for Forest Service research, $1,190,000 for research by CSRS institutions. In addition, $400,000 is needed for expanded control efforts. These new funds, added to those already available, make research progress possible. Continued funding through 1979 will be necessary, however, as this insect poses a most difficult research challenge.

STATEMENT OF H. E. RUARK

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, my name is H. E. Ruark. I am Director of the Georgia Forest Research Council with headquarters in Macon, Georgia. The Council is an agency of the State of Georgia. We are responsible for coordinating, developing, implementing, and encouraging forest research in the State. It is a pleasure to appear before your Committee to discuss forest research needs.

I requested an appearance before you today to testify on the need for increased appropriations to the U. S. Forest Service for FY 1975 for the following designated purposes.

Southern Pine Tree Improvement

Location: Macon, Georgia

Increase Needed: $100,000

Southern pine are the most important timber trees in the South. In the Southeastern States alone, pine is grown on 35.6 million acres of forest land. If the Nation's needs for wood in the next 50 years are to be met, the productivity of these pine lands must be doubled by 1990. Recent analysis indicates that the potential for increased productivity is greatest in a geographic area centering on the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of the Southeast. To achieve this potential, however, we must step up research in tree improvement.

An increase of $100,000 is needed immediately by the U. S. Forest Service to strengthen the tree improvement program at Macon, Georgia. This program has progressed to the point of needing additional technician support and operating funds.

At the present time the staff of four scientists is supported by only one research technician plus one part-time temporary employee. Modern facilities at Macon including a pathology lab, wood technology lab, and a microtechnique lab are now available for additional scientists. However, the greatest immediate need of the project is to increase the number of technicians.

Five full-time technicians are currently needed on the project to take advantage of expanding opportunities for second-generation breeding. In addition one or two temporary employees, preferably students with some knowledge or experience are needed during certain periods of the year. Some funds are needed to update some of the tools and equipment used in this project as well as funds for travel to the 145 outplantings and seed orchards.

The Pine Improvement Project at Macon, Georgia, began in the early 1950's to select and breed superior strains of southern pines. In the mid 1950's the State seed orchards were established and the Project was given major responsibility of progeny testing the seed orchard clones.

In the intervening years more than 245,000 test seedlings have been established in 145 separate experimental plantations. These trees require periodic measurements to evaluate performance in growth, quality and pest resistance. In addition, regular maintenance of the plantations and considerable record keeping are necessary.

The task of breeding new strains of trees, however, is not completed. In fact, the greatest potential for genetic gain now lies with selecting and creative breeding of the best trees from the best families in the first generation plantations. Unfortunately, because of the heavy field work load required to measure and maintain the already existing plantations the creative breeding efforts are limited. Research personnel are faced with the dilemna of sacrificing complete evaluation of older studies to make some but limited progress in new breeding for the second generation.

A major cause of this dilemna is the technical manpower shortage. Unfortunately, four Ph.D. project scientists are compelled to do much of the field work such as bagging, pollinating, cone collection, planting, etc. on high priority tasks. This effort is commendable but expensive, inefficient and subtracts from vitally needed data analyses, report writing, and manuscript preparation.

NEEDED IS $100,000 FOR TREE IMPROVEMENT RESEARCH

STATEMENT OF JEROME L. CLUTTER

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Jerome L. Clutter and I am Union Camp Professor of Forest Resources at the University of Georgia. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today in support of a supplemental appropriation for the United States Forest Service. This appropriation is needed to implement the program of the Forest Service's recently established Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions located at Athens, Georgia. The requested amount of the appropriation is $100,000.

The Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions was established by the Forest Service in 1971 with an assigned mission of improving the decision-making processes involved in the management of forest lands. The emphasis placed on decision-making by the Institute's proposed research program is significant and worthy of some brief amplification. Let me illustrate by assuming that a forest manager has imposed a clearcut on a forested area and, due to soil and topographic conditions, severe erosion has occurred after logging resulting in excessive stream siltation and unacceptable site deterioration. The usual sequel to such a chain of events is vociferous criticism of clearcutting by the press and the public. However, I would propose that in such a situation, clearcutting is not the real villain. The immediate cause of the problem was the manager's decision to apply clearcutting in a situation where its use was not appropriate. An equivalent situation occurs when a physician administers tetanus antitoxin and the patient dies from an allergic reaction to the antitoxin. In this case, would we blame the antitoxin (perhaps demanding its use be discontinued) or would we find fault with the physician's decision to administer the antitoxin without first carrying out appropriate tests to establish whether an allergic reaction would result.

My example is not included to defend (or, for that matter, to attack) clearcutting. The intent is simply to illustrate that bad resource management is generally the result of bad decisions on the part of the resource manager. This being the case, how can we modify the resource manager's decision-making process so that he will make the right decision in any given situation? The Institute for Forest Ecosystem Decisions was created to seek answers to precisely this question.

The Institute's program would seek to improve resource management decision-making through several coordinated activities. Research would

be initiated to develop improved methods for acquiring and interpreting basic resource data. Efforts would also be devoted to formally establishing the logical and analytical processes involved in selecting that management alternative which best achieves the objectives of the land-owning organization.

Perhaps of even greater importance than its role as a research organization would be the Institute's activities in providing continuing education for public and private land managers. It is anticipated that a considerable number of Forest Service employees would be detailed each year to the Institute for temporary duty. During such duty, special work assignments would be coordinated with formal training activities to familiarize the participants with the most modern and effective management tools and practices. A companion program, organized by the University of Georgia, would provide similar opportunities for industrial foresters and employees of other government agencies. In addition to their activities in research and training, personnel of the Institute would be available in a service role to line managers throughout the Forest Service.

In summary, it is my belief that the Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decisions can be an extremely effective vehicle for improving our resource management capabilities and I would hope that funds can be made available so that what is currently only an imaginative concept can quickly become a valuable reality.

STATEMENT OF J. WALTER MYERS, JR.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is J. Walter Myers, Jr., and I am Executive Vice President of the Forest Farmers Association. It is a pleasure to appear before this Committee again. Forest Farmers Association, as you may recall, is an organization of timberland owners -- primarily small owners -- in 15 southern states.

Over the years this Committee has demonstrated outstanding support for a strong federal forestry program. This has been most gratifying and the Committee can be proud of the many accomplishments which have resulted. I, particularly, want to thank the Committee for the funds it made available last year for the very important smoke management and prescribed burning research program, centered at Macon, Ga. The Forest Farmers Association has carefully reviewed the 1975 f.y. budget for the U.S. Forest Service, and we wish to endorse the items in this original budget. Our association also requests consideration to the following increases not included in the 1975 budget. Our group feels these increases are needed to enable the Nation's forestry programs to keep pace with expanding demands.

RESEARCH

These are:

(1) Increase funds for forest research programs in the South by $5,105,000.

The highest priority items being --

A. Strengthening existing research programs aimed at controlling southern pine beetle attacks. The current severe southern pine beetle epidemic, the worst ever recorded, points up the continuing need for a full-scale research program to control the situation. Approximately, half of the funds would go to strengthening existing Forest Service programs, and the rest to grants and cooperative arrangements to universities, state experiment stations, etc. ----------$2,330,000

B. Strengthening of the forest survey in the South to place this program on a 5-year resurvey cycle, so that orderly plans can be made to meet projected future timber demands ----------$1,200,000

C. Research on intensive culture of southern hardwoods to establish long-needed information on management of wildlife habitat, and genetic improvement of hardwoods, etc. This to be centered at Stoneville, Miss. ----$200,000 (Funds for this item were appropriated in f.y. 1973, but subsequently impounded. $100,000 was made available in f.y. 1974, but this item does not appear in the 1975 f.y. budget).

D. Research on intensive culture of southern pines to reduce the rotation age and to provide a basis for better use of improved strains of pines, etc. This work to be conducted at Alexandria, La.; New Orleans, La.; and Auburn, Ala. ----------$525,000 ($425,000 for this item was appropriated in f.y. 1973, but the funds were subsequently impounded. This item was not included in the 1974 f.y. budget).

(2) Funds for construction of research facilities for which architectural plans have been completed:

A. Forest Insect and Disease Laboratory (Phase II)
Gulfport, Mississippi ----------$996,000

B. Forestry Sciences Laboratory (Phase II)
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina ----------$1,700,000

C. Forest Sciences Laboratory (To complete construction)
Started in f.y. 1974, Auburn, Alabama ----------$816,000

D. Forest Sciences Laboratory (Phase I)
Charleston, South Carolina ----------$875,000

(3) Planning and construction funds for:

A. Southern Hardwood Laboratory
Stoneville, Mississippi ----------$40,000

STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY

The original budget proposal for f.y. 1975 lists $20 million for Cooperative Forest Fire Control (CM-2). Forest Farmers Association strongly endorses the National Association of State Foresters' request for an appropriation of $30 million for cooperative forest fire control (CM-2) in f.y. 1975. The "South's Third Forest" report clearly indicates that forest fire control has been the factor contributing most to forest development in the South, and the same is almost certainly true throughout the Nation. With the steadily increasing demands for forest products and services, it is felt that the federal responsibility to share in forest fire control is greater than ever before.

Enabling legislation passed in 1972 recognized this when the appropriation authorization for this item was increased from $20 million to $40 million. The Forest Farmers Association strongly supports and endorses this recommendation of the National Association of State Foresters.

OTHER FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Forest Farmers Association is hopeful that the Committee will recommend these much-needed increases for research and cooperative forest fire control. As the Committee knows, there have been only nominal increases for forest research programs in the past five years. The 1975 f.y. budget proposal contains no increases for forest research programs in the South. Rather, it contains one cut of $100,000 for wildlife habitat research at Stoneville, Mississippi. There is an increasing demand for forest products, and the Nation's forestry programs should be geared to keep pace with the needs of a rapidly expanding economy. In addition to the preceding items, our association feels that there is an urgent need for greater attention to four other research activities. These are: Research on Intensive Management of Slash Pine, work to be centered at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, $500,000; Protection of Wood from Deterioration, work to be centered at Gulfport, Mississippi (This item was added by the Senate's Appropriation Committee in f.y. 1973, but deleted in the House-Senate Conference), $150,000; Research on Forest Ecosystem Decisions, work to be centered at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, $100,000; and strengthening of research program on Loblolly Pine Tree Improvement, work centered at Macon, Ga., $100,000.

FUNDS FOR FOREST RESEARCH PROGRAM

Further details on justification of additional funds in f.y. 1975 for previously-listed forest research program follows (no funds for any of these programs are included in the original 1975 f.y. budget):

Southern Pine Beetle Control - This is a top priority item. The South is presently experiencing the most serious southern pine beetle epidemic ever recorded. Past epidemics have resulted in losses of 20-27 percent of loblolly and shortleaf pine and 1-5 percent of slash and longleaf pine merchantable volume at rotation age. Current suppression methods are only modestly effective or are economically impractical or environmentally unsafe. It is recommended that a greatly stepped-up research program be initiated, as quickly as possible, to: (Determine factors influencing susceptibility of forest atands to beetle attack; (2) Assess impacts of the beetle on southern pine resources; (3) Develop capability to measure, analyze, and predict changes in beetle populations; (4) Develop techniques for manipulating beetle populations of forest stands; (5) Integrate beetle-control techniques and strategies in the forest management programs. Effective research will require coordination of scientific skills and knowledge available in the U.S. Forest Service, universities, state agricultural and forest experiment stations, state forestry agencies, and private research organizations. Approximately half of these funds would go to Forest Service programs, and the remainder for cooperative research to the other groups listed.

The Forest Survey - This is also a top priority item. The survey provides invaluable state-by-state forest resource inventories on a current basis. The survey serves as the basis for all forest planning, public and private, nationally and locally. A great need exists to strengthen this program, especially in the South, with its fast-growing timber and increasing demands on its forest resources. An annual increase of $1,200,000 is needed in the South, alone, to achieve the objective of state resurveys on a 5-year cycle as recommended by the Forest Service. The present 10-year cycle is not of sufficient frequency to provide the data needed. $3,421,000 was appropriated for the forest survey, nationwide, in f.y. 1973 and 1974. No additional funds are provided in the 1975 f.y. budget. The ceiling for the Survey, nationwide, is $5,000,000. The Forest Farmers Association recommends this full amount be made available in f.y. 1975, with $1,200,000 of the increase earmarked for use in the South.

Intensive Culture of Southern Hardwoods - $200,000 is needed for research in management of wildlife habitat in southern hardwoods, including genetic improvement of trees for mast production as well as timber growth and improvement of quality. This area of knowledge is virtually unexplored. The 45 million acres involved in the southern hardwood region rank among the most productive in the Nation for timber and wildlife. $100,000 was provided in the 1974 f.y. budget for this work at Stoneville, Miss., but this item does not appear in the 1975 f.y. budget.

Intensive Culture of Southern Pines - To satisfy projected demands for wood-derived products, timber production must be accelerated and utilization efficiency must be maximized. Work to be centered at three locations: Alexandria, La.($350,000) - Acceleration of research on regeneration and intensive culture including containerized planting, direct seeding, soil-moisture, soil-fertility management, and the genetic influence on growth response. New Orleans, La. ($75,000) - Development of growth and yield tables according to age, site, and stand density. Determine effects of cultural methods and thinning regimes on growth and tree form. Devise mensurational techniques to simplify stand evaluation and to provide more precise growth and yields data. Auburn, Ala. ($100,000) - To determine optimum control over competing vegetation for major soils and sites; devise effective, low-cost, environmentally safe methods to employ chemical and non-chemical controls in site preparation and vegetation control. Adequate site preparation and vegetation control are critical to the success of intensive high-yield forestry in the South.

Forest Ecosystem Decisions - An urgent need exists to provide research support for more effective public and private and industrial management of forest resources in the South. Such research would provide much-needed information on how to incorporate additional economic, technical and environmental considerations into forest management plans. This work would be centered at the Institute of Forest Ecosystem Decisions, Athens, Georgia and $100,000 is needed initially.

Protection of Wood for Deterioration - Increased funding in the amount of $150,000 is needed to: (1) Develop environmentally safe storage methods that permit the normal usage of salvaged timber damaged or killed by natural disasters, such as insect epidemics, hurricanes, or fires; (2) Determine the feasibility of biological control of wood decay fungi using antagonistic micro-organisms; and (3) Provide building designers with the information needed to minimize damage from the more important fungi causing wood decay in southern buildings. This work would be centered at Gulfport, Mississippi.

Intensive Management of Slash Pine - To determine impacts of intensive management of slash pine on timber growth and yield, and on the total forest environment, and to develop techniques for ameliorating any major adverse impacts. These forests serve as recharge areas for Coastal Plain aquifers, provide habitat for wildlife, produce forage for domestic livestock, and provide a scenic forest aspect for outdoor recreation, as well as essential wood products. This work would be centered at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida and $500,000 is needed initially.

Loblolly Pine Tree Improvement - Increased funds are needed in the amount of $100,000. To date 245,000 test seedlings have been outplanted in 145 experimental area. The work's primary aim is to improve height growth, quality and pest resistance of loblolly pine. This work is centered at Macon, Georgia.

The Committee's consideration to the views of the Forest Farmers Association on the 1975 f.y. budget for the U.S. Forest Service, as expressed herein, are invited and will be appreciated.

BEETLE RESEARCH

Mr. MYERS. The first priority item, as we see it, is beetle research, southern pine beetle research. This is being done after a series of conferences with the U.S. Forest Service and various university people. This, as Dr. Foil will indicate, is a very serious problem and a very urgent one, and $2,330,000 is the figure that has been given us by the Forest Service and consultation with various other groups.

The second priority item is the forest survey. These are research priorities, I might add. We, in forestry, feel that there may well be another timber crunch down along the way, and we certainly would like to know where we stand and what we need to do. We are taking some steps in the Department of Agriculture, but the only way that we can really know where we stand is the forest survey figures. These have been greatly passed over, I guess, for other priority items in the past, but there is an urgent need for $1,200,000 to speed up the surveys which are made now in about a 10-year cycle.

The other high-priority item is southern pine hardwood research, at Stoneville, Miss. From there, I will not attempt to document the other high-priority items. They are listed in the prepared statement.

There are also funds listed for construction of research facilities on which architectural plans have been completed and we full recognize that all of this cannot be fully implemented at once, but I think that it is good to have it in the record.

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY

In addition, we strongly recommend an increase of $10 million for cooperative forest fire control, the CM2 program, as it is known. This is from the $20 million in the budget to $30 million. The State foresters tell us that this is urgently needed to protect the forests that we have. Certainly I do not mean to dwell on inflation or anything, I do not believe, but I feel it is fully justified.

Senator BIBLE. How much of a factor do you build into your request because of inflation? What percentage do you use?

Mr. MYERS. All that I really know is that in the past year alone, we have heard figures between 8.8 percent and 10 percent.

Senator BIBLE. That seems to be the usual range. Practically all of the appropriation requests that I hear are in that range, but there is an 8 to 10 to 12 percent increase because of inflation and I think that is in the ball park, give or take.

DR. FOIL ON SOUTHERN PINE BEETLES

Mr. MYERS. Yes. I would now like to ask Dr. Foil to tell you a bit about the southern pine beetle research.

Senator BIBLE. All right, southern pine beetles.

Dr. FOIL. Thank you, Mr. Myers. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to be here today representing the Southern Pine Beetle Action Council. This is a very new organization composed of representatives of facets of forest interests in the Southeast, State forestry organizations, both public and private, universities, forest research, as well as conservation groups.

We became concerned, deeply concerned, about a year ago with the tremendous losses that our southern forests were incurring from the current epidemic of the southern pine beetle. There is some documentation in my prepared testimony and I will only mention economic losses in the past 3 years have exceeded $100,000,000. Unfortunately, about half of this loss has been due to merchantable timber volumes that have rotted in the woods because it was not possible to salvage this material. This, of course, is attributed to the timber crunch and will be important for some time to come.

Mr. Myers mentioned the coordinated research planning effort between the U.S. Forest Service and the scientists and State universities and land-grant colleges, as well as those with forestry and other private research organizations. This planning effort has been going on for over a year now. It is an example of the very best of forward-looking planning.

We have currently, within the Department of Agriculture, and being considered by the Office of the Management and the Budget, the research development operations programs that carry quite a large 5-year price tag. My testimony identified the new funding that we are requesting.

Mr. Myers has indicated $2.3 million is needed for the current fiscal year. You will be hearing more about this in the weeks ahead. We certainly will appreciate your consideration.

Senator BIBLE. What do you do to combat the southern pine beetle?

Dr. FOIL. The current technology, sir, is quite limited. We have only salvage or cutting and burning the material to attempt to destroy the breed of beetles that is under the bark. Our researchers do not foresee any area of spray, any magic key that will open this box. We have not had a breakthrough in 25 years. We are still doing what we did 25 years ago. We do see great opportunities for biological control through advances in forest management techniques.

Current funding levels are in the neighborhood of $600,000 per year from State and Federal sources. This has been extended at this level for probably 20 years and we have made very little progress, which is the deadliest problem. The insect spends its entire life under the bark of the tree, with the exception of the short period when it flies to another tree and lays eggs, which then kill that tree.

Senator BIBLE. Can you use DDT on it or are you forbidden?

Dr. FOIL. It would not be effective. The only insecticides that have been used were BHC, which is no longer available, and lindane, which is under strong restrictions, and particularly in urban environments. We feel that we need to continue to have this. The pine beetle is a serious urban problem as well as a rural problem. The city of Atlanta, the city of Raleigh, N.C., have lost many, many beautiful ornamental pine trees from the degradations of this insect.

The proposed research program is a multi-disciplinary program. We feel that this is the only way we will ever break the cycle. The pine beetle has been on an 8-year epidemic cycle throughout recorded history. It comes and goes with weather conditions, but we have never been able to find a weak link and break this cycle. We feel that it has pressures for improved housing for Americans, as well as many other benefits of forests. Increase in this kind of loss, is no longer acceptable.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Who else is on your panel?

SOUTHERN PINE GENETIC RESEARCH

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Ruark will now speak on southern pine genetic research at Macon.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. RUARK. Mr. Chairman, I am here to request that $100,000 be added the U.S. Park Service budget for tree improvement research at Macon, where there is need for five full-time technicians. The program at Macon began in 1954 and is approximately 20 years underway and the group is now moving into the second generation of this tree breeding.

They have outplaned 245,000 seedlings in this program in these intervening years and 145 separate experimental plantations. These trees have to be measured, each one of these trees measured every 3 years, 5 years, or 10 years. The point where we are now is to move in to some breeding for rust resistance.

Dr. Foil mentioned the southern pine beetle, but the rust in the South is devastating also. We think the only way to overcome this is in your tree-breeding program in rust resistance, so this is included in our request for the $100,000. May I add to Dr. Foil's, my plea for this money. Georgia is hit hard, just like other States.

I noticed just Monday, when I left Macon, that 23 million acre feet have been salvaged and about 50,000 cords of wood have been salvaged but this is about half. The other is just going to waste. There are seven counties in the State that have been declared a disaster area by the Governor. We need some research.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Do you have anything to add, sir?

INSTITUTE FOR FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

Mr. CLUTTER. Yes. I have a brief statement, Mr. Chairman. I am Jerome L. Clutter, professor of forest resources, University of Georgia. I am concerned with the supplemental appropriation to implement the Forest Service's recently established Institute for Forest Ecosystems Decision in Athens. Ga. The requested amount of this is $100,000.

Just a brief word of history about the institute. It was organized as a cooperative venture between the university and the Forest Service in 1970. Many of my colleagues on the faculty and a number of departments were very enthused about the opportunities available through the institute and made plans for very active involvement. Some new faculty came to our university specifically to be involved with this institute.

The Forest Service acquired an extremely competent director for the institute in 1971. However, to this date, no money for operation of the institute has been appropriated. I think the people who were enthused are becoming less enthused.

Without these opportunities, the emphasis of this institute was on decisionmaking in the forest resources framework, the philosophy was that good decisions by resource managers produce good resource management. Unfortunately, the decision process is a very complicated one and involves a number of different disciplines. The institute had the sound program to improve that technology. I hope that funds can be provided to implement that.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. Thank you for your presentation. You have been very helpful as usual.

STATEMENT OF RALPH WINKWORTH, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

ACCOMPANIED BY:
KENNETH POMEROY
THOMAS BORDEN

STATE FORESTERS

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be the panel headed by Ralph Winkworth and Kenneth Pomeroy and Thomas Borden. Gentlemen?

Mr. WINKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am Ralph Winkworth, State Forester from Ft. Collins, Colo. I am appearing here representing the National Association of State Foresters. As you know, this is composed of 15 State forester directorates.

I only want to make one brief observation. The State foresters feel that the time has come to put forth our strongest efforts toward putting under good management, the State project forest lands of this Nation. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, we have several State foresters in the room.

Senator BIBLE. You always do have a few. I remember that. I have been head of this for a number of years. You always happen to bring in a State forester from Nevada, among other places.

Mr. WINKWORTH. We have him here today.

Senator BIBLE. I know, I walked over with him. Why don't you introduce your State foresters or introduce Ken Pomeroy and Tom Borden, if you would.

Mr. WINKWORTH. This is Mr. Tom Borden, State Forester of Colorado. Also Mr. Kenneth Pomeroy, our Washington representative.

Senator BIBLE. An old time friend. Why do we not have them all stand up?

Mr. WINKWORTH. Bill Moody, Alabama, Harold Gallagher of Kansas, Gene Hertel, Iowa, John Tiller of South Carolina, Paul Kramer, Texas, Ernest Gebhart of Ohio, George Zappitini of Nevada, Ed Schroeder, Oregon, Millard Braden, South Dakota, Lester McChung, West Virginia, Osal Capps, Missouri, Fred Holt of Maine, Ray Shirley, Georgia, Sam Cobb of Pennsylvania, Wally Custard of Virginia, Pete Bond of Maryland, and finally, our most senior State Forester, Jim Mixon of Louisiana.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I recognized Jim out there. He was waving at me all through the hearing.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Mr. WINKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to now turn the microphone over to Mr. Borden.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to recognize you Tom.

Mr. BORDEN. It will be of great help if you give us additional funds for forest fire control, or restore cuts that the administration has made. I will not belabor the point—the foresters made a plea a while ago about a need to increase the fire control funds, and I will not repeat it. At the bottom of the first page—incidentally, this is a very short statement—you will notice the inflationary costs over the last 3 years. The cost of 27 percent ties in pretty well with the 8.8 to 10 percent

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figure. It has been this long since we have had an increase above the $20 million.

As you recall, you did give us $25 million once, and it was withheld. Then the administration came along and cut their request to $16 million and last year, the year we are in, it went to $20 million, and now we would like the go ahead to $30 million. This will be the only thing that I would say on forest fire control.

The major thing is on page 2. The Cooperative Forest Management Act was amended by Congress to increase the States' responsibilities and authorization to $20 million from the present $5 million. We are still at $5 million, more or less. The administration did come along with another half a million dollars but that is strictly for technical assistance.

The forest incentives program, which was passed by Congress, and funded at the level of $10 million, has had a real impact on our programs and on our ability to work with the landowners. They have been extremely motivated. The request for technical assistance is far surpassing our ability to provide assistance.

We have a new program, the urban forestry program, to extend forestry to the communities, and the demand—I can say this from Colorado's viewpoint—has been very heavy for assistance in the communities. We cannot provide it. The land use planning requirements on nonpollution, as well as sedimentation in the Forest Practices Act, as far as they apply to this program, require that we increase our staff of technical foresters. Consequently, we are asking that the full authorization be approved and funded at $20 million this year.

Our Nation has embarked upon a major crusade in this crisis. Millions of dollars have been spent annually for this plan to improve existing forest lands. We are standing by, at this point, and witnessing the deterioration of this basic management and protection program. It is inconsistent with our new national thrust and we need your help.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Tom. I am happy to recognize Kenneth Pomeroy. I have known him a long time.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH POMEROY

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, your thorough understanding of forestry and your strong support is a pleasure to all of us. We thank you, and we would like to see you here from now on.

Senator BIBLE. That is a good short statement. How much did the States match the Federal shares?

Mr. BORDEN. At this time, the States are putting up 86 percent, the Federal Government about 14 percent.

Senator BIBLE. Eighty-six to 14?

Mr. BORDEN. In this document here, sir, we have a discussion on the forest fire control program. It is on page 4, and down at the bottom it shows $118 million that the States are putting up and the $20 million by the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. Yes; I see it now.

Mr. BORDEN. Over in the cooperative forest management program on page 8, at the bottom, we see that the States are putting up 73 percent and the Federal 27 percent.

Senator BIBLE. Yes; I am following you.

Mr. BORDEN. So we are showing our interest and the States are very much involved. Oftentimes, in Colorado, our State budget committee says, what are the Federal people putting up or what are the private people putting up, and we say they are not putting up very much. They say that it cannot be very important, but here we are in a situation where the States are leading the way, where we are financially involved and we are responsible but we are not getting the help from the Federal Government that we should have.

Senator BIBLE. I think you always make a good case and I have been a longtime supporter of it. I shall continue to be. I always like to compliment you on the bulletin that you put out because it does present the story in a very dramatic fashion, a very concise fashion. I think it tells the story very well. I compliment you all. You made a good presentation and I appreciate it.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you.

Mr. WINKWORTH. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENT

We would appreciate having our association statement made a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, so ordered.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

The President's Panel on Timber and the Environment, the National Commission on Material's Policy Study and the Forest Service Report: "Outlook for Timber," all point up increasing need for substantial investment in management and protection of forest lands. We must assure that the Nation will not face a wood crisis such as in energy now confronting and confounding us all. There is urgency in providing increased funding in fiscal year 1975.

Two Federal cooperative programs with the 50 States comprise the basic components of protecting and managing our present and future forest resources. The National Association of State Foresters respectfully requests congressional concurrence and increased funding for the following proposals.

Clarke-McNary Act, section 2 (Federal funds forest fire control).—This legislation authorizes appropriations up to $40 million for Federal cost sharing in forest fire control on State and private lands. No more than $20 million has ever been allocated to the States, though, for fiscal year 1973, the Congress appropriated $25 million. Although designed for a 50–50 cost sharing, forest fire control by State forestry agencies is currently being funded at a ratio of 14 percent Federal and 86 percent State.

Further, the forestry incentives program, enacted during the last session of Congress, is an investment of Federal funds in timber production for our Nation's future timber supply. Federal cost sharing with private landowners in this program is 50 to 75 percent of the total cost. Yet, Federal cost sharing at 14 percent for basic fire protection of this growing wood fiber is inconsistent with the incentives concept and national goals.

The 50 States, by themselves, are unable to financially keep pace with escalating costs for salaries and wages, materials and equipment, let alone intensification to bring about more adequate protection on increased forest acreages. During 1971–73, costs for manpower increased 19 percent, not for additional personnel, but for adjustments in salaries and wages. During this same 3-year period, other increases occurred:

Item:	*Percentage increase in cost*
Crawler tractor	24
Transport truck	37
Fire unit	28
Hand tools	33
Nuts and bolts	35
Total costs	27

The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 requests approximately $20.2 million. We recommend that Clarke-McNary, section 2, funds be increased for fiscal year 1975 to $30 million.

Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 (Federal funds to States for forest management services to landowners).—This act was amended by Congress in 1973 to increase the State's responsibilities and authorization was increased to $20 million, including provisions for a new urban forestry program. Nevertheless, funding has been relatively the same.

With the forestry incentives program to motivate our landowners, their requests for technical assistance are far surpassing our ability to provide assistance. The urban forestry program envisioned by Congress should be implemented nationwide. Land use planning requirements, nonpoint pollution, as well as soil sedimentation and forest practices acts and regulations, as they apply to this program, require that we increase our staff of technical foresters to permit giving needed services to our landowners.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1975 requests $5,574,000, an increase of $522,000 which only provides for minimal additional technical assistance to sawmill operators. We urge your favorable consideration of funding cooperative forest management to the full $20 million authorized so that this important work can be accomplished.

Recapped, in brief, is our request:

Program name	Administration budget	NASF recommendation
Clarke-McNary, sec. 2 (cooperative fire control)	$20,177,000	$30,000,000
Cooperative forest management	5,574,000	20,000,000

Our Nation has embarked upon a major crusade to avert a wood crisis. Millions of dollars are being spent annually to reforest presently unproductive land, and to improve existing forest land. To stand by and witness deterioration of the basic management and protection programs is inconsistent with our new national thrust. We need your help.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BIBLE. It is my intention, at this time, to recess until 1:30 and our first witness this afternoon will be, because we did not clear up all the MHD problems, Dr. John B. Dicks. He will be No. 1 on the afternoon agenda. We will start from there and go to No. 38 as is posted and hopefully finish this afternoon. If we cannot finish this afternoon, we will finish tomorrow morning.

We stand in recess.

[Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m. the same day.]

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1974)

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN DICKS, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STEVENS. We will call the committee to order. As you heard this morning, we are compelled to enforce the 5-minute rule on witnesses as closely as possible. There will be some votes this afternoon while I have been asked to chair this portion of the hearing. Some 28 witnesses will be heard while I am here. I would appreciate your cooperation, if you would be brief and to the point and not repeat previous testimony. All prepared statements will, of course, be printed in full in the record when summarized.

We have first, Dr. Dicks.

Your statement will be inserted in full at this point.

[The statement follows:]

This testimony asks for the appropriation of $3 million dollars additional funds over that requested by the Office of Coal Research (OCR) for direct coal-fired magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) power conversion during FY75. The testimony will justify this request by showing the inadequacy of the funding requested by OCR for MHD. It is suggested that the future handling of MHD may be used as a yardstick to measure OCR's general capability in the energy field. Prior to this time the expertise in OCR has been in chemical processing of coal and thus we have found it difficult to obtain a satisfactory review of direct coal fired MHD conversion which makes such chemical processing unnecessary.

The subject of magnetohydrodynamics is a topic of which this committee is familiar. This statement will not repeat testimony given in the past, but is justified in part by reference to the testimony of the panel of witnesses introduced by Senator Metcalf to the committee last year at this time. This testimony showed that MHD is capable of producing 30 to 50 percent more electrical power per ton of coal than can be obtained by conventional means. It can even use high sulfur coals without introducing SO_2 into the atmosphere.

During the past year, MHD technology has continued to advance. Along with developments in other laboratories our breakthrough in operation of MHD generators directly fired from coal has progressed in a completely satisfactory way within the limitation of funds made available to us. However, the funds available were entirely inadequate for exploiting the breakthrough, therefore, we sought and obtained a supplemental appropriation of $2 million dollars in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill of 1974. This supplemental appropriation was sponsored by Senator McClellan with the support of Senator Bible and with the concurrence of the House Appropriations Committee was signed into law by the President.

In the Hearings on the Office of Coal Research budget for the 1974 appropriation, it was revealed that the MHD appropriation continues at the same level as the previous year. This appears to be the only appropriation in OCR's budget which was continued at the same level. All other appropriations have gone up drastically. Furthermore, it was also revealed under questioning by Senator McClellan and Senator Bible that the $2 million dollars Supplemental Appropriation which passed Congress in December has not yet been put to use and is still under study by the Office of Coal Research.

This lack of initiative by OCR in MHD is taking place under conditions that clearly require an accelerated effort. We are all too familiar with present energy crisis for it to need elaboration. There has been a return to coal as a source of present and future power in the United States. Our group at the University of Tennessee has been predicting such a return to coal for many years and has so testified before the Senate on a number of occasions and so stated in various position papers to the Executive Offices.

It is not MHD which should be judged by this lack of appropriation increase for FY75, but the Office of Coal Research itself. The vast MHD programs that exist in the Soviet Union and in Japan, the various reports and studies in the United States make the value of MHD technology to the Nation a certainty. We know the Congress will be sitting in judgment during the coming year over legislation concerning the organization of energy R&D in the United States, I submit that a proper yardstick in evaluating the part for OCR in any future energy reorganization is their handling of the budget for FY75. In actuality, success or failure of energy R&D programs will depend on the way in which

money is distributed among the technical capabilities existing in the United States. If, for example, additional funds over the proposed budget are placed in MHD, one can see how these funds are allocated and whether the new OCR administration is capable of explaining to OMB that need for MHD that other people recognize.

By statue the Office of Coal Research has a mission to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, etc. The Annual Report 1973-74, Office of Coal Research, U. S. Department of the Interior contains information on the way in which OCR is carrying out this mission. Using the data supplied on MHD projects, we arrive at Table I. Table I shows the money allocated by OCR to various organizations tabulated according to whether the organization has produced appreciable experimental data or not, also whether the organization will use coal in their principal experiments or not, and whether the organization is under contract to produce electrical power from coal or not. It is the objective of producing power from coal which should be most important to OCR. We find, first, that although this program has been in existence for almost three years, only 32 percent of the total funds allocated is being spent with organizations that have obtained appreciable experimental data. Only 28 percent of the funds are being spent with contractors who expect to use coal in their principal experiments and only one contractor, The University of Tennessee is under contract to produce electrical power from coal. Funds allotted to electrical power from coal constitute only 9 percent of the total allocation. Table II shows a breakdown according to categories similar to that in Table I. It is found that a relatively small number of the contractors will produce power and that few have obtained experimental data. The fragmentation of the effort among a large number of contractors most of whom are not associated with power production is unwise and difficult to explain. It does not take an expert in technical matters to see that continued allocation of funds along these lines will not lead to the production of electrical power from coal. The new management of OCR should, therefore, be judged in the coming months on how skillfully this allocation of funds is changed so as to get it into the main stream for power production from coal. New fragmented program starts with organizations not yet producing experimental results will be a sign of serious difficulties in the program.

Some of these programs listed are producing important basic data and so they should logically be continued if sufficient funds are available. Therefore, OCR should have asked for additional funds for FY75 for work on power production from coal, while at the same time maintaining investigative programs in these other basic areas.

We have in our own installation shown that power can be produced from coal without damaging the apparatus, so this is no longer an open question. The next step in development must be the operation of the MHD apparatus for extended periods of time on coal at central power conditions to obtain the engineering data necessary for constructing a pilot plant. It is only in a pilot plant that any of the energy technologies can prove themselves to be economically feasible and desirable for practical use. It is not possible on our present low level of funding to obtain feasability data. Again, one does not have to be a technical expert to see that for $1.2 million dollars one cannot obtain the data necessary to design or predict the performance for a $4 hundred million dollar power plant.

Our request for funds is not excessive. We have proposed to OCR a program for obtaining the engineering data necessary for pilot plant construction to be conducted over three years at a cost of approximately 7.8 million. These expenditures are very modest, amounting to $2 or $3 million dollars per year, in contrast those vast funds requested by OCR for other technologies. We believe that this money should be appropriated above and beyond that which OCR has already allocated to a variety of other programs and so we request additional funds amounting to $3 million dollars for FY75. This would be added to the $2 million dollars already appropriated by Congress for direct coal firing in FY74 and would be sufficient funding to last until an appropriation for FY76 could be placed on the contract.

Under the present confused situation for energy management in the United States, it is necessary to have funds appropriated far enough in advance so that hardware can be ordered regardless of which agency finally comes into control of the program. This is the reason we are requesting funds that would take us through the early months of 1976.

We recognize that we are using an unusual way of proceeding in coming to Congress to ask for an appropriation for a particular program. We believe that this is justified by the times in which we find ourselves and that when Congress and the Administration properly sort out plans to manage energy R&D in the United States this approach will no longer be required.

MHD Technology is an unusual and very advanced technology. OCR has recently classified it as an energy conversion technology. Such a classification is misleading, as it is not only an energy conversion technology, but also a fuel technology. It allows one to convert the energy in coal to electrical energy without chemically processing the coal first. All of the other OCR programs require the chemical processing of the fuel before the final energy conversion to a useful form is reached. Direct fired MHD power generation does not require such processing and, thus, eliminates much of the cost of the apparatus required. We might point out that OCR has been traditionally composed of technical experts in chemical processing of coal and, thus, we have found it difficult to obtain satisfactory review of direct conversion within this agency.

The University has been able to increase its capability by obtaining support for its program from Babcock and Wilcox Incorporated at no profit to the company and with no proprietary advantages accuring. We, therefore, constantly expect that if Congress can grant our request for funds and that if the management of the Office of Coal Research can meet its responsibilities in advancing MHD technology, that we can in three years obtain the data necessary for design of a pilot plant and push forward MHD technology to produce 30 percent to 50 percent more power per ton of coal than that obtained by conventional methods.

TABLE

ANALYSIS BASED ON ANNUAL REPORT 1973-74 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

ORGANIZATION	FUNDING LEVEL	OCR Funds Obtained Appreciable Experimental Data		OCR Funds Uses or Will Use Coal in Principal Experience		OCR Funds Under Contract to Produce Electrical Power from Coal	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Development Program for MHD Power Generation Avco Everett Research Lab	OCR- $2,328,000 Industry - $2,165,000	$2,328,000			$2,328,000		$2,328,000
Three-Stage Combustor for MHD Power Generation Bureau of Mines Interagency Agreement	OCR- $1,600,000 - $720,000		$1,600,000	$1,600,000			$1,600,000
Evaluation of Coal Gas Fired Ceramic Regenerative Heat Exchanger General Electric Company Space Sciences Lab	OCR- $94,853 Contractor- $133,000		$94,853	$94,853			$94,853
MHD Phenomena at High Magnetic Fields Leland Stanford Junior Univ.	OCR- $1,180,930 NSF- $49,793		$1,180,930		$1,180,930		$1,180,930
Open-Cycle, Coal-Fired MHD Power Generation MIT	$572,906		$572,906		$572,906		$572,906
Molten Salt Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) System Gasifier The M. W. Kellogg Co.	$145,175	$145,175		$145,175			$145,175
MHD Power Generation-High Temperature Materials National Bureau of Standards	$600,000	$600,000		$600,000			$600,000
Realistic Modeling and Performance Prediction of MHD Generation Channels STD Research Corporation	$1,095,274		$1,095,274		$1,095,274		$1,095,274
Magnetohydrodynamic Investigation for Coal-Fired, Open-Cycle Systems Westinghouse Research Labs	$1,008,015		$1,008,015		$1,008,015		$1,008,015
MHD Direct Energy Conversion The University of Tennessee Space Institute	OCR-$1,244,317 TVA- $150,000 UTSI- $30,000	$1,244,317		$1,244,317		$1,244,317	
Development of Design Criteria, Cost Estimates and Schedules for an MHD Generator High Performance Capability Demonstration AEDC	$3,450,000		$3,450,000		$3,450,000		$3,450,000
	TOTALS	$4,317,492	$9,001,978	3,684,345	9,635,125	$1,244,317	$12,075,153
	PERCENT OF TOTA..	32%	68%	28%	72%	9%	91%

TABLE I

ANALYSIS BASED ON ANNUAL REPORT 1973-74 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

ORGANIZATION	FUNDING LEVEL	Obtained Experimental Data	Use or will use Coal	Produced or will produce Power	Produced or will Produce Power From Coal
Development Program for MHD Power Generation Avco Everett Research Lab	OCR- $2,328,000 Industry - $2,165,000	Yes	No	Yes	No
Three-Stage Combustor for MHD Power Generation Bureau of Mines Interagency Agreement	OCR- $1,800,000 - $720,000	No	Yes	No	No
Evaluation of Coal Gas Fired Caramic Regenerative Heat Exchanger General Electric Company Space Sciences Lab	OCR- $94,853 Contractor- $133,000	No	Yes	No	No
MHD Phenomena at High Magnetic Fields Leland Stanford Junior Univ.	OCR- $1,180,930 NSF- 849,793	Little	No	Yes	No
Open-Cycle, Coal-Fired MHD Power Generation MIT	$572,906	Little	Little	No	No
Molten Salt Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) System Gasifier The M. W. Kellogg Co.	$145,175	Yes	Yes	No	No
MHD Power Generation-High Temperature Materials National Bureau of Standards	$600,000	Yes	Yes	No	No
Realistic Modeling and Performance Prediction of MHD Generation Channels STD Research Corporation	$1,095,274	Little	No	No	No
Magnetohydrodynamic Investigation for Coal-Fired, Open-Cycle Systems Westinghouse Research Labs	$1,000,015	No	No	Yes	No
MHD Direct Energy Conversion The University of Tennessee Space Institute	OCR-$1,244,317 TVA- $150,000 UTSI- $30,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Development of Design Criteria, Cost Estimates and Schedules for an MHD Generator High Performance Capability Demonstration AEDC	$3,420,000	No	No	Yes	No

DIRECT COAL-FIRED MHD

Dr. DICKS. I am John Dicks from the University of Tennessee. I would like to speak in support of an appropriation of $3 million additional funds over that requested by the Office of Coal Research for direct coal-fired megnetohydrodynamic coal conversion during 1975.

This is a continuation of a long dialog held with the committee this time last year. A panel of witnesses testified before the committee concerning this technology with the support of a good many people in the Senate. It is a technology which promises to convert energy directly from coal, or at least from coal with a much higher efficiency than is available by present methods, with much reduced water pollution and atmospheric pollution.

I will not repeat this testimony. I think the ground has been laid rather thoroughly. We at that time requested additional funds over those of the Office of Coal Research. $10 million was appropriated.

Since the energy emergency has made things even more difficult for us, we at the University of Tennessee requested a supplemental appropriation in fiscal year 1974 appropriations bill and $2 million was sponsored by Senator McClellan with the concurrence of a good many people on the committee. In the House Appropriations Committee, this was passed also.

In the testimony by the government witnesses, it appears that the Office of Coal Research is not moving rapidly to spend the funds. They tell us that it is under consideration, but those of us in this field believe that either something should be done by the Office of Coal Research or they should essentially say no, that they are not going to proceed with this technology. There are vast programs in the Soviet Union much beyond those in the United States on MHD power technology. There is a large program in Japan.

This subject has been cited by White House panels. It has been studied by all sorts of panels and it seems to us that it is not really the MHD technology that is under test, it is the Office of Coal Research. At the present time, when energy reorganization is going forward, the role of the various energy agencies within whatever new organization is proposed, passed by the Congress and the White House, we submit that this technology is really a test for the suitability of coal research to function in various technology. This is different from the sort of thing that they have done before and that is where the trouble is.

The Office of Coal Research has traditionally been devoted to the chemical processing of coal. In this technology, much of that chemical processing is eliminated and instead of magnetohydrodynamic technology, that of moving gas in a magnetic field, is substituted for large portions of the powerplants.

This means that we have been put in an agency that traditionally has not worked in this field and so we have had some trouble with it. To make matters brief, there are other people working in this field, other than ourselves at the University of Tennessee, but we seem to have gotten out on the point of a test case with this supplemental appropriation.

We would like to request that the committee pass an appropriation for fiscal year 1975 for direct coal conversion in order to determine

whether the Office of Coal Research is going to go ahead or not; we will have to somehow get a yes or a no from them. We are likely to get a maybe often and this is the worse possible.

Senator STEVENS. The committee is very familiar with it and has dealt with it in the last general appropriations bill and I am sure we will again this year. We will do our best.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you. I would also like to support what the other people in MHD have said. We are presenting a test case or offering ourselves as a test case, but the general commitment in this field would need much more than the $2 million to progress at the present time. Last year, we proposed a budget schedule which would indicate $15 or $20 million for fiscal year 1975.

One finds that some of the budget recommendations with the Office of Coal Research are in this ball park and somewhere along the line they fell by the way.

I would like to also, in addition to our test case, certainly support those other people who are seeking to advance the technology.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.

Mr. DICKS. Thank you, sir.

AREAS OF AGREEMENT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM TOWELL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

EXPANDED FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Towell, Mr. Hagenstein, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Hall, Mr. Craig, Mr. Poole, Mr. Evans, Mr. Brandborg and Ms. Rock.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Those names are not quite accurate but I will introduce the members of the panel one at a time.

I appreciate very much the opportunity of appearing as a panel because this is the 4th consecutive year that we have come together representing the forest industry and the national conservation organizations seeking better funding and improved balance in the forestry programs in America. This committee, for lack of any other name, has been called an Areas of Agreement Committee because of its purpose and its ground rules and its formation where that we would seek those things whereby we could come to you in unison rather than bringing to you our differences.

For the past 4 years, we have asked the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and the House to increase funding for all forestry programs throughout our Nation and to help us in trying to achieve a more nearly optimum balance between the activities. This year, we have had as a basis our plea to you looked at as the new Forest Service environmental program for the future. I know this has been previously presented to the committee and I will not go into great detail with it, except to say that in the opinion of the U.S. Forest Service, looking at the total forestry program of our Nation, they have come up with their best estimates as to what is needed to fulfill their obligations for all the goods and services that come from our forest lands, not just timber products, not just commodities, but recreation and wildlife, aesthetics and the whole range of values from our forests.

The figures, as contained in the environmental program for the future can be found on page 3 of my prepared statement. You will notice at the top of page 2 that it consists of an increase from the President's 1975 budget from $683.4 million to $1,080.5 million. We recognize that this is a considerable increase but there is an optimum. It is something for which we can strive and it is the feeling of this committee, with perhaps some difference in terms of priorities, but nevertheless the total forestry effort in this Nation is underfinanced and that there is great need for better balancing between the programs.

I will introduce various members of the panel. Before I do, I would like to make a special plea in support of the State Foresters, who appeared as a panel just before lunch in which they are seeking an increase in cooperative forest management from $5,574,000 to the full authorization of $20 million. From the standpoint of the American Forester's Association, we certainly support this. The State Foresters also asked for CM2, that is the fire control matching money to the States, an increase from $20.1 to $30 million. This, too, we support.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Before making the introductions I would appreciate very much having my prepared statement inserted in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am William E. Towell, Executive Vice President of The American Forestry Association, the nation's oldest citizen conservation organization with 99 years of active leadership in behalf of our nation's forests.

For the past four years, Mr. Chairman, it has been my privilege to appear with a distinguished committee of conservationists and forest industry representatives, seeking increased funding and better balanced forestry programs. Our group, called the "Areas of Agreement Committee," has recognized that forestry activities in America generally are under-financed and that through the normal appropriations process many forestry activities are not in proper balance with each other. What we seek is full implementation of a balanced or optimum Environmental Program For The Future on the National Forests and sharp increases in funding for other desirable forestry activities. The 1975 Fiscal Year forestry budget presented by the Administration is essentially a static budget. It proposes few increases and is inadequate for the conservation job that needs to be done. Manpower limitations, along with under-financing, can mean only serious forestry program deficiencies on both public and private lands. We strongly urge that your Committee and the Congress give serious consideration to recommendations for increased funding that will provide better balance between program activities along with needed environmental improvements. Some of these forestry appropriations come under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection Subcommittees, we are aware, but it is our intention to appear also before these groups.

The Forest Service has just released a new long-range proposal called an Environmental Program For The Future. It is an attempt to project for a ten-year period optimum levels of management for a balanced multiple-use program. It is these proposed funding increases that we recommend as a necessary first step in bringing National Forest programs up to desirable levels. Some might argue with total amounts or with the relationships between various program activities, but in the opinion of reliable Forest Service planners using the best background data available, the figures represent their best judgments of what we should be doing on our nation's forest lands.

In ten-year projections at three levels of activity and funding, the Forest Service has compared low level outputs of goods and services from the nation's forests with moderate levels of growth and also with high or most desirable levels. The high funding levels are an attempt to optimize all of the beneficial goods and services that might be expected on a sustained basis. Costs are considerably greater, as might be expected, but not prohibitively so. The total of the Administration's 1975 Fiscal Year forestry budget is $683.4 million. The optimum level of funding for 1975, as a first step toward realizing these ten-year goals, is only $1,080.5 million or 37 percent more. This seems a small price to pay for getting full benefits from our nation's forests. We recommend this increase. If the full amount is impossible at this time, then we urge that the Congress implement the Environmental Program as quickly as it can and as fully as is consistent with other priorities and needs.

You have been furnished with figures for each of the major program areas as proposed in the Environmental Program For The Future, so I will not repeat them here. I would, however, like to call your attention to two budget increases for State and Private Forestry Cooperation that are most urgent at this time. These are:

1. An increase for Cooperative Forest Management from $5,574,000 in the Administration Budget to $20 million. This is needed to make the new Forestry Incentives program, funded in another Subcommittee, and the recently authorized Urban Environmental forestry program fully effective.

2. An increase in CM2 Cooperative Fire Control funds from $20,177,000 in the budget to $30 million. This recommended figure is still $10 million below authorization yet fire control is the first basic requirement of good forestry. With increasing costs of fire control and growing risks presented by ever-increasing forest usage, the states are in urgent need of this additional help.

With these increases for State and Private Forestry, along with others that will be sought for Forestry Incentives, Rural Fire Protection, Forestry Extension, and McIntire-Stennis research funds, plus the new Environmental Program on our National Forests, forestry in America can begin to fulfill its mission to all the peoples of the nation. Considering the importance of the basic forest resource to our whole welfare and economy, we have not given it the attention and support it deserves. I strongly urge this Committee to begin making up for this neglect.

SUMMARY

	President's Budget*	Amount Recommended*
Total U. S. Forest Service	$683.4	$1,080.5
National Forest System	527.5	827.7
Forest Research	64.5	98.7
State and Private Forestry:	51.2	84.1
CM-Sec. 2	20.2	30
CFM	5.6	20

* (in millions)

INTRODUCTION OF PANEL

Mr. TOWELL. First of all, I would like to introduce Mr. John Hall, vice president, National Forest Products Association.

The members of the panel we have here today, we will introduce them one at a time. Each has been asked, Mr. Chairman, to talk about the different aspect of the total forest equivalent, so we will not duplicate and will give you a broad picture of what we are seeking.

STATEMENT OF JOHN F. HALL, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

FORESTS TREMENDOUS ASSET

Mr. HALL. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, we all have a somewhat similar story in that we recognize, that is the members of this committee, that the national forests are a tremendous asset which will be boosted underutilized, largely from lack of development and inadequate provision for their management. This is a luxury we can ill afford.

Of course, my particular interest is timber management, the growth and harvest continuinally of timber crops, and in this area also, the Forest Service is in a cost price squeeze with cost overbearing in administering the sales, nothing ever upward in appropriations, nothing ever upward in a slow rate.

One example, the Cost of Living Council last year announced that the Forest Service would offer 11.8 billion board-feet of timber for sale. This amount of timber will not reach the market because the U.S. District Court here in town has declared that there must be an environmental impact statement prepared on that particular decision of offering the additional amount of timber. This is another area where the Forest Service has increasing costs for complying with the need requirements estimated now to be about $26 million a year, but no particular line items are shown for this. These are costs which are being absorbed. There are other management functions.

Reforestation is another similar project grossly underfinanced, scheduled for no increase this year, in fact a slight decrease may level off the program. Reforestation is the principal means which the national forestry contributed more in timber growth and yield. Currently, the Forest Service is keeping up with the areas harvested under timber sales contracts under what is known as the Newsome-Vanderberg program. Past programs have been most helpful in increasing the reforestation, however, there is a program void from which the Forest Service would achieve if the new environmental program for the future were implemented.

This program is one which has been reviewed recently with your committee and has three levels of attainment possibly within the levels of the national forest. We urge that the committee consider and, if at all possible, implement the first year program at the high level option of that environmental program for the 1970's. The price tag is extremely high, but the total public benefits are also high. These are public benefits for all the goods and services.

Each of us, whether in wildlife or the creation of timber, are concerned with the low ratio between the realized and the potential from the national forests. We are particularly interested in timber growing and feel that this is particularly urgent, but we do recognize part of the timber support funds will be used in other areas for the preservation of environmental quality and for the measures to enable other resources users to meet impact generated by timber production. Again, we urge consideration and implementation of this new program at the high level option this year. Thank you.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STEVENS. Thank you. Without objection, your statement will be incorporated into the hearing record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am John F. Hall, Vice President for Forestry Affairs of the National Forest Products Association, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Our association is a federation of twenty-six regional and wood products associations representing the forest products industry throughout the Nation.

The National Forest Products Association is glad to participate in the activities of this "Areas of Agreement Committee" in support of more adequate funding of development and sound resource use of the National Forests. The National Forests are a tremendous national asset. In every respect their resources are being under utilized because of lack of development and inadequate provision for their management. This low rate of realization of their potential is a luxury the Nation can ill afford in these times of energy and resource shortages and concern over environmental quality.

The particular phase of National Forest resource management of concern to the National Forest Products Association and the area in which I am qualified to speak with some degree of expertise is timber production. The Forest Service timber sale program has been caught in the Government version of a cost-price squeeze. Costs of preparing and administering timber sales have increased substantially to meet new environmental protection standards and to meet rising costs of doing business, but manpower and budgetary controls are making it impossible to attain established goals.

Last year the Chairman of the Cost of Living Council announced that the Forest Service would offer for sale 11.8 billion board feet of timber during the calendar year 1973. This was still well below the allowable cut limit and did not recognize the backlog of unsold allowable

cut which should be offered for sale. However, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has prevented sale of the additional 1 billion board feet of timber because no Environmental Impact Statement was filed on this Congressionally-approved program increase.

Reforestation and other timber cultural activities on the National Forest System are not scheduled for increase in FY 1975. Reduction of the backlog of non-stocked and understocked lands is a principal means to increase the contribution from the National Forest System to domestic needs. Under the present program the Forest Service will only be able to keep up with regeneration of areas currently being harvested. Effort over the years, with outstanding support from Congressional Appropriations Committees, has built up funds for reforestation. The need for early investment in timber culture to increase both short term and long term timber supply becomes clearer and more pressing every year. The Nation can ill afford to be cutting back on its reforestation efforts at this time.

The Forest Service has prepared a draft of its "Environmental Program for the Future" which has been presented to your Committee. That program indicates that with increased annual appropriations a substantial increase in the output of all goods and services is possible from the National Forests. There must be emphasis placed on implementing the first year program of the high level alternative program. This program, which the Forest Service is attainable for all commodities and values merits your support. The price tag is high -- over 1 billion for 1975, but the total public benefits are also high.

My colleagues on the Areas of Agreement Committee are much better qualified than I to speak to the particular needs and problems of the resource use activities they represent. We all have a common problem of under development and a low ratio between realized and potential

benefits. We all recognize that within the National Forest System we must live together. Provision must be made to find means to reduce and offset adverse impacts of the various resource uses on one another.

While the National Forest Products Association sincerely believes that support of timber growing and harvesting activities on the National Forests is particularly urgent, we recognize that a part of the support of timber use activities must be provision for preservation of environmental quality and for measures to enable other resource uses to meet impacts generated by timber production.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this statement.

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Chairman, please feel free to question any one of the individual panel members or collectively if you like.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS S. CLAPPER, CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

INADEQUACY OF FORESTRY FUNDING

Mr. TOWELL. Our next panel member is Louis S. Clapper, who is Conservation Director of the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. CLAPPER. Senator, as in previous years, it is our privilege and pleasure to join this group in an effort to come before your committee and we think this is rather unusual and a concrete working example of how groups of different interests can work together on a basic principle.

First, we would like to congratulate this committee, the Senate and the Congress on taking steps to determine fiscal priorities, which we hope will allow the Federal Government to balance expenditures against anticipated income.

As we noted last year, our organization has not been happy with the priorities developed by the Office of OMB and believe that greater participation by the Congress can result in a more equitable consideration for natural resources and environment. These, now, are only one percent of the 1975 budget.

We feel quite strongly that balanced programs, which recognize all values, including wildlife, must be developed for all Federal land managing agencies. In this connection, our organization adopted a resolution at the annual meeting held March 28 to 31, 1974, in Denver, and a copy is attached. In this resolution, we call attention to inadequacies of Federal funding for the optimum management of national forests and public domain lands and urge that the annual federal budget be revised to reflect a more realistic national priority to national forests and public domain programs associated with the conservation of natural resources.

Specifically, Mr. Chairman, we cannot understand the rationale for overall cuts in the forest research programs down by $1.5 million to a total of $64.5 million. The forest management, forest range management, is down $1.75 million and again, speaking to balance, we notice that trees and timber management research is funded at the same level but the forest and watershed management research is cut 3.4 percent and wildlife range and fish habitat research is slashed 18.2 percent.

We feel that this should not eliminate research programs in California, Alaska, Nevada, and several States in the Northeast, and that forest recreation research is wittled away at 11.9 percent.

We are frankly dismayed and concerned about these proposed cuts and we strongly urge that the subcommittee restore the full $775,000 cut from wildlife range and fish habitant research and appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation. We believe that the Forest Service will be able to carry on research with a revised total of $4.68 million continuing a program increasing both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands. We believe that rare and endangered species of wildlife will have a better chance for survival. At the same time, a

common species will be better maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment.

We particularly recommend that $315,000 be appropriated at the Intermountain Park Forest and Range Experiment Station to continue ecological research on pine and juniper lands in Nevada, estimated at 17 million acres. We feel that at least $300,000 of the increased funds for wildlife habitat research should be earmarked for the Northcentral Forest Experiment Station to continue its research on endangered species and on preserving their ecosystems. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. Your prepared statement will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, I am Louis S. Clapper, Director of Conservation for the National Wildlife Federation, which has national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street, N. W., here in Washington, D. C.

Ours is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The Federation has affiliates in all states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are composed of groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 3 1/2 million persons.

Again, Mr. Chairman, as in previous years, it is our privilege and pleasure to appear before you as part of the cooperative "Areas of Agreement Committee", composed of segments of the conservationist-environmental community and segments of the timber industry. We continue to feel that this informal committee is a working example of how groups with differing interests can work together on basic principles.

First, we congratulate this Committee, the Senate, and the Congress on steps being taken to determine fiscal priorities which hopefully will allow the Federal Government to balance expenditures against anticipated income. As we noted last year, our organization has not been happy with the priorities developed by the Office of Management and Budget and believe that greater participation by the Congress can result in more equitable consideration for natural resources and the environment. These now are proposed for only one per cent of the 1975 budget.

Second, speaking in generalities, we recognize that forests play invaluable roles in providing habitat for fish and wildlife, in offering aesthetic appreciation and recreational opportunities, and in preserving wilderness as well as in enhancing water supply and timber on a renewable basis. Consequently, we feel quite strongly that balanced programs, recognizing all values, including wildlife, must be developed for all Federal land-managing agencies. In this connection, our organization adopted a resolution at the

Annual Meeting held March 28-31, 1974, in Denver, Colorado, and a copy is attached. In this resolution, we call attention to inadequacies of Federal funding for the optimum management of national forests and public domain lands and urge "that the annual Federal Budget be revised to reflect a more realistic national priority to National Forest and public domain programs associated with the conservation of natural resources."

In 1970, we asked the Forest Service for an analysis of the fiscal situation and the results verified our contention that commercial activities were receiving better financing than outdoor recreation, wildlife, and aesthetic appreciation, even though they also have economic values. The analysis, from 1954 to 1970, showed that the Forest Service got 17% of the increases sought for wildlife, 20% for recreation and public use, 15% for soil and water management, 17% for reforestation and timber stand improvement, and 66% for timber sales administration and management. However, the Congress provided material increases for wildlife management in 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 and for these we are grateful.

Another representative of the National Wildlife Federation, speaking toward the entire Interior (and related agencies) budget, expresses our dismay at the lack of overall dollar increases in the Forest Service budget. The total amount is only $11.3 million, which represents only a 2 1/4 percent increase--far too little to even offset inflation. We note with great interest that the most significant program increases are found in activities associated with timber sales, such as a 19.2 percent boost (to $121 million) for construction of forest roads and trails. Again, this does not speak well for a balanced program.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot understand the rationale for overall cuts in Forest Research programs, down by $1.535 million to a total of $64.485 million. Forest Range Management Research is down $1.175 million. Again speaking to balance, we note that Trees and Timber Management Research is funded at the same $13.602 million level as in Fiscal 1974 and Forest Watershed Management Research is cut

3.4 per cent to $7.716 million. However, Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research is slashed 18.2 per cent to $3.86 million, thereby eliminating research programs in California, Alaska, Nevada, Minnesota, and several states in the Northeast, and Forest Recreation Research is whittled away at a 11.9 per cent rate to $1.222 million. And, frankly speaking, we are dismayed at the proposed cuts in $360,000 for research on Insect and Disease Control--a 3.5 per cent reduction. How can this be justified when the Forest Service badly needs to develop alternate means of combatting the tussock moth and gypsy moth infestations?

We strongly urge that the Subcommittee, as a minimum, restore the full $775,000 cut from Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research and appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation. The Forest Service will be able to carry on research with a revised total of $4.86 million, continuing a program increasing both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands. Rare and endangered species of wildlife will have a better chance for survival; more common species will be better maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment. We particularly recommend that $315,000 be appropriated for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station to continue ecological research on pinon pine and juniper lands in Nevada, estimated at 17 million acres--a long-term project which should be funded over a period of from five to ten years. And, we feel that at least $300,000 of the increased funds for Wildlife Habitat Research should be earmarked for the North Central Forest Experiment Station to continue its research on endangered species and on preserving their ecosystems. We also recommend $200,000 for continued research in bottomland forests at Stoneville, Mississippi, designed to increase the compatibility of timber harvesting and wildlife management; $150,000 for work at Olympia, Washington; and $50,000 for research at Fresno, California, on management of wildlife in grasslands.

In the latter category of programs whose funding increases do not offset inflation are Recreation Use (up $80,000 or .1 percent)

and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management (up $209,000 or 2.5 percent). The Federation recommends that: first, in view of the ever-increasing influx of campers and other visitors to the national forests with their demands for suitable recreational facilities and programs, funding for Recreation Use be increased about 6 percent over last year to a total of $49 million; second, Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management be raised about 6 percent over last year to a total of $9.54 million. The additional $312,000 should be used to implement the new Endangered Species Act of 1973 and to upgrade the input made by agency wildlife managers to Forest Service plans and operations.

Thank you for the invitation and opportunity of appearing here today.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE CRAIG, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AT FAULT

Mr. TOWELL. On my right, Mr. Chairman, is Mr. George Craig, executive vice president of the Western Timber Association from San Francisco.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Chairman and members of this committee, this morning we heard witnesses who alluded to the prospects of a shortage of timber in the near future. There have been a number of studies by well qualified people that indicate that there will be a shortage of timber products at reasonable prices. I think it should be clear that the fault for that shortage lies directly on the Federal Government.

The national forests were established to provide an insured supply of timber and water to meet the needs of the citizens. That act of 1897 was supplemented in 1960 by the Multiple Use Act, which was to assure that other goods and services would be available to the citizens from these extensive lands of 187 million acres.

It is our feeling that the shortages that we are looking toward are directly a product of the lack of adequate management and investment on the part of the Federal Government. For example, in 1970, there was a study made which showed that the national forests had the worst performance as far as growing wood on the commercial forest land portions of those quarters which amount to less than half of the total area.

As a percentage of what their capacity to perform would be, the national forests only produced 39 percent of their growth capacity. The industrial forests produced 59 percent. The national average was 49 percent.

Instead of being the leaders and instead of managing these lands set aside specifically for that purpose, the Federal system has fallen down completely and it has largely been a product of a lack of funding. For example, in the current budget, the reforestation funds, the program funds, are less than what had been provided last year. We think they should be increased by at least 50 percent.

The funds for the administration and preparation of timber sales are increased a minimal 2 percent in the current budget. This is nonsensical when the Federal Government is now offering the allowable cut volume from these national forests. It further is nonsensical when these are certainly revenue producing activities that more than justify the investment.

Under the program which has been mentioned here, the highest supply alternatives would be possible if proper investments were made to increase the harvest by approximately 25 percent. It could go up initially 27 percent because the allowable amount is not being put on the market at the present time. By the end of a 10-year period, the allowable cut, the limit, could be increased by 24 percent.

In addition to that, if this type of funding were provided, we could enforce 1.5 million acres of nonproductive national forest land, which is another insult to the intelligence of the professionals who are trying to manage these lands to meet the needs of the citizens. We have another 3 million acres that are in need of cultural work, such as

stand improvement. If this were done, yields, again, would be increased and would be the basis for increasing timber offerings.

In addition to that, we are pleased to be here in support of the interests of other citizens groups. For example, if the funding were provided, it would be possible to improve the recreational facilities on the national corridors to the point where they could handle at one time 1.1 million people.

If the funding were there for maintenance and sanitation on the lands, on the recreation areas administered directly by the Forest Service——

Senator STEVENS. We will have to take a 5-minute recess. I have to go vote.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

Senator STEVENS. Again, I apologize, Mr. Craig there are votes we have to make.

Mr. CRAIG. No problem. Mr. Chairman, I was just saying that we do favor full funding for the other forest service programs on the national forest system. If that funding that this group proposes were provided, according to the Forest Service, they could substantially increase the recreational opportunities. In addition to that, they could improve the range opportunities to the extent that providing another 5 million animal unit months per year for forests. They also indicate with this funding they could improve fish and wildlife habitat on 1.2 million acres and provide other benefits.

We favor this approach, In order to provide this, the Forest Service has said that they would need $827.7 million in this coming fiscal year, and over a 5-year period, ending in fiscal 1979, would require something a little over $5 billion, that is for the National Forest System. This is a heavy cost, but it is largely a product of past failures to meet the Federal obligation on these lands.

We recognize that all taxpayers are concerned that appropriated funds be well used and we are pleased to see that Senate bill 2296, introduced by Senator Humphrey, would provide such an accounting system under the proposed Forest Range Land and Environmental Act. We think that the establishment of goals, the development of programs to meet the goals, the annual evaluation reports called for under that bill, would provide Congress with an opportunity for the oversight function that is so essential. With all of these factors in mind, we do urge that the Forest Service budget be enlarged to provide the high supply alternatives that have been outlined.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. Your full statement will be incorporated in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am George A. Craig a professional forester and Executive Vice President of Western Timber Association, an organization of timber purchasers who are dependent on the National Forests. Our members buy and process most of the timber sold by the Forest Service in California.

The Nation is facing prospects of a shortage of wood at reasonable prices in the near future according to a number of well-done studies recently completed.

There should be no doubt as to where the blame should be placed for the coming crisis in wood supply. The Federal Government is at fault. More specifically, the Federal Government has not met its statutory obligations to manage the National Forests to meet the citizens' needs for wood and water (16 U.S.C. 475) and other goods and services (15 U.S.C. 528).

LEAST GROWTH ON NATIONAL FORESTS

To illustrate, in 1970 the National Forests had the worst performance of four general classes of ownership as to relative growth achieved on commercial forest land. The National Forests grew only 39 percent of what might reasonably have been expected as compared to 59 percent for forest industry and 49 percent for all classes of ownership. Such waste of potential productivity is deplorable and costly to the Nation. It should not be tolerated.

The President's budget would reduce program funds for reforestation and stand improvement. Such funds should be increased by 50 percent. Funds for timber sale administration and management are raised only 2 percent in the President's budget. If timber resource management were better funded, present and future supplies of timber could be increased. It would be a sound investment to meet public needs and produce revenue for the government.

TIMBER YIELDS COULD BE UP 25 PERCENT

Full funding of timber activities under the "High Supply Alternative" of the Forest Service's proposed Environmental Program for the Future would mean a volume increase of about 27 percent in annual timber offerings by 1979. (Current offerings are well below allowable harvest levels.) It would start construction and reconstruction on 8,750 miles of access roads while timber purchasers built another 40,000 miles on the National Forests in 1975–79. (These roads will serve recreationists and other resource management and use.) In addition to reforestation, etc. done on current timber sale areas, it would mean reforestation of 1.5 million acres, cultural work such as thinning on 3.0 million acres of young stands, and commercial thinning and salvage to increase growth and permit an increase in the allowable harvest of about 24 percent by 1984. This is only the beginning. We believe there is the potential for much greater improvement.

Greater investments can bring other benefits. The High Supply Alternative of the Forest Service's Environmental Program for the Future would permit by 1979 the maintenance of facilities and provision of sanitation and cleanup at Forest Service-operated recreation sites for 1.1 million people at one time. It would increase available grazing by 5 million animal-unit months, improve 1.2 million acres of fish and wildlife habitat and create numerous other benefits.

NEED FULL FUNDING AND ACCOUNTING

To accomplish these objectives, the Forest Service says it needs $827.7 million for FY 1975 and $5,171.2 million (in 1974 dollars) in FY 1975–79 for the National Forest System. These figures do not include funds for fighting forest fires, brush disposal and trust funds. This would mean a 56% raise over the President's budget for this program. It is needed because of past failures of the Government to perform its obligations on the National Forests.

Each of us is concerned that appropriated funds be well used. We have often noted the need for a good accounting system to accompany increased funding for the National Forests. S. 2296, the Forest Rangeland and Environmental Management Act now under review in the House, would provide for the establishment of goals in the management of the National Forests that relate to the Nation's needs, the development of programs to achieve the goals, and the provision of annual evaluation reports to "aid Congress in its oversight responsibilities and improve the accountability of agency expenditures and activities." Enactment of S. 2296 is desirable for this and other reasons. It would provide some assurance to taxpayers that their funds would be well used.

With these considerations in mind, we respectfully ask you to enlarge the Forest Service budget for the National Forest System to that needed for the High Supply Alternative under the Environmental Program for the Future.

STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE, SIERRA CLUB AND FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Mr. TOWELL. On my left, Mr. Chairman, is Mr. Brock Evans, who is Director of the Washington office of the Sierra Club but also the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

BASIC CONCERNS

Mr. EVANS. Our forestry programs could be increased, but before I go into our few specific recommendations, I would like to outline in short the several basic concerns which we have with the national forest program.

The first is that we feel that principal that should always be involved in these appropriate levels of appropriations and management of the national forests shall be the principal balance. To us, this means following the fundamental principals which were set forth in the Multiple Use Act of 1960 which mentions five specific uses of the national forests. As you know, again, on February 20, you acknowledged this principal when you passed S. 2996, when you said that all uses were to be considered in balance with each other.

Second, we believe that this balance is not yet a fact or policy. The Forest Service program, for at least the last two decades, in our judgment, has always received the lions share of the budget and the last, personnel staff attention then it has, corresponding, the greatest impact on the national forests and the other values in them.

Third, we consider the present allowable cut is too high and that any meaningful inventory of truly available timber resources conducted with full attention to and consideration multiple use values, would require reduction in order to protect them. We do not think of this as a national forest. We recognize the very valid important use of it but we feel that the overwhelming emphasis in the past upon this use has operated in many places to the detriment of other values.

I would like now to turn to some specific comments on this year's program. We feel here, again, that the fundamental principles of balance, to which we all have referred, should be attained at all times. We feel that we are not able to support a program which would operate to increase or accelerate the greater liquidation rate of old growth in the public forest, particularly in the West. Therefore, while we strongly support the much needed reforestation program, our support is qualified with the understanding that any increases in growth, which may result in the interim, might be translated into increases in the cut at the present time.

We say this because we feel that there are too many uncertainties connected with the growing of timber, particularly in the earlier years, to enable any agency to successfully assume that the extra growth will be there when the growing timber is available to be cut in its turn. We would like to suggest therefore, that we proceed with reforestation as fast as possible and make it plain that increased cuts are not to result from it, at least under a number of several years and until there has been opportunity to review the success of the program.

We also feel that much more attention and funding is needed for the critical resources inventory program. It is our understanding that the basic soils inventories, for example, are no where near complete in the detail necessary for real evaluation of what we actually have available in the public forests. We think that it is fundamental that we have a much better data base for such things as wilderness recreation, wildlife, soil and water resources, before there is any talk, whatsoever, of increased logging programs. At the same time, we are aware, members of this panel, and members of the committee, of the need for possibly

increased supply. We would like to suggest that a much more beneficial way to increase the supply of wood products rather than simply accelerating the logging of the forests. We feel this is in a much better area. As you know, the Forest Service is an on-going forest product utilization program. We strongly support their increase request of $1.3 million to bring the total program up to about $3 million.

The program is aimed to reducing wastes by improving the efficiency of mills and helping them to get the maximum out of logs. We understand that it is possible, under this program to increase the yield of a sawmill by about 10 percent of the normal output merely by employing quality control and to increase it by up to 28 percent by installing a minicomputer in the saw.

We further strongly recommend more funding for Project Stretch, a research project for better utilization of wood products. We support the request for an additional $1.2 million this year. This progress has documented that yield of timber can be increased from 10 to 40 percent.

We strongly urge that the Forest Service program be brought by this committee into real balance, with other uses taken into full account at the same time. We recognize that a supply of wood will always be an important function of our national forests. We suggest that the proper way to increase this supply of wood if necessary, is to improve utilization and to reduce the waste that we now have. This should be the emphasis for the future, and we hope the committee will adopt it. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you. Would you support the concept of having a line item for the environmental work that the Forest Service has got to do?

Mr. EVANS. I do not see any problem with that. I think it is proper. I do not know why they do it a different way.

Senator STEVENS. I think they have been forced to absorb increased activities under NEPA and other areas. No one is really conscious of the extra workloads that they have, and therefore, other areas are not supplemented because of the increased workload.

Mr. EVANS. That is a good point. I think that, if I may add, the same concept applies in other areas. For example, under wildlife habitat improvement and soil restoration, these are more properly called timber activities because these activities cause the other ones. So that we could really identify which belongs where in the proper place, we would support that bill.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you. I have your statement before me. It will be incorporated in full in the record.

[The statement follows:]

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STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS

My name is Brock Evans, and I am here on behalf of both the Sierra Club and The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. As you know, both of our organizations have had a long history of concern for the fate and future of our national forests, and a corresponding concern for the manner in which they are managed.

We are privileged and happy to appear here today with representatives of other environmental groups and the forest products industry, and for the past four years we have supported the "Areas of Agreement Committee", which was put together under the able leadership of Mr. William Towell, of the American Forestry Association. Although we have our differences with some of the other members of the Committee on some specifics, we do share the belief that in some areas, funds for forestry programs could be increased. At the same time, we also have some strong views, developed over a considerable period of experience in the field, that other forestry programs could be decreased, if a proper and true balance of all uses of the National Forest System, as required by the Multiple Use Sustain Yield Act of 1960, is to be achieved. We will outline our concerns below.

I do not need to inform this Committee of the long standing interest of our organizations in the National Forest System. The Sierra Club was instrumental in the creation of the National Forest System through the Organic Act of 1897, and our members played a strong role in the foundation of the Service itself in 1905. We have been active and deeply concerned in almost all debates and legislative matters before that agency which affect the national forests every since that time.

In all of this time, our fundamental concerns and beliefs about what the national forests should be have never changed, at least in fundamental outlines. We believe that the national forests do not exist primarily to provide for one set of uses or economic activities, but rather should provide for a balance and a mix. And we do believe that the Forest Service's emphasis should be on a true and balanced program, rather than on anyone component. And finally, we think it is self evident that certain uses and values to be found within the national forests, such as wilderness, most recreation activities in a generally unspoiled environment, and scientific research, are mainly to be found only on the forests which belong to all of us, and not on private forests. In other words, the national forests are the repository of just about all the remaining unprotected wilderness in the lower 48 states.

Over the numerous years that we have considered the program of the national forests, we have several basic concerns, which we would like to share with you today:

First, that the principle always to be involved in considering the appropriate levels of appropriations and management of the national forests shall be the principle of balance. To us, this means following the fundamental principles which were set forth in the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, which named five specific uses of the national forests: water, forage, recreation (including wilderness), wildlife, and timber. The Senate on February 20th acknowledged this principle again, when it passed S. 2296, the Forest and Rangeland Environmental Management Act, which again made it plain that all uses were to be considered in balance with each other.

Second, this balance is not yet a fact of Forest Service policy. The timber portion of the Forest Service program, for at least the last two decades, has always received the lion's share of the budget, the vast bulk of personnel and staff attention, and it has correspondingly the greatest impact on the national forests and the other values in them. All other activities of the Forest Service are funded at a far second to the timber program. We believe this is improper, and very damaging to the other values which were given equal status by the Multiple Use Act.

Third, we consider that the present allowable cut is too high and that any meaningful inventory of truly available timber resources, conducted with full attention to and consideration of the other multiple use values, would require a reduction in that cut in order to protect them. We certainly do not oppose production of timber from the national forests; we recognize it as one of the very valid uses therein. But the overwhelming emphasis upon this use has severely operated in dozens of places in my own direct experience to the great detriment of other irreplaceable values. We hope that this Committee can consider this problem, and act now to require better protection of the non-timber values on the national forests.

This year's program.

Turning to this year's budget proposals, we feel that the fundamental principles of balance which we referred to above should obtain. The present allowable cut is too high, and therefore we cannot support any program which would operate to increase or

accelerate the rate of liquidation of the public forests, particularly the remaining supplies of old growth timber in the west. Therefore, while we strongly support the much-needed reforestation program, our support is qualified with the understanding that any increases in growth which may result in the near term not be translated into increases in cut. There are too many uncertainties connected with young stands of growing timber, particularly in their earlier years, to enable any agency to successfully assume that the extra growth will be there when the growing timber is ready to be cut in its turn. Let us therefore proceed with reforestation, but make it plain that increased cuts are not to result from it, until after a period of a number of years and ample opportunities for review of the success of the program.

We feel that much more attention and funding is needed for the critical resource inventory programs. It is our understanding that the basic soils inventories for example are no where near complete in the detail necessary for a real evaluation of what we actually have available in the public forests. As everybody knows, the public forests, particularly in the west, got the leftovers and the leavings of the choice lands; the private industry got the best. Soils are often thin, and the slopes are steep where logging is going on right now. We think it is fundamental that we have a much better data base for such things as wilderness, recreation, wildlife, soil, and water resources, before there is any talk whatsoever of an increased logging program.

We do strongly suggest to this Committee's attention a much more environmentally beneficial way to increase the supply of wood products, other than simply logging off more of what old growth we still have. This is in the utilization area, and the Forest Service has an ongoing Forest Products Utilization Program. We strongly support their requested increase of 1.3 million dollars, to bring the total program up to about 2.9 million. This program is aimed at reducing waste by improving the efficiency of mills and helping them get the maximum amount of boards out of loggs. The program currently deals with about 230 mills which together produce about 8% of the U.S. supply of boards. We feel that this program could be vastly expanded, and we strongly recommend it. We understand that it is possible under this program to increase the yield of a sawmill by 10% over normal output simply by employing quality control measures; and to increase it by 28% by installing a mini-computer in the saw.

We also strongly recommend more funding for project Stretch, a Forest Service research project for better utilization of wood products. We support the request for an additional 1.2 million this year. This program has documented that yields of timber can be increased from 10 to 40%.

We feel that we have reached the point in the history of our national forests where we can no longer continue to accelerate the cutting and liquidation of old growth reserves at the expense of other environmental values. There has been too much of this in the past, and we strongly urge that Forest Service programs be brought by this Committee into real balance, with other uses taken into full account. At the same time, we recognize that a supply of wood will always be an important function of our national forests. We suggest that the proper way to increase this supply of wood, if necessary, is to improve utilization and to reduce the waste we now have. This should be the emphasis for the future, and we hope that the Committee will adopt it.

LETTER FROM BROCK EVANS

April 16, 1974

Dear Senator Bible:

When I testified before your subcommittee on April 9th on the subject of Forest Service appropriations, I did not at that time emphasize strongly enough our particular and specific concern about the critical need for adequate funds for recreation research, especially in the Pacific Northwest.

Recreation use of wildlands in the Northwest has reached critical dimensions and now totals more than 30 million visitor days on National Forests alone, an increase of 50 percent during the past decade. Outdoor recreation is big business in this region where it is the third largest industry, yet the scientific bases for managing recreation resources are inadequate by any standard.

A major task in the Pacific Northwest is to integrate outdoor recreation and aesthetics into the overall scheme of forest land management. To do this will require new information obtainable only through an expanded program of recreation research. Such a program would (1) reduce the growing conflicts between recreation, scenery and other land uses; (2) improve the cost effectiveness of large and growing expenditures to meet recreation demands and cope with the impact and problems of intensive use; and (3) enhance the attractiveness of opportunities for the millions of recreationists whose activity supports the region's third largest and fastest growing basic industry.

You are aware, I am sure, of the small recreation research project of the Forest Service in cooperation with the University of Washington at Seattle. There, three scientists have made outstanding contributions developing a new and more effective, yet cheaper, system of litter control, a new approach to wildlife conservation emphasizing the human values affected, guidelines for controlling vandalism, theft, rule violations and other campground behavior problems. Most recently, they devoted their talents to developing guidelines for public involvement and a new method for analyzing public input to resource management decisions.

However, the total research effort now possible falls short of the level needed to help solve the many people-problems that confront us. This research program is now staffed at only half the level projected in long-range plans of the Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Every year the gap widens between the level of recreation research possible in this program and official estimates of what is needed for adequate resource management.

Two years ago Congress increased funding by $150,000 for this productive research project, but funds were impounded. Last year the Forest Service again asked for $150,000, but this amount was reduced in conference to $50,000 which was granted by Congress as a one-time-only item. The previously recognized need continues for a $150,000 increase to finance this important, but inadequately financed, research program.

An increase of $150,000 is urgently needed to expand the Forest Service recreation research program of Seattle to provide new information badly needed by public and private recreation managers. This expenditure would represent a tiny fraction of the recreation development expenditures by Federal and State agencies in the Northwest or public funds spent for other resource development purposes. This investment in recreation research is vital to the wise and efficient use of public funds and public natural resources.

I know you are acquainted with this work and deeply appreciate your careful consideration of research so important to the continued progress of our state and our nation. We hope that these urgently needed funds can be approved.

Could you please make this a part of the official record of the hearings conducted on this subject, as a part of my statement therein? Thank you.

Sincerely,

Brock Evans

Brock Evans
Director, Washington Office

STATEMENT OF MS. PHYLLIS ROCK, AMERICAN FOREST INSTITUTE

PUBLIC INFORMATION ARM

Mr. TOWELL. The next panelist, Mr. Chairman, is Ms. Phyllis Rock.

Ms. ROCK. Mr. Chairman, our institute is supported by wood-using industries to serve as their public information and education arm. We also administer the national tree farm system. In that capacity, we deal mostly with privately owned forest land; however, we participated with this committee from the beginning because we feel that the federally owned forest resource should serve as a model for small private landowners, which it is not doing.

We also feel that because the national forests are lagging in their output of goods and services of all kinds, privately owned land is increasingly asked to pick up the difference to provide more wood, more recreational opportunities. We feel that it is time that the Federal forests began to carry their own weight in all of these areas. We also know now from the experimental program for the future just what the potential of the national forests really is and what the American people are forgoing, the lack of proper funding.

One of the points that we discussed with the Forest Service officials when we went over this program was the fact that in their optimum, their high supply level estimates, the activities and services that could be obtained would not be attained by infringing on each other, but all would be optimized at the high level, which I thought was a very impressive indication of just what we are missing out on at the present level of funding. This applies, of course, to every activity in the resource forests, access to wilderness, dispersed recreational use will be greatly increased under the high supply funding.

The more intensive recreational uses would be benefited impressively. Fish and wildlife habitat would be greatly enhanced, but I also want to mention one area that people really do not quite appreciate in the Forest Service, and that is the human community development system. That is also included in this program for the future.

In my opinion, the Forest Service has the most impressive environmental education program anywhere in any Federal agency, as far as I know, in any State. They run teacher workshops. They run workshops for students and for all people who have interest in the environment, that are really the most practical and the most effective that I have ever seen anywhere.

I think also that the youth conservation work that they do really is a better return for every dollar spent that is achieved in any Federal program.

People do not pay too much attention to these activities in forest service, but they are, I think, an enormous contribution to social life of the country and the intellectual appreciation of what environmental problems really are and how they might be approached. This program, too, would be greatly increased and enhanced under the high supply funding.

Finally, Senator Bible and some of the witnesses this morning were commenting on all the meritorious projects that were being promoted from this table and the problems that Congress had in sorting out priorities. It did seem to me, that in the case of the national forests, this job is going to have to be done some time, and to keep postponing the inevitable, it seems to me, is going to raise the dollar pricetag. And $1 million-plus sounds like a lot right now, but it will not sound like so much 20 years from now, when I think Congress and whatever administration we have, is going to have to face up to this thing. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF BILL HAGENSTEIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

TOTAL OF $30 MILLION NEEDED

Mr. TOWELL. Next, Mr. Chairman, is Bill Hagenstein, executive vice president, Industrial Forestry Association, from Portland, Oreg.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I did not know that you were going to be in the chair today, but I would like you to know that I am wearing the Alaska tie.

Senator STEVENS. I notice that.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. We join the State foresters in recommending that $30 million is needed in 1975 to further the area of rural lands in the United States each year. I would like to make a little detailed comment on this, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

With reference to allowable cuts, there has been a tendency in the Forest Service when reexamining the timber situation on many national forests to come up with a reduced allowable cut. Because of today's greater forestry knowledge, because our country is still growing, and because the energy crisis has emphasized the importance of the renewable resources, we believe that the Forest Service should be encouraged, through the appropriations process, to use some imaginative and creative examination of its forestry potential so that allowable cuts can be maintained or increased. The bonuses of this in terms of jobs, commodities, and support of local government are obvious.

To give an example of what can be done through creative examination, I have appended to my statement a copy of a letter from the Chief of the Forest Service to Senate Interior Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson, which points out that one national forest in the State of Washington has a much higher potential allowable cut than that currently stated, but that it cannot be attained without additional capital investments. I think a similar letter could be written for most of the national forests in our region. I would like to see this committee encourage the Forest Service to do so and to come before you, national forest by national forest, and point out their potential in terms of all the social and economic values that can come from the application of intensive forestry.

We prepared a statement, which I was not able to send to the committee prior to my appearance, as per instructions, but I have copies of it here, and I have furnished some copies. It is something that we have just finished to show what the intensive forestry can do, Mr. Chairman, in just our region of the country, Washington and western Oregon. It is a 10-page statement that allows statistical material which shows that if we only manage 50 percent of all of the commercial forests land intensively, that we could grow, by some time early in the next century, 17½ billion feet of timber.

That is about 5 billion feet more than the current annual harvest during the last 5 years. If we did this, the obvious effect would be upon the environment. The total environment measured first, by employment. That would mean that we would significantly increase the employment over today's level.

Despite the fact that technology has a tendency to reduce employment per unit of output, as inflation necessitates us to lower the cost of everything. I would like to ask permission to have that included in my statement in the record, if I may.

Senator STEVENS. We will do that; yes.

[The statement and information follow:]

STATEMENT OF W. D. HAGENSTEIN

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is W. D. Hagenstein and I reside in Portland, Oregon. I am a professional forester and a registered professional engineer in the States of Washington and Oregon. I am also a registered professional forester in the State of California. I am Executive Vice President of the Industrial Forestry Association which has been working for a permanent timber supply for the forest industry of the Douglas Fir Region for 40 years. I have been with the Association for 33 years and for the last 25 years have been its manager.

Industrial Forestry Association consists of 118 companies and individuals in the business of growing and harvesting trees and manufacturing lumber, pulp and paper, veneer and plywood, shingles and shakes, hard and soft boards, poles and piling, doors, furniture and other forest products. Our members operate more than 400 wood processing plants and have more than 200 different logging operations in process all the time in our Region. They employ more than 85,000 people whose annual payroll is three-quarters of a billion dollars.

We're delighted once again to join our colleagues in conservation for the fourth consecutive year to support jointly a better balanced program for the national forests. With additional funding in many fields--timber management, protection, reforestation, water and wildlife management and recreational development--the national forests can serve their owners, all American citizens, better yet.

We have had an opportunity to review the new long-range plan for management of the national forests released by the Forest Service under the title, "Environmental Program for the Future." It provides optimum levels of management for the next decade. We think this is a step in the right direction and congratulate the Forest Service for its initiative and commend the program to this Committee as a means for comparing this year's proposed budget and the amount needed to get the intensive program in gear.

Obviously, in the short time one has before this Committee, we can't discuss the whole projected program in detail, but certainly anything which improves both the level of management activities and the balance between activities of the national forests is a plus for the American people.

While our interests in the management of the national forests is principally concerned with timber supply, because that's our responsibility to the huge number of people who work for our members and to all the people of our Region because our industry's basic employment is the foundation of our economy, we are also interested generally in the activities of the Forest Service that relate to private forestry. Paramount among these is the cooperative forest protection program between the Federal Government and the State Forestry Departments under Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. We note that this year's budget request for that purpose is little more than for last. This is hardly keeping up with the inflationary cost of doing everything so will result in the level of protection against fire going down at a time when it should be increased. We join the State Foresters in recommending that the full authorization of $30 million is needed in 1975 to further reduce the area of productive forest and other rural lands burned over in the United States each year. There's no more effective environmental expenditure that could be made for our country.

We also believe that the Forest Service should request funding for selling the full allowable cut of the national forests. To do less is not reading its responsibilities to provide the American people with the jobs, commodities and the support for local government which they have a right to expect from the national forests. You can't hoard allowable cut. If you don't take it when it's due, you lose it forever. Not replacing the declining, unmanaged, old-growth timber inventory with young, growing trees always results in losing the opportunity to enhance the Nation's timber supply by application of our modern forestry knowledge.

With reference to allowable cuts, there's been a tendency in the Forest Service when reexamining the timber situation on many national forests to come up with a reduced allowable cut. Because of today's greater forestry knowledge, because our country is still growing and because the energy crisis has emphasized the importance of the renewable resources, we believe that the Forest Service should be encouraged, through the appropriations process, to use some imaginative and creative examination of its forestry potential so that allowable cuts can be maintained or increased. The bonuses of this in terms of jobs, commodities and support of local government are obvious.

To give an example of what can be done through creative examination, I have appended to my Statement a copy of a letter from the Chief of the Forest Service to Senate Interior Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson which points out that one national forest in the State of Washington has a much higher potential allowable cut than that currently stated, but that it can't be attained without additional capital investments. I think a similar letter could be written for most of the national forests in our Region. I would like to see this Committee encourage the Forest Service to do so and to come before you, national forest by national forest, and point out their potential in terms of all the social and economic values that can come from the application of intensive forestry.

We noted recently that the Forest Service has reduced the backlog of national forest lands needing reforestation and says that there are now about 2½ million acres. This chore should be accomplished in a minimum of a decade, or 250,000 acres per year. We note that the budget request for 1975 will only plant 152,000 acres. This isn't good enough. We ought to get started tooling up now with new nurseries and other facilities so that within three years the Forest Service can plant a minimum of 250,000 acres annually until all the non-stocked lands are busy growing trees.

One of the keys to national forest protection and management is the completion, at as early date as possible, of the permanent transportation system. That's why we would like to raise the question with this Committee as to why there is no new road construction indicated for 1975. The budget looks as though there's an increase of $22,800,000 over the previous year, but it is our understanding that all that will do is meet the requirements of liquidation of outstanding road construction contracts. While we recognize that the successful bidders of national forest timber will be required to build some roads as part of their contracts, the Government itself must build a lot of them and particularly in areas where the timber values won't pay for them because roads in such areas are frequently built to a higher standard than needed for a workmanlike job of forest harvesting because of other public uses, such as recreation.

One thing I'd like to bring to the attention of the Committee, after having come before you periodically for more than 25 years to support more adequate funding and a better balanced program for the protection, management and development of the national forests, is my concern about things environmental.

For example, in both 1969 and 1973, following a sharp increase in housing starts, there developed a short-term supply crunch in building materials which rapidly raised their prices. Immediately the homebuilding industry and many home buyers wondered publicly and politically what happened. The Banking and Currency Committees, as they were then called, on both sides of the Capitol, held exhaustive hearings. Their conclusion, both times, was that a much better job must be done by the Forest Service to see that the national forests contribute their fair share to the Nation's timber needs--in other words, not continue to have some of the private lands of the country over-cut while the national forests were being under-cut.

Beginning in 1969 there were continued attempts in Congress to enact legislation which would authorize adequate and sustained funding for improved forestry on the national forests. They were largely motivated by the need for a sustained flow of timber from the national forests into the Nation's pipeline to prevent the chaotic conditions which always occur when short-term demand outruns short-term supply. One such Bill, S. 2296, has now unanimously passed the Senate and is awaiting House action.

But another thing happened in 1969 which is having a severe short-term effect and may have a more detrimental long-term effect upon that portion of the Nation's wood needs which should be provided by its national forests. I refer to the National Environmental Policy Act. No one argues with the desire of the Congress

for a better environment. Every thinking citizen wants it too. Every corporation whose future depends upon a healthy country wants it. The question becomes then, what is environment and just how do we balance the ebbs and flows to make certain we don't inundate it with such restraints environmental, that we create artificial constraints economic and social?

This occurred in the decision of a U. S. District Court in Washington, D. C. on February 19, 1974. The Court decreed that the additional billion board feet of timber which the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Government instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to put on the market and into the pipeline this fiscal year so that 12 to 30 months down the road we could lessen the chances of another supply-price crunch when homebuilding picks up, was in violation of the Environmental Policy Act because such additional sale of national forest timber constituted "a significant act which would affect the human environment." Hence, the Court said it could only be done after filing an environmental impact statement by the Forest Service. The fact that the additional billion board feet was well within the declared allowable cut of the national forests, pursuant to the National Forest Organic Act of 1897 and the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, was given little or no consideration by the Court. Failure to allow this billion board feet to be put into the pipeline in and of itself, following the Court decision, will be a "significant act affecting the human environment." It will reduce opportunities for employment in many communities dependent on national forest timber. It will reduce available supplies of homebuilding materials for the short-term. It will be detrimental to the school and road systems in public land counties which regard the 25 per cent share they receive from sale of national forest timber as an important part of their tax base. Aren't jobs, homes and support of schools and roads an important part of our environment too? I think they are. I believe the decision made by the Court in the case in question fails to read the intent of Congress when it enacted the National Environmental Policy Act. I would suggest that it is futile for this Committee and those of us from the private sector, interested as we both are in funding a better balanced program for the national forests, if the beneficial result we are trying to accomplish for all the American people is continually thwarted and frustrated by such Court decisions. May I respectively suggest that this Committee address itself to this problem and recommend to the appropriate legislative committee amendment of the National Environmental Policy Act to make certain that opportunities for employment, a flow of essential commodities and support for local government from the national forests are all clearly spelled out as important elements of the "human environment."

Another question we would like to raise is the cost of Forest Service environmental impact statements. We don't see any line item appropriating money specifically for this purpose and, therefore, we can only conclude that such activities are financed entirely from appropriations made for other purposes. We'd like to see the public have a chance to find out what this work is costing so that an analysis can be made to determine if such costs bear some reasonable relation to the results. If forest protection, reforestation and timber management generally are suffering because money appropriated therefor is being siphoned off to analyze situations and prepare statements pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, then we ought to know about it and make suggestions accordingly. Without knowing the demands on the money, we always suspect that the appropriations for timber sale preparation are used for a lot of other things too.

Because of the difficulties that we've had in the Pacific Northwest with the argument that the Secretary of Agriculture be allowed to control a virulent tussock moth infestation, I want to note the importance of continuing research in insect and disease control. Where laboratories for this purpose are underway, they should be completed, equipped and staffed because there's no more important task in forest protection than learning how to solve the environmental dilemma of forest insects and diseases. I've been a member of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station Advisory Committee for more than 20 years, so have first-hand knowledge of the research efforts in insect and disease control, as well as tree improvement research, which together I believe offer great potential for substantially increasing our timber supply through reduction of mortality and the development of insect- and disease-resistant trees.

Finally, I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before this Committee and to express our gratitude for its diligent efforts and generous appropriation for continuously better forestry on the national forests. The job is only well started. Let's continue it, increase it and put our national forests in the role their founders in the Congress long ago wanted them to play in supplying abundant, renewable resources to every citizen-stockholder.

LETTER FROM JOHN R. McGUIRE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D. C. 20250

JAN 2 1974

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate

Dear Senator Jackson:

This is in reply to your letter of November 6, 1973, with enclosures from Mr. W. D. Hagenstein voicing his concerns about a proposed reduction in annual allowable harvest on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

We share IFA's concern about the effects a reduction in allowable harvest on this Forest would have on the local economy and upon the national goal of increasing the National Forests' contributions toward satisfying the Nation's wood needs.

It is true that our new calculations of sustainable allowable harvest levels for the Gifford Pinchot do indicate that, if we continue to manage this Forest's timber resource at the present level of intensity, we cannot maintain the past level of annual allowable harvest. These same calculations also indicate, however, that the opportunity exists to maintain and/or increase the past level of sustainable annual allowable harvest through funding and full implementation of the intensive timber management practices that we presently have the technological ability to execute.

Briefly summarized, our allowable harvest calculations on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest show that:

1. The potential annual sustainable yield under fully intensive management (i.e., implementation of each intensive practice now technologically feasible to each qualifying acre) would be 527.4 million board feet per year.

2. If we continue to manage the Gifford Pinchot at its present level of intensity, the programable annual allowable harvest would be 345.5 million board feet per year.

3. The present regulated allowable harvest in the presently approved Timber Management Plan for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is 416.4 million board feet per year.

The difference between the potential sustainable annual yield (Item 1 above) and that which would be programed under present levels of management (Item 2 above) is 181.9 million board feet per year. This figure represents an opportunity that could be realized and programed if all currently feasible intensive management practices were accomplished on the ground.

We feel that our proposed new management plan for the Gifford Pinchot and the attendant allowable harvest calculations present alternative levels of allowable harvest rather than a single allowable cut as did the previously approved plan. We have attempted in the new plan to state a potential allowable harvest level (527.4 million board feet) for the next decade which we believe is attainable under the most intensive management that we believe to be technologically feasible for the next 10 years. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest has a detailed description of the intensive management practices and investments that would need to be implemented to obtain this higher level. We would be pleased to supply the more detailed information if requested.

In summary, our calculations do indicate that if we continue to manage the timber resource on the Gifford Pinchot at the present level of intensity, we cannot sustain the present allowable harvest level. They also indicate, however, that ample opportunity does exist to maintain and significantly increase present allowable harvest levels through increasing the level of management intensity. The attainment of this potential level of sustainable yield will be dependent upon the resource investments (in dollars and manpower) that the Forest Service is able to make.

Sincerely,

F. E. WORTHINGTON

JOHN R. McGUIRE
Chief

PROJECTION OF POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVESTS FROM SEVERAL LEVELS OF INTENSIVE FORESTRY PRACTICE IN DOUGLAS FIR REGION OF WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON

Allowable Timber Harvest Through 2030

Cubic Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume of Timber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{49,012,000,000 \text{ cf}}{60}\ ^{2/} + 1,035,000,000 \text{ cf}\ ^{3/}\text{/yr.} = 1,851,867,000 \text{ cf/yr}$$

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 227,780,000 cf/yr

Cubic Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 1,514,087,000 cf/yr

Board Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume Sawtimber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{249,377,000,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}\ ^{2/}}{60} + 4,700,000,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}\ ^{3/}$$

$$\frac{4,156,283,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4} + 4,700,000,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}}{1.094} = 8,095,323,000 \text{ bf Scrib./yr}$$

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 1,214,298,000 bf Scrib./yr

Board Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 6,881,025,000 bf Scrib./yr

Avg. West. Washington Harvest 1968-1972 = 5,713,140,000 bf. Scribner/yr

Footnotes on last page

Allowable Timber Harvest After 2030

Cubic Feet	100% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr	50% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac[1/] X 50% X 141 cf/ac/yr[4/]		669,147,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac X 50% X 141 cf/ac/yr = growth =		669,147,000
9,491,450 ac X 141 cf/ac/yr = growth =	1,338,294,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	200,744,000	100,372,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	267,659,000	133,829,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	334,593,000	167,286,000
Total Growth	2,141,290,000	1,739,781,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	-107,063,000	- 86,989,000
Total Western Washington Sustainable Harvest After 2030	2,034,227,000	1,652,792,000

Board Feet	bf/yr	bf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac[1/] X 50% X 665 bf/ac/yr[4/]		3,155,907,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
9,491,450 ac X 50% X 665 bf/ac/yr = growth =		3,155,907,000
9,491,450 ac X 665 bf/ac/yr = growth =	6,311,814,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	946,772,000	473,386,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	1,262,363,000	631,181,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	1,577,953,000	788,977,000
Total Growth	10,098,902,000	8,205,358,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	-504,945,000	-410,268,000
Total Western Washington Sustainable Harvest After 2030	9,593,957,000	7,795,090,000

Footnotes on last page

TIMBER HARVESTED BY OWNERSHIPS IN WESTERN WASHINGTON

1968 - 1972

(Thousand board feet, log scale)

Calendar Year	Private	National Forests	Public Domain & National Parks	Indian	State & County	Total
1968	3,565,609	1,318,600	38,513	216,408	651,085	5,790,215
% Total	61.6	22.8	.7	3.7	11.2	100.0
1969	3,953,228	1,092,275	29,682	173,879	686,612	5,935,676
% Total	66.6	18.4	.5	2.9	11.6	100.0
1970	3,764,598	1,045,406	19,535	157,968	581,680	5,569,187
% Total	67.6	18.8	.4	2.8	10.4	100.0
1971	3,665,424	875,470	68,611	122,890	648,023	5,380,418
% Total	68.1	16.3	1.3	2.3	12.0	100.0
1972	3,729,074	1,005,802	17,289	158,716	979,324	5,890,205
% Total	63.3	17.1	.3	2.7	16.6	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	18,677,933	5,337,553	173,630	829,861	3,546,724	28,565,701
AVERAGE FOR PERIOD	3,735,587	1,067,511	34,726	165,972	709,345	5,713,140
PERCENTAGE	65.4	18.7	.6	2.9	12.4	100.0

NOTE: Data furnished by Washington Department of Natural Resources, Olympia, Washington and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon.

Allowable Timber Harvest Through 2030

Cubic Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume of Timber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{64,752,000,000 \text{ cf}^{2/}}{60} + 960,000,000 \text{ cf}^{3/}\text{/yr} = 1,939,033,000 \text{ cf/yr}$$

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 290,855,000 cf/yr

Cubic Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 1,648,178,000 cf/yr

Board Feet

$$\frac{\text{Net Volume Sawtimber}}{\text{Rotation}} + \text{Annual Growth} = \text{Total Allowable Harvest}$$

$$\frac{350,837,000,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}^{2/}}{60} + 3,950,000,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}^{3/}\text{/yr}$$

$$\frac{5,847,283,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4} + 3,950,000,000 \text{ bf Int } \frac{1}{4}}{1.094} =$$

8,955,469,000 bf Scrib./yr

Minus 15% Breakage Reduction = 1,343,320,000 bf Scrib./yr

Board Foot Annual Harvest During Conversion Period 7,612,149,000 bf Scrib./yr

Avg. West. Oregon Harvest 1968-1972 = 7,084,943,000 bf Scribner/yr

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Allowable Timber Harvest After 2030

Cubic Feet	100% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr	50% of Forest Land Managed Intensively cf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac[1/] X 50% X 125 cf/ac/yr[4/]		869,078,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac X 50% X 125 cf/ac/yr = growth =		869,078,000
13,905,250 ac X 125 cf/ac/yr = growth =	1,738,156,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	260,723,000	130,362,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	347,631,000	173,816,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	434,539,000	217,270,000
Total Growth	2,781,049,000	2,259,604,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	- 139,052,000	- 112,980,000
Total Western Oregon Sustainable Harvest After 2030	2,641,997,000	2,146,624,000

Board Feet	bf/yr	bf/yr
Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac[1/] X 50% X 570 bf/ac/yr[4/]		3,962,996,000
Intensively Managed Forest Growth		
13,905,250 ac X 50% X 570 bf/ac/yr = growth =		3,962,996,000
13,905,250 ac X 570 bf/ac/yr = growth =	7,925,992,000	
Growth X 15% (Increase from Genetics) =	1,188,890,000	594,449,000
Growth X 20% (Increase from Fertilization)=	1,585,198,000	792,599,000
Growth X 25% (Pre-Com. Thin & Com. Thin) =	1,981,498,000	990,749,000
Total Growth	12,681,578,000	10,303,789,000
Minus 5% Breakage Reduction	- 634,080,000	- 515,189,000
Total Western Oregon Sustainable Harvest After 2030	12,047,498,000	9,788,600,000

Footnotes on last page

TIMBER HARVESTED BY OWNERSHIPS IN WESTERN OREGON

1968 - 1972

(Thousand board feet, log scale)

Calendar Year	Private	National Forests	BLM and Public Domain	Indian	State & County	Total
1968	3,720,995	2,459,076	1,430,983	4,687	169,998	7,785,739
% Total	47.8	31.6	18.3	.1	2.2	100.0
1969	3,444,159	2,233,410	1,179,693	40	213,569	7,070,871
% Total	48.7	31.6	16.7	--	3.0	100.0
1970	3,184,024	1,814,053	1,013,675	1,300	156,206	6,169,258
% Total	51.6	29.5	16.4	--	2.5	100.0
1971	3,691,509	2,010,281	1,304,362	0	163,747	7,169,899
% Total	51.5	28.0	18.2	--	2.3	100.0
1972	3,114,108	2,518,581	1,359,822	2,900	233,532	7,228,943
% Total	43.2	34.8	18.8	--	3.2	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	17,154,795	11,035,401	6,288,535	8,927	937,052	35,424,716
AVERAGE FOR PERIOD	3,430,959	2,207,080	1,257,707	1,785	187,410	7,084,943
PERCENTAGE	48.4	31.2	17.7	--	2.7	100.0

NOTE: Data furnished by Oregon Department of Forestry, Salem, Oregon and Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND
IN DOUGLAS FIR REGION
OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON
1970

	Acres	Percentage
Oregon		
Public		
National Forests	4,830,000	33.0
Other Public	2,922,000	20.0
Total Public	7,752,000	53.0
Private	6,883,000	47.0
Grand Total	14,635,000	100.0
Washington		
Public		
National Forests	2,321,000	23.2
Other Public	1,802,000	18.0
Total Public	4,123,000	41.2
Private	5,868,000	58.8
Grand Total	9,991,000	100.0

SOURCE: "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, 1972.

OWNERSHIP OF SAWTIMBER ON COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS IN DOUGLAS FIR REGION OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON 1970

	Volume Billion Board Feet	Percentage
Oregon		
Public		
National Forests	177.252	50.5
Other Public	70.696	20.2
Total Public	247.948	70.7
Private	102.889	29.3
Grand Total	350.837	100.0
Washington		
Public		
National Forests	95.934	38.5
Other Public	45.673	18.3
Total Public	141.607	56.8
Private	107.770	43.2
Grand Total	249.377	100.0

SOURCE: "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, 1972.

EMPLOYMENT IN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
IN YEAR 2030 BASED ON INTENSIVELY
MANAGING 50% OF FOREST LAND

	Forest Industry Employment
Western Washington	
3,155,907,000[5] bf/yr X 6.64[6] jobs/million bf	20,950
50% X 4,639,183,000 bf/yr X 6.64 jobs/million bf	15,400
50% X 4,639,183,000 bf/yr X 6.94[7] jobs/million bf	16,100
	52,450
Plus Additional Woods Work Generated through Intensive Forestry Practices[8]	390
Total Year-long Jobs	52,840
Western Oregon	
3,962,996,000[5] bf/yr X 7.23[6] jobs/million bf	28,650
50% X 6,340,793,000 bf/yr X 7.23 jobs/million bf	22,920
50% X 6,340,793,000 bf/yr X 7.53[7] jobs/million bf	23,870
	75,440
Plus Additional Woods Work Generated through Intensive Forestry Practices[8]	570
Total Year-long Jobs	76,010
TOTAL REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN FOREST INDUSTRY IN YEAR 2030	128,850

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FOOTNOTES

1/ Present commercial forest land acreages reduced five per cent to account for potential future reductions resulting from land use changes, such as real estate development and roading. See Bolsinger, Charles L., "Changes in Commercial Forest Area in Oregon and Washington 1945-1970," Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, PNW#46, Portland, Oregon, 1973.

2/ Present forest inventories taken from "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1972.

3/ Forest growth for formula was estimated as average net growth occurring over the 60-year rotation between 1970 and 2030 from "The Outlook for Timber in the United States," FRR-20, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1973, and "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1972.

4/ Average weighted site index is 140 in Washington and 130 in Oregon. Estimated from Table 5, "Forest Statistics for the United States, By State and Region, 1970," USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1972.

Annual growth estimates for average site indices 130 and 140 at age 60 are taken from McArdle, Meyer and Bruce, "The Yield of Douglas Fir in the Pacific Northwest," Technical Bulletin No. 201, USDA, Forest Service, Washington, DC, 1961. The International 1/8" Log Rule in Table was converted to Scribner Scale by the following:

$$\text{Int 1/8" Rule} \times .905 = \text{Int 1/4" Rule}$$

$$\frac{\text{Int 1/4" Rule}}{1.1175} = \text{Scribner Scale for Second Growth Timber}$$

5/ See the IFA growth estimates that occur under the projection that assumes 50% of the commercial forest land is managed under intensive practices.

6/ See Wall, Brian, "Employment Implications of Projected Timber Output in the Douglas Fir Region, 1970-2000," PNW-211, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland, Oregon, 1973. Under the assumption that total log exports from Oregon and Washington will remain constant, each million board feet of timber harvest in 2000 generates 6.64 jobs in Western Washington and 7.23 jobs in Western Oregon after correcting International ¼" rule to Scribner with factor of 1/1.12.

7/ The job multipliers cited above were changed to reflect increased labor requirements that will occur in the intensively managed forest because of commercial thinning. About 50 per cent of the timber volume in intensively managed stands will come from commercial thinning. Commercial thinning will require about 20 per cent more man hours in the logging and transportation sectors than present systems.

8/ Intensive practices include pre-commercial thinning, fertilization, planting all acres and practicing site preparation and brush control on ten per cent of planted areas.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. The other item I would like to comment on is the budget request for 1975. We only plant 150,000 acres. In my professional opinion, this is not good enough. The recent recap of the Forest Service shows that there was approximately 2.5 million acres of national forest lands that need to be reforested. The Congress should set up a goal of reforesting these lands for a minimum of 10 years. You have got to start this year to do it. It will take you a minimum of 2 or 3 years to develop the nurseries and get started. You ought to fund regularly to reduce that land and convert it to growing forests again in a period of a decade, 250,000 a year. You were just 100,000 acres short this year, with the kind of budget request that you have before you.

Another question I would like to raise with this committee: Why is there no new road construction indicated for 1975? The budget looks as though there is an increase of $22,800,000 over the previous year, but it is our understanding that all that will do is meet the requirements of liquidating outstanding road construction contracts.

Another point that I would like to raise is one that I think this committee should address itself to: it is really futile, in my judgment, for this lady and these gentlemen to continue to appear, as we have done for the last 4 years, and to get the response, which we think we have succeeded in doing, toward a better funding, a better balanced program for the national forests, to make them serve all of our citizens better, because of decisions with the courts and decisions of the Environmental Protection Agency way beyond, in my judgment, the intention of the Congress is going to hamstring the agencies in applying the knowledge that they now have, in conformance with the laws established concerning the national forests and setting forth their objectives long before most of us in this room were born.

If members of your profession, Mr. Chairman, sitting as judges of courts, can say, stop, do not practice forestry because it is going to have a significant effect upon the human environment—I do not think the intention of the Congress was to create unemployment, deny the people the chance to have homes or certainly to inhibit or prevent adequate financing of local government. Most public land counties that are 40, 50, 80 percent national forest land, in which the county governments have got to have that 25 percent receipt in order to have a school system at all, I think that this committee should suggest to the appropriate legislative committees that the kind of interpretations that the courts are making on the construction of the National Environmental Policy Act, 1969, should look into it and see in some way to restate, so that we do not get decisions of the kind that we got from the U.S. district court, for example, in Washington, D.C. on February 19 with respect to a billion feet of timber.

The national forests were instructed by the administration, financed by the Congress, to sell this year to prevent the kind of supply price crunch that we have in 1969, that we had in 1973 and we will have it again when home building goes up, because we did not put it into the pipeline. It will be back before the banking and currency committees trying to defend it, the rapid increasing prices of plywood and lumber, which make it more difficult to obtain the home building objectives.

Senator STEVENS. I do not know whether I understand the decision

to have that impact, as you just stated. It looks to me like they may have come up with a generic NEPA statement concept that is prepared and all of the sales under that accelerated program will be covered by the statement.

I do not know whether we have reached the area of agreement that is apparent. It may be not so real at the table, but if that is a generic impact statement, and any subsequent impact statements do not have to be made in each area, then we may have achieved a milestone. I do not know.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I hope you are right. I hope someone clarifies that. Those of us who have the responsibility for employment are mighty concerned about it. I tell you that. I have just one more point that I want to make.

I want to note for you, as has been done by earlier witnesses today, the importance of continuing research on insect disease control. I have been a member of the advisory committee of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station for 20 years, so I have first-hand knowledge of the research efforts going on in our region. It needs to be continued and increased.

I think the research efforts in disease control and forestry improvement research together offer great potential for substantially increasing our timber supply through reduction of mortality and through the development of insect and disease resistance species, through the application of principles of genetics. Thank you very much.

REFORESTATION CAPABILITIES

Senator STEVENS. What is your capability for reforestation in terms of the present amount of seedlings that are available? Is there a limitation there?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Yes, sir; that is one thing we need to do now. You need to tool up and have 2 to 3 years lead time minimum in order to have the nursery capacity to provide the seedlings. I am in that business. I have been in it. My employer, a nonprofit corporation, has been in the business for a third of a century. I have been involved in it for one third of a century. We grow 20 million trees a year. We are now seeking to increase our corrective capacity to 30 million trees or to ship those trees 2 years from now. We have just purchased the land for it a few weeks ago.

Senator STEVENS. If we decide to go on a 10-year program what would be the minimum for a year to catch up?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. You have 2.5 million acres, so it would be a quarter of a million acres a year.

Senator STEVENS. Could you handle a quarter of a million acres per year now, if the seedlings were available?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. No, sir, not this year you could not.

Senator STEVENS. How many years would it be before you could do it?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Two or three, if you started this year, this spring, if the lands were purchased and established for nursery development this year, then you could get started developing it so that by next spring, a year from now, you could sell the first crop. You would have

trees available in the fall of 1976 for planting, beginning November or October of 1976.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH POMEROY, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Mr. TOWELL. Mr. Chairman, we welcome to our areas of agreement committee for the first time this year, the National Association of State Foresters.

The president, Mr. Ralph Winkworth, would have been here but he had another appointment this afternoon. We are very pleased to have Kenneth Pomeroy, who is the Washington representative of the National Association of State Foresters.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Pomeroy?

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, the trees do not recognize the boundaries of States but the States recognize the need for a strong national program of forestry. Therefore, all 50 State foresters are pleased to endorse the recommendations of this panel. Thank you, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much. I think it is a fine thing that you people are in areas of agreement and it certainly will be helpful to this committee, if you continue to do so.

SPENDING LIMITATIONS

Under the circumstances that we face now—I do not know what the chairman said this morning—there are limitations on the committee in terms of increases established by the full committee. I know he has asked me to say where I want to cut, if I have an increase for Alaska. I would suggest that you might also address yourself to that, maybe not this year, but in subsequent years as to areas where you think the requests may be excessive.

It would be helpful to this committee if you could give us some guidance on areas that you think are not as high priority within the scope of this committee's jurisdiction because, as I understand it, we are limited to the amount that we have established in the full committee for this committee. If we were to grant your request, we would probably have to do away with one of the other bureaus.

Mr. TOWELL. That is unfortunate, Mr. Chairman, that we have to find the money somewhere within the jurisdiction of this subcommittee, but nevertheless, we will apply some thinking to that challenge.

Senator STEVENS. I find it a great challenge to find out what is a lower priority in Alaska to some of the things that I wanted to start this year.

It is just something that does make you think when the chairman approaches it that way. I do appreciate your cooperation and we look forward to getting your statements.

Mr. TOWELL. Thank you, Senator. We appreciate your generosity of time.

SIGNIFICANT INCREASES RECOMMENDED

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Marlowe? Spencer Smith?

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Dr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I am Spencer M. Smith Jr. the secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources. It is my pleasure to be here to offer our comments on the budget proposals. I might add that I do not want this to be a vendetta in any sense on the Office of Management and the Budget, but the problems presented by this office are significant and should be, is seems, before the committee and the Congress. Second, I have come before Congress as a college professor in Mr. Eisenhower's administration, as a lobbyist in the Kennedy-Johnson-Nixon administrations, and my comments have had a continuity and similarity whether it is BOB or OMB.

I recall, Senator Stevens, that you were in the Chamber at the time, when our friend, the late Fred Seaton, said, "We are going to have to take this matter to the Lord in prayer and if that does not work, we will go to the BOB." I have the same kind of feeling about this budget at the present time.

I have recommended some significant increases, although I must confess that I feel a little inhibited, at least emotionally, by the Senator's comments that the chairman has to reduce a certain amount in the event of an increase to some other bureau or activity. I would like to point out several things in this budget, of which I am sure the chairman is knowledgeable. First is the entirely new accounting procedure with the GSA budgeting space to the individual organizations. This inflates the individual bureaus accounts, for it shows an increase of some $5 or $6 million for the same space it had for years. Second is the manner in which the salary increases are reflected, and third is the way in which the operating costs are reflected.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

I am thinking immediately in terms of the Bureau of Land Management. This also reflects upon Alaska. This is in my prepared statement, although I did not have any advance knowledge that you were going to chair the subcommittee this afternoon.

Two areas are of very significant importance to environmentalists, as well as to people who are concerned about the Alaska Pipeline and the Native Claims Act. The administrative cost is probably somewhere between $15 and $20 million in each instance if the terms of the legislation are to be implemented properly.

As you know, this year's budget specifies the fact that it is necessary to have 1 year consideration prior to the actual construction of the Alaskan Pipeline. This request and amount have been suggested by members of the oil companies, by the State, per se, as well as a number of environmental groups. The prior year cost of $4 or $5 million appears, however, a fair ballpark figure.

As to the Native Claims Act, I am sure the Senator is aware of the fact that this could be boloxed very badly. At the present time, we do not have the personnel or the people staffing BLM to adjudicate, in a sense, many claims without going through the court procedures.

Our support of the Native claim program was always with the assumption that full funding of the administrative costs would be achieved.

The amount to which we refer is not in the budget, Mr. Chairman. The budget of about $97 million is an increase of $19 million, but that $19 million is requested to fund the increase in the wages, and the added cost in the GSA budgeting. Aside from those you have $1.2 million in actual increase. Yet, the status of the Bureau of Land Management requires them to undergo a whole series of increased responsibilities. To supply the public energy, we know we are going to have a great deal more use of public lands than the Alaska Pipeline problem involves. We know other proposals are going to present themselves, whether they be offshore drilling, and so forth.

The Native Claims Act is a significant one and we also know that if we are going to have sustained timber management on public lands, that this alone will require a significant increase. Our recommendation to you is that we increase the $19 billion increase by $40 million, which we think is responsible in these other four broad functions. It appears impossible for the Bureau to discharge these responsibilities under the restraints of the present budget. If the Alaskan pipeline results in undue damage or it becomes necessary to transport gas, the problems of the borning will be revised and progress will be agonizing at best.

Senator STEVENS. That is all reimbursable, as I understand it from the company.

Dr. SMITH. I think it is ultimately, but I don't believe it is at the outset. The reimbursement, I do not know if I read the statute right, and I am sure the Senator is far more knowledgeable than I am, I understand that reimbursement is going to take 5 or 6 years.

Senator STEVENS. No, they paid them $12 million about a month ago.

Dr. SMITH. I think you are going to need eight more, but I may be wrong.

Senator STEVENS. I am sure they would like to have it. Your comments are well taken.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Dr. SMITH. We are way behind in proper funding resource management for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries as well as land and water acquisition. As the Senator knows, the migratory waterfowl fund was an effort to try to acquire through sportmen's payments, funds that would be allocated to wetlands acquisition. We were supposed to receive a certain amount in advance. It was to try to offset the problem of land acquisition important to waterfowl.

We have a reduction this year, not an increase, a reduction of $2.5 milllion, which is almost incredible. I almost collapsed when the budget came out. I thought with the increased authorization the appropriation increase would follow. At the very minimum, we can use and can spend $10 million prudently in this program.

The whole purpose of the program is not to ever increase the amount of wetland areas but the purpose was to try to acquire them, when they were available and this was envisaged to be a relatively short period of time. We have fallen way behind.

The other major need thing is the resources management—or each thereof—in the national wildlife refuges, some are almost abandoned.

This, of course, defeats the whole purpose of the Refuge Act. We were hopeful that we could get about a $35 million increase on this and then only be in shortgun range of this goal.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The national parks budget is really distressing, Mr. Chairman. We had $210 million and $210 million represents about a $16.5 million increase for national parks.

When you take out the increased GSA cost, the built-in increase for salaries, and one-third for the Bicentennial, the operating and management income is about the same. With cost increases and greater demands, it appears obvious that we will be in severe trouble while the Bicentennial is important, the other areas of the Park Service will have to take their lumps.

The national forests had similar experiences with recreation in the 1950's. At that time they were almost ready to close national forests to recreation in some areas if funds were not available. Secretary Seaton, at that time, got those funds.

We are almost at that point in the national parks. I am talking about nuts and bolts, I am not talking about any extravaganza. I am talking about direction signs. I am talking about parking areas which are properly maintained. I am talking about the maintenance of comfort stations. If we do not have the necessary funds to even support these items we are going to be in serious trouble. In some of the areas close to metropolitan areas, especially, it will be very difficult. I think the committee ought to closely watch developments this summer.

FOREST SERVICE

I will not discuss the Forest Service budget in detail because we have been a part, for a long period of time, of this particular panel that just presented their case to you. I agree that this is for a $600-million-plus budget but certainly, if one looks through the budget, the Presidential budget, tree planting and timber improvement, they find that this is not increased. In fact, it is diminished to some degree. Mr. Hagenstein said 2½ million; others say between 5 and 10 million acres.

This has remained constant for about 10 years now. Dr. Everett Crafts, the former Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, has been saying that for some time.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The last item I have is the budget for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, specifically the land and water conservation fund. I have in my statement one item that I hope the Secreary would note, that is a typographical error on page 12. In the fifth paragraph, second sentence, "that approximately $155 million," it should read just $55 million instead of $155 million.

In 1974, $55 million only was appropirated or rather was recommended for appropriation, although the Congress did increase the amount to over $76 million, but this went to the States. Presently we are expending at a slower rate than has been projected by the BOR.

They had suggested at the end of fiscal 1975, that we probably would have $14 to $15 million carryover. It looks now as if it is going to be around $20 to $25 million. Those are moneys that have been appropriated. We had at the close of 1974, $262,270,000 which is authorized but not appropriated.

We went through this agony once before, and this again is an example of the difference between the Office of Management and Budget and the Presidency. We went to President Johnson to urge full funding He agreed but the Bureau of the Budget recommended a much lower figure.

When President Nixon's budget came up last fiscal year, it was $55 million. I think it was $50 million for just the States alone, against an authorization of $300 million.

I went through a receiving line at the reception. I generally never do these things, but I did it in this case. I said "Mr. President, I certainly hope you are going to fund the land and water conservation fund. We only have $50 million in the budget." "Oh," he said, "you are crazy. I campaigned all over the country supporting this fund. I think it is very appropriate." Of course, by that time, I was down on the next level and there was not much I could do about it.

I have a feeling that both Presidents thought they were funding the program, but by the time the Office of Management and Budget or the BOB got hold of it, it was pretty well chopped up.

I would hope that this committee, instead of taking the $300 million that has been recommended this year—the $196 million for the States and $104 million for all the Federal agencies—that we could at least update that to $400 million and make it 50–50, $200 million to the States and $200 million to the Federal agencies. That would still leave us with a carryover of $260 million.

I am aware of the fact that since this is an allocated fund, it does accrue. It cannot be spent for anything else. The moneys received from the oil leases, once they are authorized, will continue clear up until the Land and Conservation Fund Act expires, but other accrual items, within 3 years, if they are not appropriated would revert back to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

We cannot come to Congress consistently with authorization projects for millions of dollars and then not fund them because we are doing the country a disservice and certainly the Federal Government a disservice. I have taken too long, my apologies for it. I thank you very much.

Senator STEVENS. I remember quite well your advice to the Secretary. I was his assistant for a period of time. You certainly did make a great contribution.

There is one other thing you mentioned that bothers Alaskans and that is when we see how much protection is really given to the lands in the other States, we wonder why they want to set aside any more in our State.

Dr. SMITH. I agree.

Senator STEVENS. There is no commitment of funds for protection. The Arctic Wildlife Range still does not have any protection, management, or any research.

Dr. SMITH. No; it does not.

Senator STEVENS. I am not certain what was achieved, other than a paper battle of drawing lines on a map, and some people think that is protecting it.

Dr. SMITH. I could not agree more with you.

Senator STEVENS. We will certainly look into that matter of the conservation fund. It has been raised several times, Dr. Smith, and we will do our best, I am sure. As you know, the chairman has a fine regard for that fund.

Dr. SMITH. Yes; he does indeed. Thank you again so much.

Senator STEVENS. It is nice to see you.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Your full statement, and the statement of Donald Marlowe, will be incorporated in the record at this point.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., Secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D. C.

The Citizens Committee on Natural Resources has been offering its views to the Subcommittee regarding the budget for approximately 20 years. During a good portion of that time the Chairman can attest to the fact that generally we have requested more money for the various and sundry functions within the purview of this Committee. This time is no exception, but the problems deepen with the passage of time.

We are concerned that the percentage of the funds recommended by the Administration for the activities within the responsibility of this Subcommittee, while differing in a small degree in terms of absolute figures, continues to reduce appropriations relative to the overall inflationary problems as well as the percentage of the overall budget. An excellent example can be determined regarding the various bureaus in regard to the requests of last year and those requested for Fiscal 1975.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For most of my association with the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, which has been since its inception, I have repeatedly urged that the Bureau of Land Management be upgraded to a degree that is commensurate with the significant and onerous responsibilities that have

been placed upon it. At no time in my memory have appropriations been anywhere consistent with the duties required of this very important agency. We are still in the process of achieving a basic organic act for this Bureau, something that has been a part of the history and development of the Forest Service, National Park Service, and other organizations with responsibilities for managing our country's natural resources. Perhaps the full funding of this Bureau will have to await an organic act, but to fail to recognize the new and significant responsiblities of the Bureau of Land Management can reap havoc upon the very resources that are given unto its care for proper and careful management.

The President's budget reveals that in 1972 the total receipts of the Bureau were approximately $524 million, with $90 million in payments going to States and counties, and the remaining $434 million deposited in the Treasury. In 1973, because of an acceleration of exploration on Federal lands, mineral leasing, etc., the total receipts reached $4,229,000,000, with the usual amount deducted as indicated, found the amount deposited in the Treasury approximately $4,136,000,000. It appears that the estimates of 1974 are approximately correct and that as a result of the Bureau of Land Management's activities, some $6,224,000,000 will be deposited in the Treasury with a 1975 estimate of $5,220,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, in almost every other measurement of responsibility and accomplishment, dollars play some part. Conservationists in many instances have insisted that they play too major a role when one is trying to evaluate the complete rewards of wilderness, scenic beauty, and other considerations that are difficult to quantify in monetary terms. While we would be more than willing to continue and expand this understanding, by the same token it cannot be ignored that a Bureau with the mounting and significant responsibilities that must be exercised by the BLM must receive increased expenditures by the Government. The BLM appropriations have not in any way been related to the revenues received by the U. S. through this Bureau.

The direct program by activities encompasses the very important item of Resource Management, Conservation and Protection. While this amount is recommended to be increased from $78,000,511 to $97,000,203, such an increase is considerably insufficient to effect the responsibilities of the Bureau. The less than $19 million increase for this program must "..... assure development of public land energy resources; provide for OCS environmental assessment; safeguard surface resources subject to damage because of mineral leasing and exploration; help insure that advance consideration for the environment be given to energy allocation decisions; provide full year funding for Alaskan Pipeline construction supervision; develop sound land-use plans to guide the development of energy, minerals and related land uses; carry out the requirements of

the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act; adopt a sustained yield public domain timber harvest plan and increase the supply of timber; manage recreation visitor use and protect effected resources; carry out provisions of the Wild Horse and Burro Act; and provide for the increased cost of employees' compensation and pay a pro rata share of the GSA space costs."

Mr. Chairman, this is completely and totally unrealistic. If the justification of these increases were meant to suffice, one may respectfully suggest that they have overdone it. It has been estimated that if mineral leasing is to accelerate by the amount that has been projected, the supervision of this alone will result in costs in excess of $20 million. It was reaffirmed time and again that the supervision of the Alaskan Pipeline would approximate between $20 and $25 million a year and this would be "cutting the matter to the bone". With just these two major items we are talking in terms of $40 million in addition to the present budget authorizations. It has admittedly not been estimated accurately at this point as to what the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act will require. A number of figures have been suggested for 1975 Fiscal Year -- the highest being $15 million and the lowest $9 million.

In addition, the adaptation of a sustained yield public domain timber harvest plan which would hopefully increase the supply of timber without doing violence to the doctrine of multiple use and sustained yield has been put at approximately $25 to $30 million. When one compares this with the suggested increase of well under $20 million and with the realization that the provision for the increased cost of employees' compensation alone will be in excess of $9 million, one begins to have some feeling for the dimension of the inadequacy.

We could await upon the Committee at great length and regale the Committee at further length with considerable detail and estimates which have been born of some analysis and consideration but the result would continue to be the same. The stewardship of the lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management are significant. They are one of the last residual main land areas owned by the U.S. and we are failing to manage them to a mark of quality that is required, if we are not to damage such lands, in some cases, irreparably. The Chairman of the Subcommittee is as aware as I assume most of the conservation organizations are, that we cannot continue to fail to make the necessary investment in these public lands. We are not yelling "wolf, wolf, wolf", but we are certain that as demands increase at almost geometric rates upon the use of these lands, that our failure to make every effort to keep pace with these increased demands will present a future burden and, one may add, a future bill of such proportions that we may not be able to meet it at the appropriate time.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE

Mr. Chairman, the total resource management appropriations is increased from Fiscal Year 1974 to Fiscal Year 1975 by $15,106,000 or a total in Fiscal Year 1975 of $101,095,000 for Resource Management Appropriation. When one is apprised of the fact that the $15 million increase includes the new accounting technique as it does in all bureaus of assigning dollars and cents for space to individual bureaus and is encompassing also the approximate 10 to 11% pay increase, one can generally deflate the program increases by a significant amount. In this particular case, such increased costs would approximate, in our judgment, approximately half of the increase. It would serve no great purpose to detail the individual program listing which includes such items as: biological monitoring, environmental impact assessment, comprehensive natural resources planning, wildlife resources activity which is to assure that sufficient populations are available for the use and enjoyment of the American people, the migratory birds program, mammals and non-migratory birds, cooperative wildlife research units, a variety of fishery programs, endangered species activity, research management and enforcement, etc. These items in no way are meant to be definitive of the totality of the resource programs. They do, however, offer some opportunity for perspective as to the requirements of the service to achieve that measure of stewardship required by the statutes under which they are operating.

The program for wildlife habitat has long been a major factor of the Bureau and the continued reduction of that habitat appears to be almost unabated with time-to-time reversals which, in retrospect, now seem to be ephemeral rather than sustaining, and even the migratory waterfowl fund which is a payment by those who utilize directly this resource has never realized its advance funding to a degree that has been recommended over a period of the last 4 to 5 years.

There has been little question that the entire amount of receipts from the sale of the Federal hunting stamps continue to acquire by fee or lesser title migratory bird refuges and waterfowl production areas. No advance from the Wetlands Loan Act is proposed for Fiscal 1975, however, and, therefore, of all times when competition for such habitat is at its zenith, there is a recommended diminution of $2,500,000 in the acquisition of waterfowl production areas from Fiscal Year 1974.

In the budget it is almost impossible to delineate with surety and care the agony under which the National Wildlife Refuge System has been operating. We have talked to this point in previous testimonies before this Subcommittee, and we have also discussed the matter before the authorizing committees, which have oversight as to the inability to manage these areas with adequate personnel and, on occasions, have found some refuges almost abandoned as a result of cutbacks. The budget, being the mystery that

it is, is nevertheless indicative of the fact that it does not point to the complete control on employees which enables the Office of Management and Budget to control obligations and the honoring of such obligations to a much greater degree than ever appears evident. If the past is any prologue to the future, we will continue to agonize over the loss of wetlands, the failure of the migratory fund act to operate in a manner as originally determined by Congress and the inability of the utilization of personnel to effect proper management on our National Wildlife Refuges.

It would be much desired if the committee would inquire rather fully of the Department as to the reduction of personnel of the many wildlife refuges and to determine what the programs actually have been for the acquisition of wetlands under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and see whether the fund has been operative in the fashion directed by the Congress. Certainly the total budgeted items for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are genuinely below the requirements of maintaining the present management levels, let alone achieving the type of growth and expansion that was envisaged some several years ago.

It is not the suggestion of our committee that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries activity be ever expanded on a general growth basis, akin to the gross national product of the U.S. What has been recommended for approximately a decade is that unless certain kinds of dynamic and major efforts to acquire the necessary habitat and develop the necessary management techniques with sufficient skilled personnel, that within a relatively short time the problem of attaining the necessary lands for, at best, a limited program would be well beyond the capacity of the Government to achieve such a goal. It was never contemplated that the rate of growth would go on ad infinitum. It was contemplated, however, that if the necessary growth of a limited time was to be achieved at all, it had to be done in a relatively short period of time because the land would either not be available or would be available at costs that would be so far in excess of anything the Government might be able to pay would, therefore, dampen any further efforts. Time passes quickly, and funds have not been available. This has been true especially in the last few years, and we are at the critical position of not only being able to acquire on a net basis the amounts of land required on a year to year basis, but rather faced with many imponderables of trying to maintain the status quo at an existing quality level.

We are not so sanguine as to suspect that the Subcommittee in the present context will recommend increases to meet even the minimal standards of that envisaged some years ago. We do hope, however, that an effort will be made to strengthen more than the present budget requests these necessary programs to which we have referred.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The budget requests of the National Park Service for operting funds for Fiscal 1975 is $210,058,000 which is a total increase of $16,582,000 from the total amounts received last year. Unfortunately, the increase of $16 million is largely illusionary. The automatic pay increases which occur as well as the new budgeting process of GSA space rentals will largely account for these increases. Of the operation budget, the Park Management item is inevitably the largest single part and there is little question regarding that management, inclusive of maintenance and other facilities, is falling behind with each passing year. The Parks System must protect the visitor from various aspects of the park visitation, make certain that the visitor in his desire to spend time in the National Park System not be permitted either knowingly or otherwise to injure the park or the resources therein.

While there are increases to aid and upgrade certain park areas, the totals simply are not in concert with the realities of present day economics. There is no way that a budget which is essentially that of last year can accommodate the continuing increasing demands upon the park system, and last year's budget was one of retrenchment. We are not sufficiently apprised of what the situation will be in the coming year in view of the restrictions upon gasoline. Certain parks may find themselves absolutely inundated by visitors who are unable to travel far distances. On the other hand, travel other than automobile may become a factor much larger than anticipated. There appears to be no reasonable experience or adequate projections regarding this problem, hence the System may be under serious stress in a variety of areas.

Another factor that must be put into perspective which has not been in most of the discussion and publicity regarding the budget for the National Park Service is the problem of the Bicentennial. It is not suggested here that much of what is being done in regard to the Bicentennial program is not on the planning boards. What is happening, however, is that funds and moneys are being drained from various programs in order to be invested in the Bicentennial program and that in many instances, were it not for Bicentennial Year, a number of these programs would not have the same kind of priorities. What has not been done, and it would appear to be unfortunate, is to simply increase the National Park Service budget by an amount required to handle the Bicentennial effort in a manner that would not cause sacrifices in other areas, postpone certain kinds of development, operation maintenance, etc. It would seem that these two factors -- the built-in price increases and the Bicentennial necessity to rearrange priorities -- are going to have an adverse effect upon the entire National Park System to meet the requirements that are becoming so evident.

While one cannot get at some of these problems simply by a profit and loss statement since the building that is not properly painted or kept in repair, or signs, or roadways, or parking areas, or comfort stations, or tool sheds, or visitors' centers, may not show on the books as being unduly depreciated, yet when one goes to many of these areas the parks are found in a state of either improper repair or well below adequate maintenance. These postponements eventually prove to be very false economy since the refurbishing of many of these areas simply cost well in excess of what an effective maintenance program could achieve.

The other variable which does not lend itself well to financial analysis is the quality of experience that the visitor to the National Park System is able to attain. Not only must the physical plant be maintained but the type of experience, the assistance by personnel, as well as proper direction to special areas, have been reduced and, in some cases, have been allowed to deteriorate for lack of funds. At the risk of being dogmatic, I believe that any reasonable evaluation of many areas within the Parks System would find such inadequacies very evident. There are two specific recommendations that would appear to us to make a great deal of sense. The first would be to take the sum total of the moneys required for the Bicentennial, even though some are fixed expenditures, and would last beyond that particular year and add this amount to the budget of the operating program of the National Park Service. If one were to take even a half of the 54.2 million dollars which will be directed to completing construction projects in the Bicentennial areas so that the necessary facilities will be completed by 1976, would have an ameliorating effect upon other parts of the Park System, which is so necessary at the present time.

FOREST SERVICE

Mr. Chairman, for the last 5 years there have been a variety of proposals to upgrade the management by the Forest Service of the National Forests, particularly, and additionally to enable the entire forestry program including State and local forestry to be accelerated.

Just what was meant by "upgrading" and "acceleration" was not agreed to by all.

The President appointed a Commission, chaired by the late Honorable Fred Seaton, and prior to that time a timber management bill which many thought placed greater emphasis upon cutting the timber in the National Forests without due regard for the proper procedures of sustained yield and multiple use had been defeated in the early part of the 92nd Congress. More recently, the Senate Agriculture Committee reported the Forest and Rangeland Environmental Management Act of 1974 (Report #93-686). All of these measures have had the long-range objectives of funding the Forest Service in

order that the Service can produce more of the necessary services that the public is demanding in greater and greater amounts.

Many conservation organizations are concerned that meeting the needs of timber production from the National Forests will be accomplished without proper attention to the sustained yield and multiple use objectives established by statute under which the Forest Service must operate. Neither of these goals is totally objective and all require some interpretive effort by the Service. In the past the timber production has been more readily achieved than the maintenance of other services, such as recreation, fish and wildlife's habitat maintenance, preservation of scenic resources, and other related matters.

Despite the increased demands upon the programs of the Forest Service, the forest land management requirements (inclusive of protection and management, forest fire prevention and fighting, forest insects disease control, cooperative law enforcement, acquisition of lands) the 1973 expenditures of $309 million must be compared with the 1975 budget request by the Administration of $292 million. This, Mr. Chairman, in a time when every modus operandi is being sought to achieve a viable increase in services from forest lands while simultaneously reducing any serious erosion of conservation practices or diminution of prudent forest practices. The 5 to 10 million acres that are badly in need of reforestation find minimal increases, both from the standpoint of tree planting as well as timber stand improvement. While some increases are estimated from 1973 to 1974 there is again a diminution in tree planting and seeding of some 33,000 acres for the new budget of 1975. Also, there is a diminution of some 15,000 acres between 1974 and 1975 regarding timber stand improvement. Despite this reduction, there is an increase in the number of board feet harvested from 12.06 in 1974 to 12.65 in 1975. Special use permits, not including recreation, have increased by approximately 2,000 and the recreation special use permits have increased by only about 100.

The principal concern, Mr. Chairman, continues. The increase in demand for all services which we refer to, perhaps, ad nauseam, and the continuing failure of the budget requests to not only meet these demands, but to fund the Forest Service to a degree where they are holding their own. In the judgment of many, the Service cannot possibly holds its own in terms of the enormous pressures upon it and it would not surprise many if some areas would have to be closed down for recreation purposes due to a lack of funds. Also, it would not be too surprising if the Forest Service took its case to the people in terms of the pressure to produce timber with a statement that the production of timber can be achieved only if the required funds are available for replanting and timber stand improvement, plus the proper supervision of harvesting

such timber. This cannot be done on the kind of budget which the Administration has recommended.

We have kept our comments reasonably brief and in terms of our major concerns which really relate to forest land management and, perhaps more specifically, to the National Forest protection and management. We can see new problems presenting themselves with a renewed clamor for harvesting timber at a considerably increased rate without the necessary wherewithal by the Service in order to accommodate that kind of demand. We are not certain what will happen when other kinds of demands upon the forests will have to be cut back in the coming year.

We hope, Mr. Chairman, that the Forest Service will display their customary courage and resoluteness in this matter as they have done so often in the past irrespective of whether the Administration was of one political coloration or another, i.e., they will refuse to push their management of the forests to such a degree that they will do serious harm, in some cases perhaps irreparable harm, in order to meet these demands. We hope the Forest Service will insist that if they cannot carry out a program unless sufficient funding is available for the protection of the lands over which they have stewardship that they will let the American people know their concerns and their problems.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Of the many activities of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation by all odds, the most important is the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It would be the height of redundancy for me to recite the rather long extensive record that we have available to both the Appropriation and Authorizing Committees of both the House and Senate in the past. We shall not therefore, give any long historical account of the purposes and funding operation except to state that in 1972 there was appropriated approximately the full authorization for the first time $361.50 million. Due to the increase in the ceiling at that particular time, technically the authorization was $400 million. Since this occurred after the Congress acted, however, the $38.5 million carry over was due solely to timing.

Appropriations since that time have fallen behind. For example, on page 545 of the Administration's budget, an unappropriated balance at the start of 1975 is $262,277,000. The total available for appropriation would be approximately $562,277,000 and with the recommended appropriations this year of $300 million, the unappropriated balance at the end of the year would remain approximately $262,277,000.

Throughout the budget the problem has been one of confusion between authorization, appropriation, obligation and expenditure. To the layman, these differences have been

of great difficulty in determining or finalizing a perspective which offers a clear picture regarding the status of the fund at any one time.

We have tried to devise a table which is presented herewith to permit appropriate comparisons, starting with the year 1973. (See following page for table.)

The recommendations of the present budget, of course, are of great difficulty inasmuch as last year, it should be remembered, that approximately $ 55 million was appropriated from an authorized appropriation of $300 million. The recommendation by the Administration fortunately was not followed and the Congress appropriated funds up to $76.223 million. The reason for the action of the Congress was understandable. The Presidential request was minimal -- only $50 million (not counting BOR administration) -- on the one hand and on the other there was an enormous carry over which the Administration indicated that they would be obligating during the current year. It should also be pointed out that of the $76 million appropriated, practically none was new obligation for the Federal agencies.

The present request and the allocation of the new obligation authority of $300 million is, of course, parceled out in the fashion that is not acceptable with $196 million being available to the States and the Federal agencies receiving $104 million. It is really not possible to understand the Administration's position which presents to the Congress a series of measures for authorization, which conservationists, by and large, support, totalling well in excess of the amounts that have been made available to the agencies by the Administration. While it is often the case that particular areas should be protected and great dispatch is warranted, the Administration must do more than indicate its desire -- it must be willing to spend the money. It makes no sense to continue this mounting backlog of areas unable to be acquired by the respective services because of a lack of funds. No one is suggesting that such a backlog could be removed completely at any one time but certainly a more responsible manner of conducting the Nation's conservation business is much desired. At this stage of development as far as the Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys that are actually available for obligation and expenditure is concerned, the purposes of the Committee would be served greatly if the Administration could be inquired of at some length as to exactly how much money is available at the present time. In other words, will the OMB release the funds. While our efforts must by necessity be restricted in terms of the information available to us, and while we are not suggesting that any dereliction of duty or cupidity is involved, we are suggesting that there is an obligation on the part of the Administration to clearly establish the moneys available within specific categories and that these categories be explained, differentiated one from another.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Appropriations and Obligations, FY 1972 - 74
As of January 31, 1974 (in thousands of dollars)

	Appropriations 1/	Unobligated Balance Start of Yr	Available for Obligation	Actual Obligations	Unobligated Balance End of Year 2/
FY 1972					
National Park Service	68,030	42,936	110,966	54,903	56,063
Forest Service	29,652	27,166	56,818	30,335	26,483
Bur. of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	3,488	2,954	6,442	4,247	2,195
Bur. of Land Management	499	357	856	672	184
BOR Redwoods	--	2,025	2,025	1,485	540
Total, Federal Programs	101,669	75,438	177,107	91,642	85,465
Assistance to States	255,000	103,376	358,376	192,008	166,368
BOR Admin. Expenses	4,795	--	4,795	4,788	--
Total, Land & Water Cons.	361,464	178,814	540,278	288,438	251,833
FY 1973					
National Park Service	76,789	56,063	132,852	53,232	79,615
Forest Service	29,624	26,483	56,107	27,560	28,547
Bur. of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	4,597	2,195	6,792	4,142	2,650
Bur. of Land Management	1,827	184	2,011	816	1,195
BOR Redwoods	--	540	540	72	468
Total, Federal Programs	112,837	85,465	198,302	85,822	112,475
Assistance to States	181,800	166,368	348,168	212,075	136,093
BOR Admin. Expenses	5,343	--	5,343	5,324	--
Total, Land & Water Cons.	299,980	251,833	551,813	303,221	248,568
FY 1974					
National Park Service	1,000	79,615	80,615		--
Forest Service	4,000	28,547	32,547		--
Bur. of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	--	2,650	2,650		--
Bur. of Land Management	--	1,195	1,195		--
BOR Redwoods	--	468	468		--
Total, Federal Programs	5,000	112,475	117,475		--
Assistance to States	66,000	136,093	202,093		14,841
BOR Admin. Expenses	5,195	--	5,195		--
Total, Land & Water Cons.	76,195	248,568	324,763		14,841 3/

1/ Adjusted for payraises and transfers to other accounts.

2/ Excludes expired amounts as follows:
FY 1972 BOR Admin. Expenses..... $ 7 thousand
FY 1973 Natl. Park Service contract authority liquidation.. $ 5 thousand
FY 1973 BOR Admin. Expenses..... $19 thousand

3/ This amount will be approximately $20 to $25 million as of the most recent estimate.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we generally find ourselves more frustrated, more concerned than ever before in terms of the management of our country's natural resources. We feel that many of the commerical products, energy resources may not be completely inconsistent with other uses of these resources -- whether it be for proper habitat for fish and wildlife, watershed management and control, recreation, scenic beauty, historic preservation, wilderness and the great variety of concerns which have occupied our attention for so long. We know, however, that neither our needs, as evidenced by products that can be termed commercial and those which cannot be so characterized but are of signal importance, cannot be met without having the very fundamental base of this country seriously eroded unless funds are available to accomplish this task by continually increasing the investment in our natural resources.

STATEMENT OF DONALD MARLOWE

My name is Donald Marlowe. I am a Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and currently, a member of its Committee on History and Heritage of Mechanical Engineering. I am Vice President for Administration at Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. (Mullen Library - 635-5104). I appear here, today, to testify to the importance of continuing the support of the Historic American Engineering Record which has begun to record a summary of the artifacts of engineering technology which have done so much to shape American civilization since the beginning of the 19th century. HAER is endeavoring to record both specific engineering installations (such as a waterworks) and groups of structures (such as an entire textile mill). The requested appropriation for this year is in the category of Preservation of Historic Properties.

Mr. Chairman, future economic historians will find it remarkable that so little systematic attention was given by our generation to the sources of industrial innovation. For the first half of this century, it has seemed that technological advance was inevitable and that it was always good and that it was limitless. We are now aware that none of these statements are true. But as we contemplate an era in which limited human and material resources will have to be deployed with great care if maximum service to the people is to be secured, we find ourselves desperately seeking guidance from the past. To be very blunt, we do not know what policies will influence the flow of innovation, how to diffuse the benefits of technology into depressed or primitive areas, how to adjust to true technological breakthroughs, how to distinguish between net and gross in technological progress, what the necessary relationship between science and technology is, and many other equally important questions. Only in the last few years have we begun to devote to the history of technology the attention it deserves, for this history, far more than that of kings or ministers, can help us to understand the social impact of technology, and perhaps assist us in setting our course for the future.

But this history is a fragile thing. The scholars of the Renaissance were fortunate in that the Greek and Roman heritage was preserved in imperishable stone. But the artifacts of the industrial revolution are mostly in wood and iron, whose survival will not exceed another hundred years. If we are to preserve the history of 19th century technology, it must be done now; either the artifacts themselves or drawings and records of them must be preserved now.

HAER does much of its work on a shared fund basis, and the record makes clear the mechanical engineer's support of this effort. Although we have begun only in 1971, two years after HAER itself, the Society has contributed to the New England Inventory and will contribute to the other area inventories. We support the survey of existing stationary steam engines. We have drawn our regional History and Heritage chairmen into the development of the HAER inventory forms. It is our intent to continue such support, both financial and human. The record of early American technology must be preserved, and today's engineers are prepared to take an active role in this. But the questions which will be illuminated by this history are national questions, and information will be provided from all parts of the nation; thus the studies need a national focus. The Historic American Engineering Record has made an important start on providing this focus. The engineering community supports the current effort and wishes to see it continued.

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS WEIDHAAS, ROSS ASSOCIATES, INC.

HARDWOOD UTILIZATION PROBLEMS

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Weidhaas?

Mr. WEIDHAAS. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Nicholas C. Weidhaas, of Russell, Mass. I am speaking for my firm, Ross Associates, Inc., a management consulting firm, of Asheville, N.C.; and for Walter Smith, another independent consultant of Franklin, N.C. I am also speaking on behalf of many of our clients of the wood industry.

I am here to urge the Congress of the United States to appropriate approximately $300,000 per year to fund a U.S. Forest Service project which will deal with the utilitization problems of our hardwoods. Although the proposal from the Forest Service is titled, "Utilization of Southern Appalachian Hardwoods," many of the project's results will be applicable throughout this country.

Most people will agree that wood is a resource that at least equals oil in importance to our country. Maximum and efficient utilization of our wood resources, in keeping with environmental considerations, has to be a major goal of our country. This is especially true considering that our projected supply of quality hardwoods in relation to projected demands is at best of questionable adequacy.

Today, from the time that the hardwood log is cut in the forest until the time that furniture parts are produced in the plant, tremendous wastage occurs. Material is left in the woods to rot, or is ground up into low-value products which should rightfully be processed into fine cabinet stock. Logs are cut and lumber is produced hundreds of miles from the furniture plant. Freight is paid, and labor is expended on lumber, of which often more than one-half is thrown away during processing at the furniture plant.

Most furniture is produced from lumber, which is produced at the sawmill with little regard to the end product requirements at the furniture plant. Lumber is produced at the sawmill for "market value," not utility in the furniture or other wood processing plant. Again, wastage results.

I could go on with example after example, but the essence of my argument is that today much of the output of our forests is going down the drain as preventable waste. The development of better systems though, requires additional research into ways of upgrading, handling, and processing currently discarded, or low-value logs. Considering that a typical, single furniture company might use $1 million worth of lumber per year, and throw away one-half of it during processing, we think that an investment of $300,000 per year by the U.S. Government to be used to attack our industrywide wastage problem is more than justifiable.

We urge you to support the proposed U.S. Forest Service project, "Utilization of Southern Appalachian Hardwoods" as an investment in the future strength of our wool industry. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. I am not familiar with that proposal. Is that included in the proposed budget?

Mr. WEIDHAAS. No, sir, it is not.

Senator STEVENS. But they have prepared a report on such a project?

Mr. WEIDHAAS. Yes, sir, it was prepared at the Southeastern Forest

Experiment Station in Asheville. I am quite sure that people here in the Washington office know about this.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Senator STEVENS. I do not mean to seem critical of your approach but if a typical furniture company is wasting $500,000 a year, why doesn't the agency put up such money for an industry program?

Mr. WEIDHAAS. I think that is an interesting question. I think that perhaps it is seed money for something that is put in for the Government that in time the industry will come around. In the past, the furniture industry, and for that matter, the sawmilling industry, has been reluctant to put their own moneys into this kind of research.

Senator STEVENS. You made a very good statement. If you could get the industry to come up with some matching money or something, then the committee could perhaps respond. I personally would support it, but I think there has got to be a sharing of the responsibility for that research that has such a direct identifiable benefit to an industry such as the hardwood furniture industry.

Mr. WEIDHAAS. There is the need. The question of how to meet the need is in your hands, to a large degree. I think that part of the problem that industry has is that they do not have the economic facts and figures before them, which they need to be stimulated by. I think that part of the results of this $300,000 project that the U.S. Forest Service is proposing should bring to the table some of these facts and figures which hopefully will motivate the industry.

Senator STEVENS. I will ask the staff to contact the Forest Service and ask if there are any matching funds or if there is a possibility. We have similar matching funds going on with the electric industry. They are funding a great deal of research in the field of transmission development.

I think you may have made a point. We will be happy to look into it and see what we can do about it. I will have to try to have the Forest Service let me see a report.

[The information follows:]

FOREST SERVICE, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

Forest Products Utilization Research $335,000

The need for this research is well recognized by State government and the southeastern furniture and related industry. They have indicated they will supply cooperative support such as personnel, research materials, and facilities that will amount to more than $100,000 per year.

North Carolina and her neighboring states contain the largest concentration of wood furniture manufacturers in the Nation. These plants require hundreds of millions of board feet of North American hardwoods annually.

The Southern Appalachian forests have historically been important suppliers of hardwood raw material, and while there is no absolute shortage of hardwood timber in the Southern Appalachians, there is a shortage of higher quality hardwoods. The increasing dependence of the furniture industry on lower quality hardwoods result in lower yields of wood usable for furniture each year.

The research planned will examine Southern Appalachian hardwoods as whole trees with emphasis on developing harvesting and utilization systems that will maximize recoveries. A systems approach will be developed leading from woods to mill to factory to consumer. Studies will include such things as full tree logging, bucking at the landing, the use of applied log and tree grades for decision making, materials handling, whole log chippers at the landing, and advanced technologies for log sorting. No new facilities would be required for this activity.

Mr. WEIDHAAS. Thank you.

Senator STEVENS. We appreciate your appearing.

STATEMENT OF E. ERVIN DARGAN, PRESIDENT, ROUNDWOOD CORP. OF AMERICA

APPALACHIAN HARDWOOD

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Dargan?

Mr. DARGAN. Mr. Chairman, I am Ervin Dargan of Darlington, S.C. I represent the same group as Mr. Weidhaas, who just preceded me. I am asking consideration for the service project for utilization of Appalachian hardwood.

I was very much interested in your question of Mr. Weidhaas just a few minutes ago. I would like to try to answer this question also as to why the industry does not do more. This has puzzled me ever since I have been in the industry.

Senator STEVENS. The reason I am asking why they don't do more—I just wonder why we don't seek at least some matching concept for support of research like that. I am sure that it is in the national interest to conduct that kind of research, but it is also in their interest. I will ask the staff to contact them and see what possibility there might be for some matching program on that score.

Mr. DARGAN. You are exactly right, Mr. Chairman. The only reason I have ever been able to realize why the industry does not do this is that they used to.

They are accustomed to being given funds. They are accustomed to being independent and they simply do not do this and this glaring waste goes on and on without much being done about it. It is really unbelievable, if people knew how much waste there was in the lumber business. The environmentalists would make even more noise because it is very wasteful.

Mr. Weidhaas and I both represent the members of the Hardwood Research Council in the support of this request. Hardwood in most cases have got to be clear-cut to be properly managed. This is in order to provide enough sunlight and moisture for the new growth.

The practice up to now, on millions of acres of forest land, has been to highgrade the stand by cutting the best trees and leaving cull and stunted trees on the site. Very little regeneration takes place and it takes 15 to 20 years, at the very best, for another crop to get started. Often it takes longer and sometimes it is never reestablished. Some hardwood managers have required that cull trees and those too small to be used be cut and abandoned at the site to rot.

This is not only wasteful of fiber, but adds to the cost of the operation. The cost in turn must be deducted from the value of usable trees.

Senator STEVENS. Let me interrupt you. Senator Hatfield has come in to chair the balance of the committee meeting this afternoon.

Mr. DARGAN. Senator Hatfield, we are speaking of hardwoods. This project that we are requesting support for concerns mostly whole tree chipping and this one item means doubling utilization on the land; that is, half of the tree is now left in the woods and whole tree chipping is just getting started. The industry itself, I am sure, as the previous acting chairman mentioned, should fund it themselves but they just do not get together and do it.

There is not enough knowledge being spread around on that subject. It looks like we have to depend on the Government to get started. This will double the tonnage over conventional operations. These chips can be used for paper and reconstituted wood products so that present chip consumers can release much of the wood they are now chipping to the solid wood operations.

Much research needs to be done to determine quality of fiber used in various products; methods of harvesting; and many other questions such as cost, type of labor, and mechanical problems. I hope that your committee will approve this request. There is a great and serious need.

I would like to mention one other thing, that our company has bought a new logging system for the South. The Forest Service is very much interested in this and I hope this will come along because it will also save a lot of waste. Thank you very much.

Senator HATFIELD (presiding). Thank you, Mr. Dargan, for your testimony and be assured that the committee will give your proposals its best consideration, as we have been greatly concerned about conservation of our forest resources, about understanding conservation in terms of why there is not a full utilization and why we are not getting that. We certainly are not getting it, and we want to take steps necessary to achieve that. I appreciate very much your testimony.

Mr. DARGAN. Thank you, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. I would like to announce for the benefit of those yet to be heard that in all probability we will have some votes this afternoon, which means that we will have to recess the hearing, and that means that we will lose part of our schedule; so if you can adhere to the precedent set by our chairman, Senator Bible, restricting your comments, if you can, to the 5-minute time limitation and then we will have your full statement printed in the record as it is given. It will be greatly appreciated, especially for those who come here at the end of the day. We want to adjourn these hearings by 5 o'clock.

STATEMENT OF TOBY COOPER, NATIONAL PARKS AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Senator HATFIELD. Next is Mr. Edward Osann of the Save the Dunnes Council, Washington, D.C. Not here?

Next then, Mr. Toby Cooper, National Parks and Conservation Association.

Mr. COOPER. Thank you, Senator. I am Toby Cooper, administrative assistant for parks at the National Parks and Conservation Association. We appreciate this opportunity to be here today. I would like to completely restrict my comments to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I was pleased to note that there were several other witnesses who came up before me to mention the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I feel that this is a good year for some special attention to that fund.

By way of reviewing the situation, for the use of the funds in the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the Department of Interior, I will summarize briefly the land acquisition needs that are currently pending in the three agencies.

Concerning the National Park System, after a full 83 years of Federal administration, the National Park System is not owned completely by the Government. The National Park Service needs to acquire 46,000 acres of private inholdings in at least 50 units of the park system at an estimated cost of $100 million.

The acquisition of this is an important priority in any national park or monument because the private land inholdings in many of the parks often lead to land use compromises, which are not entirely consistent with the goals and administrative practices of the National Park Service. In addition, the National Park Service needs an additional $227 million to purchase lands in recently authorized new national park areas, and at least $236 million will perhaps be needed to acquire the acreage covered in pending legislative proposals.

For the Forest Service, land acquisition needs amount to over 3 million acres at an estimated cost of over $1.5 billion. Much of this land is needed for recreation and wildlife management purposes.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife needs to acquire 48,000 acres of private inholdings at an estimated cost of $13 million. In addition, another $40 million are needed for endangered species protection and additional management needs.

Thus, these three branches of the Federal Government have immediate demands for acquisition of some 3.9 million acres at an estimated cost of over $2.2 billion.

In the context of the needs, the appropriations for the Federal allotment of the land and water conservation fund have not met the potentials for this timely and essential act.

The worst year was 1974, when, with $338.5 million available for appropriation, only $76.2 million were actually appropriated for use by the Department.

Again, in the context of existing needs, the departmental budget requests do not reflect a high priority for aggressive spending on natural resource protection. For fiscal 1975, the National Park Service expects to receive only $71.5 million under the current administration planning process. Of this money, $20 million is allotted to acquisition of inholdings and only $50 million, divided between 19 recently authorized new areas, is to be applied to the $227 million new area acquisition backlog. Nothing is being requested to acquire lands included in such popular new proposals as the Big Cypress National Fresh Water Reserve, the Big Thicket National Monument, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, and the Cuyohoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area. It is, of course, not a good policy to prejudge decisions by the Congress before they are made, but in the interests of efficient and expedient acquisition of new areas, some contingencies should be developed and allowed for the request.

Due to the carryover of $262.3 million from fiscal 1974, there is currently $562,277,000 available for appropriation by the Congress. NPCA recommends that the Congress appropriate the full amount for the land and water conservation fund for fiscal 1975. This recommendation is supported by the following comments:

One, in view of the tremendous backlog of land acquisition needs, and the viability of pending legislation for new areas, maximum financial support from Congress is needed by the Department.

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Two, the States, in administering their portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, are improving their ability to use the allotted funds. For example, the carryover from the States for 1974 was $135 million, but of the projected $202 million available in 1975, all but $20 to $25 million are subject to planned obligations. Thus, the States are improving in their ability to use Land and Water Conservation Funds, and an increased allotment will be within their planning abilities.

Three, there is currently a move in Congress to increase the annual allocation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund from $300 million to $900 million. Although this proposal has not yet been passed, it is evident that with an impending tenfold increase in offshore oil leases, substantial increases in the Land and Water Conservation Fund allocations will inevitably become a reality in the near future. Thus, in view of the need to plan for the administration of a larger Land and Water Conservation Fund, a stepwise increase from the previous $300 million levels, to $562 million, for 1975, and then to the much greater levels in the future, would greatly assist the various administrative bodies using the Fund.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Cooper, you certainly have put your finger on a very important problem, which we have wrestled with in the past, as you know. On page 2 of your testimony, you indicate there that you have a total of established costs of over $2.2 billion. Can you extrapolate from those figures, the amount of that land, the number of acres involved there that would be immediately available? As you know, some of these inholdings are not for sale, at this point, and we have no condemnation power.

Mr. COOPER. That is right. Some are subject to 5-year leases, or something of that nature. I do not know the breakdown on that.

Senator HATFIELD. Is it possible for your or your organization to extrapolate those figures for us?

Mr. COOPER. Yes, sir, I could probably supply some further data on the Park Service but I do not know if I have it for the Forest Service. I could also get it from the Bureau.

Senator HATFIELD. Let me also take this opportunity to bring to your attention something you may not be aware of. Recently, we were considering, in the Interior Committee, on which I also serve, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act I had, at that time, offered an amendment which was defeated, probably because of lack of homework, more than anything else. It failed by a very small margin. The amendment was to provide the States with the opportunities to assist in the Wild and Scenic River designation of their State by the use of land transfer or land exchange.

The feeling of some States was that they had public lands which they could exchange with the Federal Government. They would facilitate the Wild River concept faster than if they had to rely purely on cash.

The attempt on my part was to liberalize the procedures by which they could move ahead. That, of course, was new. I would like to have your organization possibly take a look at that situation and then give us the benefit of your thinking on it because I shall address myself to that amendment again at some appropriate time in the future and per-

haps with your input, and others, who are interested in this, we might be more successful.

I do think if we can broaden the procedures by which we move ahead and not rely purely on a cash flow to achieve some of these objectives, where we are especially in the public land States, we do have other public lands that could be exchanged, value for value, or some other criteria that would protect the public interest. We might be able to do more than we have done thus far.

Mr. COOPER. I think that is probably a viable proposal because in many of the acquisition proposals, there are provisions for exchanges and donations of State lands because of restrictions in the States legislative process to selling land to the Federal Government.

Senator HATFIELD. Here, of course, as you know, we only have one procedure and that is donation. In some cases, particularly in a State like my own, which does set aside rather substantial portions in the budget for recreational and other such land, it finds itself a little shy of donating at a time when there are other demands on it. Yet, with the land exchange, they will be able to move ahead.

Mr. COOPER. I will be glad to look into that and supply you with some language on it.

Senator HATFIELD. You came here to lobby and here I am lobbying you in return.

Mr. COOPER. That is a fair exchange.

Senator HATFIELD. Does that complete your statement, Mr. Cooper?

Mr. COOPER. That completes the technical part of it. There are just a few comments which are adequate for the written record.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. Your full statement will be included in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman:

I am Toby Cooper, Administrative Assistant for Parks at the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA). Our building is located at 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The National Parks and Conservation Association is a non-profit, educational, and scientific organization, devoted to the preservation of the environment and particularly to the protection of the national parks and monuments of the United States. Our organization is supported by a nation-wide membership of about 42,000 citizens each of whom receives our monthly publication, National Parks and Conservation Magazine, the Environmental Journal.

NPCA appreciates this opportunity to testify on the appropriations for the Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1975. Our objectives are to encourage government action in the areas of conservation and recreation. We specifically support policies which are designed to protect wildlife and the natural environment in our country. To this end we seek strong programs for the branches of the Department of the Interior which manage our public lands and natural resources.

OPERATION FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The 1975 budget request for the National Park Service includes an item for $203.976 million for park management of the National Park System. To this is added $5.382 million for executive direction and $.7 million for forest fire programs, thus totaling $210.058 for operation of the park system. The Park Service claims this to be an increase of over $16 million for the operating budget, but the increase is almost completely an artifact of the annual pay increase. If the pay increases and GSA rental costs of $8.121 million are subtracted, the operating budget is seen to increase only 4.5% over the 1974 budget to $201.937 million.

The current effort of the National Park Service is to bring the parks "up to standard" in the areas of interpretation, maintenance, security, safety, resource management and information services. In addition to the existing parks, new areas of the National Park System must be opened to the public and the visitor services developed; eleven new areas have been added to the system in the last two years.

As the National Park System grows and inflation continues to take its toll of dollar values, the operating budget of the Park Service needs to reflect the same trends. An increase of 4.5% is not sufficient to meet the increasing needs. In effect, the National Park Service is losing money in the face of a growing park system and an increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities. We feel the Subcommittee should examine the operating budget carefully and give serious consideration to increasing this appropriation in accord with the suggestion outlined in the next section.

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

For 1975, Planning and Construction allocations in the National Park Service budget request are heavily biased toward developments for the Bicentennial Celebration of 1976. Of the $57.303 million requested for planning and construction projects, $42.207 million is being allocated for Bicentennial projects. The total spending for Bicentennial

developments is $54.2 million. This priority allocation indicates two important aspects of the Park Service budget planning.

1. Since public attention will be focused on certain components of the National Park System for the Bicentennial Celebration, the Park Service wants these showcase areas to conform to high standards of quality and development. This implies that the rest of the system will continue to suffer from lower standards until the Bicentennial is over.

2. While the Bicentennial is a celebration of national significance, one which we support and which merits the spending now being planned for it, it is hoped that the same standards of development being applied to the 22 areas of Bicentennial focus and the National Capitol Parks will not be applied to the natural areas of the National Park System. To allocate copius funds for construction in the National Park System is to threaten the very natural values which the park system was created to preserve.

The allocation of spending for the Bicentennial projects inflicts a severe drain on the operating budget of the National Park Service. The drain is serious enough that the Park Service has proposed a contingency system for allocation of seasonal manpower to areas which receive the most intensive use during the peak months. Under this system, areas with heavy visitation can receive supplemental manpower increases from areas with low usage. Thus, during the peak season, seasonal employees from Glacier National Park can be withdrawn and applied to the visitor needs at Delaware Water Gap.

The contingency manpower system implies an overall inadequacy in the staffing of the park system and it may indicate that the funds being spent on the Bicentennial are constraining other aspects of the operation of the system.

To compensate for the increased costs of managing the parks, for the growth of the park system, and for the high cost of achieving the worthy goal of a national educational display for the Bicentennial, NPCA proposes adding the Bicentennial budget, $54.2 million, to the operating budget of the National Park Service. A supplemental appropriation can then be requested by this Subcommittee for allocation to the specific projects which relate to the Bicentennial. This plan is justified by the broad public interest in historical events of the American Revolution, and the concurrent need to maintain our national parks in the best possible fashion.

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER

NPCA holds the view that the National Visitor Center is a planning disaster. We contend that the spending of $8.680 million on a parking structure designed to serve the needs of only the automobile-owning public and costing a total of $22.5 million -- at the rate of $18,000 per parking stall -- is a gross misuse of National Park Service funds. Neither the park system nor the District of Columbia is being well

served by facilities which increase our dependency on the automobile and add to urban congestion. We strongly recommend that this project be re-examined and the spending priority be shifted to accomplish appropriate historical rehabilitation and preservation for Union Station and other structures as deemed necessary, instead of the construction of a parking structure. Parking needs can be greatly reduced if funds are spent by the District to subsidize an adequate mass transit system to serve the Washington area Bicentennial developments.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

NPCA is pleased to note that the obligated funds for roads, trails and parkways has decreased over $18 million from last year. However, in view of the legislative mandate to the National Park Service to manage its parks unimpaired for enjoyment by all generations, it seems wise to hold road construction appropriations to a minimum. Roads bring automobiles, and automobiles bring problems of pollution, congestion, litter, and uneconomical energy use to our parks.

Alternative transportation systems need to be developed for all the natural areas of the National Park System. Many of the historical sites and battlefield parks would be improved through such service as well. We are very pleased to note the progress in this area by the Park Service in recent years. Fourteen areas of the park system are now served by mass transit systems, many of them free to the visitor, and more are expected to be in service this year.

We need to encourage further achievements in mass transportation by tailoring the budget request for road construction and shifting the emphasis to subsidizations of alternative transportation systems. To this end, we recommend that the line item of $4.608 million included in the budget request for alternative transportation systems be doubled, and the item of $33 million for road construction be reduced by $4.6 million.

As a final comment on transportation, NPCA would like to express the sincere hope that the National Park Service will be able to expedite the divestiture of administrative authorities over the Washington-Baltimore Parkway and the Suitland Parkway. That the National Park Service should be saddled with jurisdictions over these commuter routes is a paradox in outdoor recreation administration. Hosting these freeways not only drains the already scarce resources for the rest of the parks, but also contributes the largest single component of the death statistics for the park system. We hope to see the elimination of these freeways from the National Park Service authority very soon.

CONCESSIONS

The National Park Service needs to develop a policy on concessioner operations inside the national parks. Concessioners are often guilty of degrading the wilderness environment in our parks and their businesses can be monopolistic. Further, as concessioner companies gain power through affiliations with conglomerate corporations, their goals may run counter to the administrative policies of the National Park Service.

An example of concessioner power and arrogance is illustrated by the recent events in the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation. During hearings this March on omnibus wilderness legislation for areas of the National Park System, the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, owned by MCA Universal of Hollywood, sent a vice president to attend the hearing and lobby against the wilderness proposal for Yosemite National Park. He spoke strongly not only against the wilderness proposal published and supported by the Park Service but also against the concept of wilderness designation anywhere in the state of California.

The current Park Service policy on concessioners calls for an Economic Feasibility Study to be carried out by a business management consultant firm. This policy is inadequate for the establishment of a general guiding principle by which to manage concessioner-operated visitor services in our national parks. A real need would be met, and a greater understanding of the problem would be gained by regional planning efforts conducted for each park which consider the overall aspects of recreation, ecology, transportation, and existing adjacent patterns of land use. In this way, developments can be geared to meet the needs of visitors while minimizing the impacts on the park. Many visitor services, including what is presently managed by concessioners, could be allocated to staging areas outside the parks. In the long run, costs to the Park Service would be greatly reduced.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The National Park Service has plans to increase its law enforcement capabilities. Many incidents of crime and lawless conduct inside our park system can be cited to support such a program. However, this does not justify the scope and cost of the current law enforcement proposal, including the allocation of $100,000 for standardized handguns to be carried by our park rangers. If there is a serious need for weapons, a gun could perhaps be kept in headquarters or in the ranger stations to be available for emergency use. But in the interests of maintaining positive contact with the public, and an image historically associated with helpful friendliness, park rangers should not be equipped with revolvers, or, for that matter, riot control equipment such as MACE.

GROWTH AND DECENTRALIZATION

The National Parks and Conservation Association is distressed by the recent apparently ineffective trends toward decentralization of the National Park Service staff. This has resulted in the creation of a cumbersome bureaucracy which may become less responsive to the needs of the recreation-minded public.

The Northeast Regional Office, formerly administered by a staff of 122 persons, was divided into a North Atlantic Region and a Mid-Atlantic Region, administered by 66 and 109 persons respectively. Likewise, the Mid-West Regional Office, formerly administered by 137 staff members, was divided into a Rocky Mountain Region, with 156 people, and a Mid-Western Region with 101 persons. This results in the

creation of 173 new positions allocated not to the national parks but to the regional offices.

Policy decisions which were formerly made on a wholesale basis in Washington must now be retailed through the regional offices to the parks. This is inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary, and it draws useful manpower away from park administration and puts them instead into the role of bureaucratic functionaries.

NPCA estimates, through contact with the Park Service, that the Service may need as many as 1200 new permanent staff positions to properly run the growing National Park System. Evidently, the Office of Management and Budget is maintaining a manpower ceiling on the Park Service which is below the standards for adequate administration of the system. We feel quite strongly that this manpower ceiling needs to be lifted to permit the Park Service to hire an extra staff, especially in consideration of the coming Bicentennial. Without attention to this particular constraint, additional funds for the operation of the system will be of little use.

The Park Service has stated its policy on growth as being a "reemphasis toward providing the means -- the facilities, staffing, new program emphasis and new program innovations necessary to accomodate prior expansion of the system, current visitor demands, and the Service's timely commitment in connection with the Bicentennial." This policy is not adequate to accommodate the increasing demands of the American public for recreational experiences in natural areas. With 10 new areas currently pending, including the much needed proposals for Big Cypress, The Big Thicket, and the Cuyahoga Valley, the National Park Service would do well to revise this policy on growth in order to welcome these new area proposals.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

At the present time, the land acquisition backlog for the Department of the Interior amounts to staggering financial levels. The National Park System, after 83 years of federal administration, is still not fully owned by the public. The National Park Service needs to acquire 46,000 acres of private inholdings in 50 units of the Park System at an estimated total cost of $100 million. This, we feel, is an important priority since private ownership of land within a national park or monument can result in land use compromises which are not in the public interest for quality national parks, and which violate the administrative policies of the National Park Service. In addition, the Park Service now needs another $227 million to purchase lands in recently authorized new national park areas, and at least $236 million will be needed to acquire the acreage covered in pending legislative proposals not yet authorized by Congress.

In the context of the needs, appropriations for the federal allotment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund have not met the potentials for this timely and essential Act. At no time in the last three years has the Congress appropriated the full amount available for appropriation in the Fund. The worst year was 1974, when, with $338.5

million available for appropriation, only $76.2 million were actually appropriated for use by the Department.

Again, in the context of existing needs, the departmental budget requests do not reflect a high priority for aggressive spending on natural resource protection. For fiscal 1975, the National Park Service expects to receive only $71.5 million under the current administration planning process. Of this money, $20 million is allotted to acquisition of inholdings and only $50 million, divided between 19 recently authorized new areas, is to be applied to the $227 million new area acquisition-backlog.

Due to a carryover of $262.3 million from fiscal 1974, there is currently $562.277 million available for appropriation by the Congress. NPCA recommends that the Congress appropriate the full amount for the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal 1975. This recommendation is supported by the following comments:

1. In view of the tremendous backlog of land acquisition needs, and the viability of pending legislation for new areas, maximum financial support from Congress is needed by the Department.

2. The States, in administering their portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, are improving their ability to use the allotted funds. For example, the carryover from the States for 1974 was $135 million, but of the projected $202 million available in 1975, all but $20 to $25 million are subject to planned obligations. Thus, the States are improving in their ability to use Land and Water Conservation Funds, and an increased allottment will be within their planning abilities.

3. There is currently a move in Congress to increase the annual allocation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund from the $300 million to $900 million. Although this proposal has not yet been passed, it is evident that with an impending ten-fold increase in offshore oil leases, substantial increases in the Land and Water Conservation Fund allocations will inevitably become a reality in the near future. Thus, in view of the need to plan for the administration of a larger Land and Water Conservation Fund, a step-wise increase from the previous $300 million levels, to $562 million, for 1975, and then to the much greater levels in the future, would greatly assist the various administrative bodies using the fund.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 merits the full support of the Congress. A strong fund will allow the States and the Federal Government to continue to purchase the lands so urgently needed for recreational purposes and conservation. It will speed the acquisition of wild habitats and potential recreation lands before they are lost to commercial developments. It will help to reduce the staggering backlog of land acquisition needs by our natural resource agencies, and it will strengthen the position of the Federal Government in advancing proposals for new area preservation in the future.

NPCA is aware that unappropriated funds in the Land and Water Conservation Fund do nothing for this nation. These funds gather no interest, further no programs, and they shrink by the day as inflation and escalating land costs take their toll of dollar values. Federal spending for recreation land acquisition is not inflationary spending. Rather, it is an investment in the recreational well being of all generations, and a measure to protect the diminishing wild habitats and open space in our country.

In conclusion, the National Parks and Conservation Association is proposing the following changes in the National Park Service budget:

1. Increase the operation funds for the National Park System by $52.4 million to compensate for the impact of Bicentennial planning on the Park Service budget planning.

2. Appropriate additional funds, $52.4 million if necessary, for special projects related to the Bicentennial Celebration.

3. Delete the $8.680 million National Park Service share of the structure for the National Visitor Center.

4. Reduce the $33 million road maintenance and construction budget by at least $4.608 million and add this amount to the allocations for alternative transportation systems.

5. Request a policy on concessioner-operated visitor services in the National Park System, and request the economic feasibility study on concessions be restructured to include regional planning studies based on recreation, ecology, transportation, and existing adjacent land use patterns.

6. Delete $100,000 for the purchase of handguns.

7. Request that the Office of Management and Budget lift its manpower ceiling to allow the National Park Service to meet the needs of adequate staff levels in all areas of the National Park System.

8. Lastly, we urge the Congress to consider a full appropriation of $562.277 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help meet the needs of State and Federal governments in acquiring lands for recreational and conservation goals.

We wish to thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to testify, and we trust that our comments have been helpful. The Subcommittee has our highest respect and support for its final decisions.

This concludes the formal statement and your questions are welcome.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH P. BRENNAN, VICE PRESIDENT, ECONOMICS AND PLANNING, NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Joseph P. Brennan, vice president, Economics and Planning, National Coal Association.

Welcome, Mr. Brennan. We are delighted to have you here today. We will have your full statement placed in the record. You may summarize or handle it anyway you wish.

Mr. BRENNAN. Thank you. In the interest of time, I will summarize, Senator. I would just like to make some brief points. For the record, my name is Joseph P. Brennan. I am vice president of Economics and Planning for the National Coal Association. We are here today, Senator, to support budget requests for the Office of Coal Research and the U.S. Bureau of Mines. We would like to suggest in order to underscore three of the areas in those requests, which we feel are very important, and which we hope the committee supports.

First, we applaud the proposed program of the U.S. Bureau of Mines in the area of mining technology. Such an effort is vital to the future of coal: especially Eastern underground mines and for the future the thick underground seams in the West.

As you well know, mining technology has now become obsolete. The last major technological innovation in coal mining occurred in the 1950's with the introduction and widespread use of the continuous mining machine. Although great strides have been made since then in productivity in underground coal mines and in modification to continue with mining technology, the technology itself is now well into the maturity phase and thus we cannot expect quantum jumps in underground mining technology. We need a whole new generation of mining technology as well as significant advances in present equipment utilization if the coal industry is to meet its anticipated production targets within the strict confines of a proper health and safety program.

For the information of this committee, we have attached, as chart I, a projection made by the National Coal Association which shows a production target of 1.5 billion tons by 1985. As you can see from the attached chart, that target is at least 2½ times greater than the maximum coal production in any year since coal mining began. We have reviewed the proposed Bureau of Mines program in the area of mining technology. By and large, we believe it to be soundly conceived, well directed, and aimed in the right direction. We urge that you approve it.

Second, the major increases in the OCR program, as well as in the energy program of the Bureau of Mines in the area of coal conversion technology, is extremely heartening. We are praticularly anxious for the gasification program of OCR to move rapidly through the present pilot stage to the demonstration stage. There is an interest in a low-Btu program. Anyone familiar with the coal industry and pollution programs, the obvious support for that is clear.

Third, Senator, we support and urge support for the OCR and Bureau of Mines program in the power generation technology area. We are essentially using a generation technology today. That began in the time of Edison. We have power plants which are 20 percent efficient, which means they are 40 percent efficient. There are programs

in both OCR and the Bureau in such areas as fluidized combustion by hydrodynamics and applied psychotechnology which will provide a very great addition to efficiency of power generation. We certainly think it is a good program and should proceed with all haste.

Thank you very much, Senator. I will be very happy to answer any questions you might have.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Brennan, for your excellent summary. I would only comment that you triggered something in my mind when you talked about the 40 percent efficiency in the technology, which is no longer acceptable, and we would agree. I would like to have, at some time, at your convenience, if it is possible within your association, to estimate the net energy requirements, or the net energy development out of this underground technology, if you have moved along enough to be able to come up with such a figure. What I am saying is basically, oftentimes we talk about technology and relate it to the energy costs of the technology.

A great case in point, in my part of the country, is nuclear fission. In 25 years of development, this country is only getting 50 percent net energy out of that because of the requirement of energy to produce nuclear fissions. This includes mining and the handling of uranium.

Here again, oftentimes we have been talking in terms of gross energy only, especially in the coal industry where we are talking about a number of tons still underground to be mined. Yet because of other requirements, we are paying a price for this in terms of net energy. If there is any way we can address ourselves and get before the public and focus on this question of net energy, I think this is important.

Mr. BRENNAN. I will be very happy to generate what I can, Senator. We looked into that last question of diesel fuel allocation for operations.

I would just like to point out in the area of underground mining technology, which is to me perhaps the single most important factor we have, that we have a technology which is 25 years old. More importantly, we have an underground mining technology that requires a presence of a great many men in the coal face and that creates problems of health and safety. Eventually, we have to take that technology and we have to take those men away from the face and perhaps we have to substitute energy for labor to a certain extent.

I think the payout to the country, in terms of productivity and in terms of net energy produced, is well worth the expenditure.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. Your full statement will go in the record.

Mr. BRENNAN. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

My name is Joseph P. Brennan, vice president-economics and planning of the National Coal Association, a trade association representing most of the commerical coal producers of the United States. The address of the National Coal Association is 1130 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and our telephone number is 628-4322.

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee.

We support the budget requests for the Office of Coal Research and the U.S. Bureau of Mines. To us, this request by the administration represents a tangible expression of the federal government's commitment to the full development of America's vast coal resources. Such a commitment is especially appropriate today as America gropes for an energy policy that will permit us to continue to provide for the material wellbeing of our citizens and to take an active and constructive role in international affairs.

For many years, coal research has lagged badly in our national economy. The fact that a program exists at all is, in large part, a tribute to the work of the members of this committee and its counterpart in the House of Representatives.

Now that coal has moved to center stage in federal research efforts, we believe it would be helpful to the deliberations of this committee to discuss what the U.S. coal industry considers to be research priorities and the ingredients of a proper research program.

First, we applaud the proposed program of the United States Bureau of Mines in the area of mining technology. Such an effort is vital to the future of coal: especially eastern underground mines and for the future the thick underground seams in the west.

As you well know, mining technology has now become obsolete. The last major technological innovation in coal mining occurred in the 1950's with the introduction and wide-spread use of the continuous mining machine. Although great strides have been made since then in productivity in underground coal mines and in modification to continue with mining technology, the technology itself is now well into the maturity phase and thus we cannot expect quantum jumps in underground mining technology. We need a whole new generation of mining technology as well as significant advances in present equipment utilization if the coal industry is to meet its anticipated production targets within the strict confines of a proper health and safety program.

For the information of this committee, we have attached as Chart I a projection made by the National Coal Association which shows a production target of 1.5 billion tons by 1985. As you can see from the attached chart, that target is at least two and one-half times greater than the maximum coal production in any year since coal mining began.

We have reviewed the proposed Bureau of Mines program in the area of mining technology. By and large, we believe it to be soundly conceived, well directed, and aimed in the right direction. We urge that you approve it.

Second, the major increases in the OCR program, as well as in the energy program of the Bureau of Mines in the area of coal conversion technology, is extremely hearfening.

We are particularly anxious for the gasification program of OCR to move rapidly through the present pilot stage to the demonstration stage.

We also believe that the new-found interest in coal liquefaction should be carried through on an accelerated basis so that a commercial demonstration of the various technology can be made as soon as possible.

The request for fiscal year 1975 is adequate for this task, but we believe that there will be a need for further major funding increases if, in fact, this program is to provide for liquid products from coal to the American economy on a timely basis.

In this area, the time has come for some consideration of the shape of a demonstration plant program in the coal research area. This consideration brings to a new level industry involvement in coal research and development.

Demonstration plants are the last step in the commercialization process and we suggest that there must be a heavy private involvement in such demonstration plants, at least in a cooperative venture if the transfer of the technology to the private sector is to be accomplished.

We therefore suggest that much attention be given to this problem. We further suggest that industry should be encouraged as far as possible to build and operate conversion plants. Government funding should be used to pay for research and development efforts which carry a risk factor beyond the normal entrepreneurial risk taken. The end result of demonstration plant work should be a plant in the private sector providing technology which remains in the public domain.

There is some precedent for this in the nuclear area. There, the atomic energy commission had, on many occasions, reimbursed private companies for research and development without assuming any ownership role in the plant itself.

We are suggesting that the private sector be encouraged to build and operate plants while the public role in such demonstration plants will be providing the necessary funding for whatever research and development is required to bring the technology to the point of commerical fruition.

Whatever the final result is, we suggest that as technology matures, the orderly transfer to the private sector through proper cooperative arrangements between government and industry will bring the benefits of such technology to the American public in the shortest possible time.

Third, we support the new interest being taken in the area of power generation. Quite obviously, we are going to need a new generating technology in the near future. We can no longer accept a technology

which is 40 percent efficient, nor can we accept the environmental consequences of a wasteful electric generation technology. Quite obviously, the work of OCR in such areas as fluidized bed combustion, MHD, and the combined cycle is needed and should be accelerated. We look with great enthusiasm to the future for this technology and hope that the committee will urge OCR and the Department of the Interior to carry on the essential work in this area.

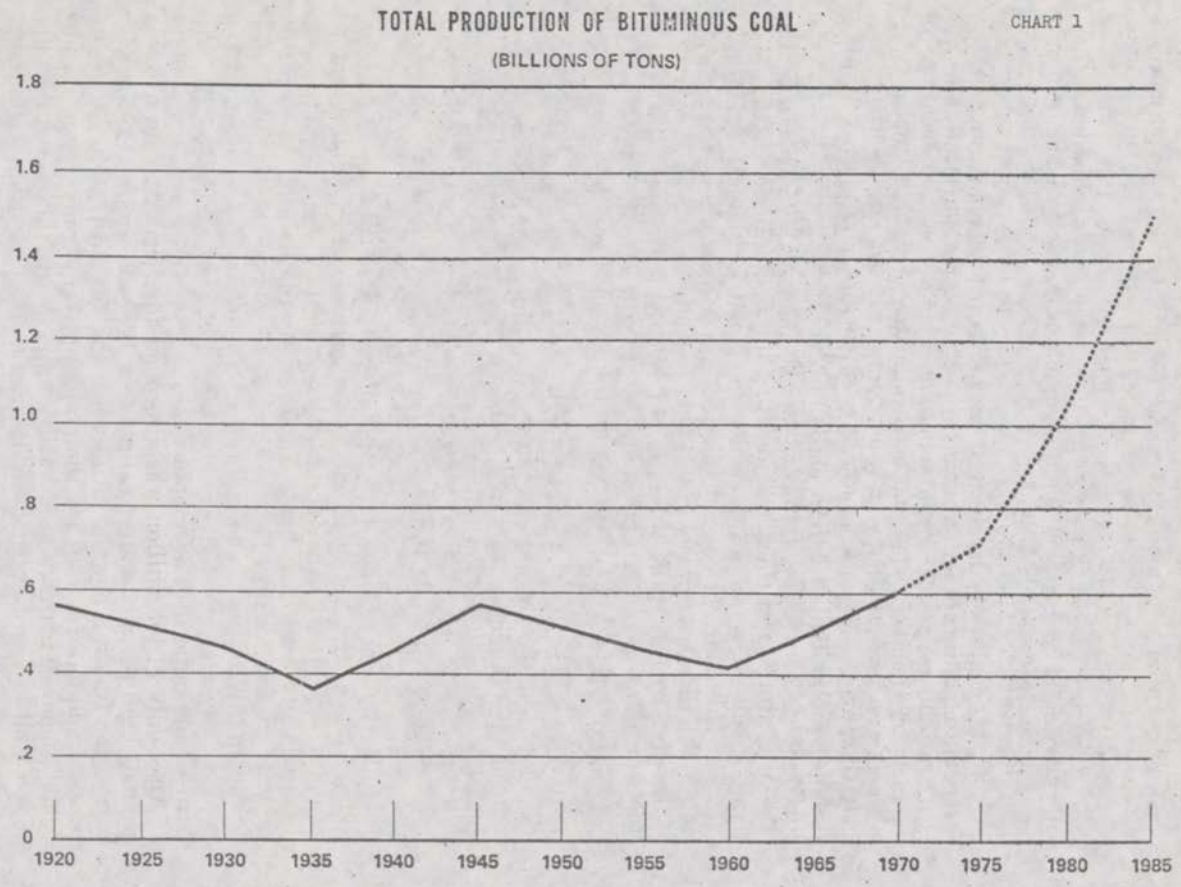
In conclusion, we believe that technology represents one major part of the future ability of the coal industry to provide for American self-sufficiency in energy. We believe that this fact has now been recognized and that large public moneys will be spent in this area. We applaud this action as a major first step in the construction of a coal industry truly responsive to its new-found role as a primary energy source. We pledge to this committee and to the appropriate federal agencies the fullest cooperation of the National Coal Association to ensure that the efforts now being made will be brought to early and beneficial fruition.

Thank you.

CHART 1

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL

(BILLIONS OF TONS)



STATEMENT OF COL. KENNETH R. HAMPTON, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

WETLANDS ACQUISITION

Senator HATFIELD. Col. Kenneth R. Hampton from the National Wildlife Federation. Thank you for coming today Colonel Hampton.

Colonel HAMPTON. Thank you, sir. For the record, Mr. Chairman, I am Kenneth R. Hampton, Conservation Liaison for the National Wildlife Federation. Knowing that my entire statement will be entered into the record, I would like to just take a couple of minutes to go through this rather monumental epistle.

Senator HATFIELD. That will be fine. We will reproduce it in the record, as printed here in your testimony.

Colonel HAMPTON. I would just like to direct your attention to a few points which we think are especially important.

On page 3 of the statement, we talk about the advance against the Migratory Bird Conservation Account as authorized by the Wetlands Loan Act, and we have not requested any funds against the account this year. If our calculations are correct, there are still $20 million in the loan fund available only until the end of fiscal year 1976.

It seems to us that the Bureau should be requesting an additional $8 to $10 million advance, against the Migratory Bird Conservation Account. That would be in addition to the $12 million that is already in the budget.

We feel that the longer we delay the more likely it is that these lands are either going to escalate in price or be subject to commercial development. We suggest your serious consideration to increase that appropriation to at least $20 million instead of $12 million.

HABITAT PRESERVATION

On the bottom of page 3, in view of the increasing demands to develop some of the Nation's more questionable energy resources, until recently considered submarginal, the federation fully supports the Bureau's proposal to increase funding for the habitat preservation activity by $4.1 million The new biological services thrust of the programs in this activity is needed to gain basic knowledge about the nature of ecosystems involved and to establish efficient and effective means of assessing impacts of development.

Also, only $1.105 million was approved for rehabilitation of more than 65 high priority waterfowl refuges. We wonder about the justification for funding new facilities when the administration refuses to propose adquate funding for their upkeep. We do not propose additional moneys for this activity at the expense of other programs, but it is a well-known fact that the Bureau could use considerably more money for rehabilitating existing refuge facilities.

Currently, there is a $60 million backlog in rehabilitation needs, and that backlog will continue to increase at the proposed fiscal year 1975 funding level. To operate and maintain existing operable facilities in an optimum manner and effectively reduce the backlog of rehabilitation needs, the Bureau requires an additional $15 million annually.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The Bureau's budget for wildlife management continues to be inadequate although funding has been increased by about $1 million for fiscal year 1975 to a new total of approximately $4.1 million.

With only 75 biologists available to manage wildlife resources on 450 million acres of national resource lands and assess the impact of OCS operations on marine resources, that averages out at one biologist for every 6 million acres and less than 1 cent per acre budgeted for this important task. It seems to us that at least twice that amount, 8 million, is in order. Even that amount would still result in minimal management of the wildlife found on national resource lands.

FISHERY PROGRAM

It is the federation's judgment that the administration is following a dangerous, penny wise-pound foolish approach to the administration of national resource land. One is left with the distinct impression that the executive branch is concerned only about the revenue-producing features of the public domain and not too concerned about them either. How else can one explain a budget which continues to make little allowance for a fishery program?

It is estimated that only about 10 percent of the potential fishery resources in the public domain are under management. This is a ridiculous situation badly in need of improvement.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

While the federation is pleased that the administration has seen fit this year to request the full $300 million authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, it still falls far short of the dollars needed to make any significant impact on the 3-million-acre Federal backlog of recreation-oriented land and water currently valued at $2.2 billion. Attached, for the record, is a statistical summary, prepared by NWF staff, of the status of the LWCF.

Until such time as the LWCF authorization is increased to at least $500 million, it appears that any reductions in the size of the backlog will be minimal. Also attached, for the record, is a copy of a recent NWF resolution on the LWCF. In that regard, we are pleased to note that Representative John Seiberling, Ohio, has introduced a bill, H.R. 13951, to raise the fund's minimum annual funding level to $900 million. Since revenues accruing from offshore oil leases and royalties are more than ample to offset the additional $600 million for the fund, the federation considers the proposal fiscally sound and supports the bill. We hope that you and your colleagues will, too.

In the meantime, it appears we have a situation where, regardless of how the pie is divided, there is not enough for anyone. However, it seems to us that the Federal share of the fund in fiscal year 1975 is disproportionately low, amounting to less than one-third of the total. While we recognize the States great needs for LWCF money, we believe that a more equitable division of funds is called for, more in keeping with the act's provisions. After all, the States and local jurisdictions are likely to receive additional recreational land acquisi-

tion and development funds through revenue sharing while the Federal agencies have specific appropriations as their only viable alternate source of funding for that purpose. Hence, the federation recommends that the fund, in fiscal year 1975, be divided on a 60–40 basis with the Federal agencies receiving about $117 million and the States about $177 million. The additional $20 million allocated to Federal agencies should be divided as follows: National Park Service, $15 million, Forest Service, $5 million.

FOREST SERVICE

We are dismayed after reviewing the Forest Service's proposed budget for fiscal year 1975. Overall proposed dollar increases in Service programs amount to only $11.3 million. For an agency with a budget exceeding one-half billion dollars, that represents only a 2¼ percent increase, far too little to even offset inflation. To make matters worse, the most significant program increases are found in activities associated directly with timber sales, such as a 19.2 percent increase, to $121 million, for construction of forest roads and trails.

On the other hand, forest research programs have been cut overall by $1.535 million to a total of $64.485 million. Included is a devastating cut of $1.175 million in Forest and Range Management Research which contains trees and timber management research, funded at the same $13.602 million level as fiscal year 1974; Forest Watershed Management Research, cut 3.4 percent to $7.716 million; Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research, slashed 18.2 percent to $3.86 million, eliminating research programs in California, Alaska, Nevada, Minnesota, and several States in the Northeast; and Forest Recreation Research, down 11.9 percent to $1.222 million.

The federation strongly urges this committee to restore, as a minimum, the full $775,000 cut from Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research and appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation. With the new revised total of $4.86 million, the Forest Service will be able to effectively carry on research leading to an increase in both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands. Rare and endangered species will have a better chance for survival and more common species will have a better chance of being maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment.

I will not take any more of your time. I know you are pressed. All the information is contained in the statement.

Senator HATFIELD. Colonel Hampton, thank you very much. As always, the National Wildlife Federation has offered us very good testimony.

I will only comment on page 14, where you have cited the statistics on reforestation backlog which has been whittled down from 4 million acres to 3 million acres. I would not want to downgrade these efforts of the Forest Service, but I think you realize in the computation of the backlog, and because of the length of the backlog, much of that reduction is not by the Forest Service efforts but by natural reforestation.

Colonel HAMPTON. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. I think we still have an acute problem here and it should be dealt with, especially when they come in with increased

cuts and timber sales, which is a revenue raising measure, as I see it, but where there is not a commensurate amount to plow back into the reforestation.

Colonel HAMPTON. We agree with you Mr. Chairman, and on page 12, as I said I will not take any more of your time but I do want to point out that the most significant increases are found in activities associated directly with timber sales. We continue to be concerned about this program, which is so badly out of balance but I know that you have a full panel here discussing this, earlier this afternoon.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Colonel. Your full statement will be placed in the record.

Colonel HAMPTON. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, I am Col. Kenneth R. Hampton, U.S. Army (Ret.), Conservation Liaison for the National Wildlife Federation which has its national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W. here in Washington, D. C. I am a professional conservationist with degrees in Forest Management and Meteorology.

Ours is a private organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. Affiliates of the National Wildlife Federation are located in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 3-1/2 million persons.

We welcome the invitation to appear here today to comment upon proposed appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service, for fiscal 1975.

Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation's interest in the conservation of natural resources is deep and abiding. We remain firmly convinced that the key to insuring a high quality environment for future generations lies in the wise use and sound management of all natural resources -- from the air, water, and soil which are so vital to our very existence to the fish and wildlife, minerals, forest and other plants which add so much to man's life style. Since most of the federal agencies which deal with these resources are within the Department of the Interior or that part of the Department of Agriculture under your purview, the Federation is vitally concerned with the appropriations decisions made by your Subcommittee.

We recognize and appreciate the active role your Subcommittee members play in enhancing the natural environment through the appropriations of funds to carry out the many worthwhile conservation programs administered by Executive Branch agencies. We hope that our comments today will assist you in the difficult task of making wise funding decisions.

The National Wildlife Federation remains firm in its belief that the broad, important field of environmental quality and conservation of natural resources continues to fare badly in the Administration's annual budget proposals. We are highly disturbed

and perplexed by the unwillingness of the Executive Branch to assign a funding priority to conservation matters more aligned with the American public's concerns and desires as documented in national surveys.

In our judgment, we must change our approach or suffer the consequences. We cannot conserve the Nation's natural resources properly and enhance environmental quality if the Federal Government is unwilling to provide sufficient resources to accomplish the task effectively and efficiently. And that includes establishing arbitrary personnel ceilings which so frequently stifle an agency's effectiveness.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The Federation is pleased to note the increase of $30.5 million in the Bureau's proposed budget, to bring the total amount available in FY75 to $218.8 million. We note, however, that more than $5 million of the increase is earmarked to cover salary increases and space rental. Nevertheless, the remaining $25 million represents a 13 percent increase in funding support for Bureau programs and that represents a distinct improvement.

However, we remain baffled by the Administration's reluctance to seek an advance against the Migratory Bird Conservation Account, as authorized by the Wetlands Loan Act. If our calculations are correct, there is still about $20 million in the loan fund available only until the end of FY76. It seems to us that the Bureau should be requesting an $8-10 million advance, in addition to the $12 million in anticipated annual receipts already budgeted. The longer we delay the acquisition of wetlands and other waterfowl production areas, the more likely it is that the needed lands will either escalate in price or be subjected to commercial development. Hence, we urge this committee to increase the appropriation under the "Migratory Bird Conservation Account" to at least $20 million instead of $12 million (the $12.0 million request represents a $2.5 million decrease from FY74) to avoid any further lag in the Bureau's wetlands acquisition program.

In view of the increasing demands to develop some of the Nation's more questionable energy resources, until recently considered

submarginal, the Federation fully supports the Bureau's proposal to increase funding for the Habitat Preservation activity by $4.1 million. The new biological services thrust of the programs in this activity is needed to gain basic knowledge about the nature of ecosystems involved and to establish efficient and effective means of assessing impacts of development. Thus, the Federation enthusiastically endorses the proposal to budget $16.8 million in FY75 for the Habitat Preservation Activity and its three major programs - Biological Monitoring ($4.439 million), Environmental Impact Assessment ($8.106 million), and Comprehensive Natural Resource Planning ($3.613 million).

Another important area of concern is that of maintenance and rehabilitation of Bureau facilities. An overall decrease of $29,000 for construction and rehabilitation of hatcheries, refuges, fish and wildlife research facilities resulted from an increase of $1.531 million for new facilities, and a decrease of $1.560 million in pollution abatement. Also, only $1.105 million was approved for rehabilitation of more than 65 "high priority" waterfowl refuges. We wonder about the justification for funding new facilities when the Administration refuses to propose adequate funding for their upkeep. We do not propose additional monies for this activity at the expense of other programs, but it is a well-known fact that the Bureau could use considerably more money for rehabilitating existing refuge facilities. Currently, there is a $60 million backlog in rehabilitation needs - and that backlog will continue to increase at the proposed FY75 funding level. To operate and maintain existing operable facilities in an optimum manner and effectively reduce the backlog of rehabilitation needs, the Bureau requires an additional $15 million annually. The Federation recommends this amount for the Committee's consideration but not - we repeat - at the expense of other programs.

A third concern of the Federation is the Endangered Species Program. Even though an overall increase of $867,000 has been approved, in line with the Bureau's additional responsibilities under the new Endangered Species Act of 1973, we note that no increases were requested for either management or research which

are two of the most important aspects of the Program. We would recommend modest increases in both areas to about $1.0 million each.

Finally, the Federation notes, with pleasure, the proposed increases of $7.354 million for Wildlife Resources (excluding salary increases and space rental). However, the increase of only $420,000 for Fishery Resources in a $23 million line item will not even offset inflationary costs associated with the activity. It seems to us that an increase of at least $1.0 million (exclusive of salary increases and space rental) is in order.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Wildlife Federation supports the proposed increase in the overall budget. However, considering the Service's $2.3 billion backlog to bring all 298 existing NPS areas up to the standards proposed in their Master Plans, the increases requested in development, maintenance and rehabilitation activities hardly seem adequate. The funding of these major areas has not kept pace with inflationary costs and increasing public pressure. Of the $16.582 million increase for Operation of the National Park System (bringing that total to $210 million), almost half of it ($8.1 million) is for built-in requirements, such as GSA rent and pay increases. The remaining $8.4 million is to be divided among all 298 NPS areas, with $3.0 million alone going for the Bicentennial Interpretive Program. The Federation recommends that the Committee appropriate at least an additional $10.0 million for Park Operations raising the total to $220 million.

The Federation also fully supports the proposed appropriations for the forthcoming Bicentennial celebration, and the $4.6 million budgeted for the study, development, and operation of alternate transportation systems within the park areas.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For obvious reasons, a principal thrust of the budgeting this year is related to the development of energy resources. The Federation does not oppose such appropriations, especially those for environmental concerns, provided other programs do not suffer.

BLM is responsible for 450 million acres of national resource lands, the mineral resources on another 369 million acres of private land, and 515 million acres on the Outer Continental Shelf. Visitor

use on the public domain was 49 million visitor days in FY72, as compared to a projected use of 80 million visitor days by 1980. Presently, there are approximately 4 million off-road vehicles on National Resource lands which jeopardize archaeologic and historic features and other recreational values. Despite such heavy use of our public lands, there are only 18 full-time field visitor management personnel on 172 million acres of BLM land in the western states. If our arithmetic is correct, that means each of the 18 men has, on the average, visitor management responsibilities over 9.5 million acres - an area as large as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The Bureau's budget for wildlife management continues to be inadequate although funding has been increased by about $1 million for FY75 to a new total of approximately $4.1 million. With only 75 biologists available to manage wildlife resources on 450 million acres of national resource lands and assess the impact of OCS operations on marine resources, that averages out at one biologist for every six million acres and less than one cent per acre budgeted for this important task. It seems to us that at least twice that amount (i.e. $8 million) is in order. Even that amount would still result in minimal management of the wildlife found on national resource lands.

It is the Federation's judgment that the Administration is following a dangerous, "penny wise-pound foolish" approach to the administration of national resource land. One is left with the distinct impression that the Executive Branch is concerned only about the revenue-producing features of the public domain and not too concerned about them either! How else can one explain a budget which continues to make little allowance for a fishery program. (It is estimated that only about 10 percent of the potential fishery resources in the public domain are under management.) This is a ridiculous situation badly in need of improvement.

Rising costs of wages, materials, and services have seriously affected BLM's ability to maintain buildings, develop recreation sites, and roads and trails on a level that assures safe conditions for employees and the public, and protect the investment in these facilities. Despite these rising costs, the appropriations request for construction of buildings and recreation facilities was again

cut this year by $1.532 million, while that for recreation maintenance on 197 sites was only increased by $661,000. We recommend that the appropriations for construction of recreation facilities be at least doubled to $2.0 million (still $600,000 less than the like appropriation in FY73) to prevent the program from slipping even further.

The National Wildlife Federation supports the $300,000 increase in funding for the management of wild horses and burros. Now that the initial implementation of P.L. 92-195 has taken place, BLM can finally get on with its sorely-needed herd management programs.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

While the Federation is pleased that the Administration has seen fit this year to request the full $300 million authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), it still falls far short of the dollars needed to make any significant impact on the three million acre Federal backlog of recreation-oriented land and water currently valued at $2.2 billion. (Attached, for the record, is a statistical summary, prepared by NWF staff, of the status of the LWCF.) Until such time as the LWCF authorization is increased to at least $500 million, it appears that any reductions in the size of the backlog will be minimal. (Also attached, for the record, is a copy of a recent NWF resolution on the LWCF.)

In that regard, we are pleased to note that Rep. John Seiberling (Ohio) has introduced a bill (H.R.13951) to raise the Fund's minimum annual funding level to $900 million. Since revenues accruing from offshore oil leases and royalties are more than ample to offset the additional $600 million for the Fund, the Federation considers the proposal fiscally sound and supports the bill. We hope that you and your colleagues will, too.

In the meantime, it appears we have a situation where, regardless of how the pie is divided, there is not enough for anyone. However, it seems to us that the Federal share of the Fund in FY75 is disproportionately low, amounting to less than one-third of the total. While we recognize the states' great needs for LWCF money, we believe that a more equitable division of funds is called for, more in keeping with the Act's provisions. After all, the states and local jurisdictions are likely to receive additional recreational land acquisition and development funds

through revenue sharing while the Federal agencies have specific appropriations as their only viable alternate source of funding for that purpose. Hence, the Federation recommends that the Fund, in FY75, be divided on a 60-40 basis with the Federal agencies receiving about $117 million and the States about $177 million. The additional $20 million allocated to Federal agencies should be divided as follows: National Park Service - $15 million, Forest Service - $5 million.

The Federation supports the Bureau's proposed budget of $5,040,000. In our judgment, the increase of $312,000 over the funding level for FY74 is justified as the Bureau administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Legacy of Parks Program, as well as being responsible for a National Outdoor Recreation Plan, studying potential wild and scenic rivers and trails, and evaluating environmental impacts of Federal proposals.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

We view with concern the reduction of the EROS Program budget from $8,954,000, in FY 1974, to $7,573,000, in FY 1975. The EROS Program has already demonstrated the value and benefits of space-acquired data for monitoring rangeland and habitat conditions, monitoring water resources, detecting environmental changes, and many other important applications. We urge a full restoration of funding to at least the FY 1974 level. This will restore the applications research and space experiments programs to a level that will permit the further development and full evaluation of techniques to apply these data to solving specific resource and environmental programs.

The National Wildlife Federation also supports the $2.5 million budgeted to initiate a Land Use Data and Analysis Program. We have recognized for some time that there is a need for better information on the current uses being made of our land. This information is an essential element in developing future plans for developing and managing our finite resource of land. At present the available data on current land use is incomplete, out-of-date, and was collected using a variety of classification systems. The proposed LUDA program will for the first time provide complete nationwide coverage using a uniform classification system. We

strongly endorse this program. However, we continue to call your attention to the Soil Conservation Service's somewhat similar Land Inventory and Monitoring Project which is to provide soil, water, and related data for a variety of purposes all aimed at optimizing land use. The Federation supports both projects provided they are coordinated and not unnecessarily duplicative.

Last, we are pleased to note the additional $29.7 million (making the new total $42.0 million) for USGS's Accelerated Energy R & D Program.

ACCELERATED ENERGY R & D PROGRAM

As indicated in earlier parts of this statement, the Federation fully supports the 161 percent increase in Department of the Interior's Energy R & D Program to a new total of $549.0 million. In view of the Nation's critical energy shortages and the many serious environmental problems associated with the development of some energy resources, the Program has been sadly underfunded. Recognition of that fact has been long in coming.

However we feel that not enough emphasis has been placed on the Office of Coal Research's project on advanced cycles/gas turbines (a method of increasing the efficiency of power plants). With the price of materials so high and the costs of mining and oil drilling increasing it would appear that one way to decrease not only the demand, but also the cost of energy production is to increase the efficiency with which we use and produce energy. For this reason, we recommend that the funding level for the development of advanced cycles/gas turbines be increased to a total of $14.2 million, with $7.5 million earmarked for MHD.

We have also noted that in the budget for the Bureau of Mines there is no increase for the geothermal research program, while under the USGS budget there has been an additional $7 million requested. Why has one been increased and not the other? Is there a lack of consistency in this arrangement?

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The National Wildlife Federation remains firmly opposed to several major water resources development projects of the Bureau. Rather than address them in detail in this statement, we are

attaching, for the record, a copy of a booklet entitled "Disasters in Water Development" which includes descriptions of the Bureau projects of major concern to the Federation.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

We are dismayed after reviewing the Forest Service's proposed budget for FY75. Overall proposed dollar increases in Service programs amount to only $11.3 million. For an agency with a budget exceeding one-half billion dollars, that represents only a 2 1/4 percent increase - far too little to even offset inflation. To make matters worse, the most significant program increases are found in activities associated directly with timber sales, such as a 19.2 percent increase (to $121 million) for construction of forest roads and trails.

On the other hand, Forest Research programs have been cut overall by $1.535 million to a total of $64.485 million. Included is a devastating cut of $1.175 million in Forest and Range Management Research which contains Trees and Timber Management Research (funded at same $13.602 million level as FY74); Forest Watershed Management Research (cut 3.4 percent to $7.716 million); Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research (slashed 18.2 percent to $3.86 million, eliminating research programs in California, Alaska, Nevada, Minnesota, and several states in the Northeast); and Forest Recreation Research (down 11.9 percent to $1.222 million).

The Federation strongly urges this Committee to restore, as a minimum, the full $775,000 cut from Wildlife, Range, and Fish Habitat Research and appropriate an additional $225,000 to offset inflation. With the new revised total of $4.86 million, the Forest Service will be able to effectively carry on research leading to an increase in both tangible and intangible outputs from wildlands. Rare and endangered species will have a better chance for survival and more common species will have a better chance of being maintained at optimum levels for man's use and enjoyment.

At least $300,000 of the increased funds appropriated for Wildlife Habitat Research should be earmarked for the Northcentral Forest Experiment Station to permit that activity to continue its research on endangered species and preserving the ecosystems on which these species depend. Another $315,000 should go to the

Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station to continue ecological research on the pinon pine-juniper lands in Nevada, estimated at 17 million acres. This is a long-term project which must be funded over a period of 5-10 years. To increase the compatibility of timber harvesting and wildlife management, $200,000 should be earmarked for continued research in bottomland forests at Stoneville, Mississippi, $150,000 for work at Olympia, Washington, and $50,000 for research at Fresno, California on management of wildlife in grasslands.

Turning to research on Insect and Disease Control, we note a $360,000 cut in the program, which amounts to a 3.5 percent reduction. We find this rather disturbing, especially in view of EPA's recent decision to permit the Forest Service to use DDT on a contingency basis in the Pacific Northwest to combat a tussock moth infestation. The reason that decision was made was because the Forest Service has not been able to effectively develop alternate chemicals and other means of quelling tussock moth and gypsy moth infestations, such as through the use of bacterial agents and sexual attractants. It seems to us that the Administration should be pressing ahead more vigorously in this area - not dragging its feet as it appears to be doing.

Likewise, more effort should be going into research on Forest Products Utilization and Forest Engineering. Increased R & D is needed in this area to develop techniques and equipment for making optimum use of the Nation's timber resources within the framework of a balanced multiple-use program for national forests.

Within the budget item entitled: "National Forest Protection and Management", several programs have either been cut or are not receiving enough of an increase to even offset inflation. In the former category are Reforestation and Stand Improvement which is scheduled to be reduced by $42,000 to $35.317 million. Although this is a nominal cut, it is important because the Forest Service continues to lag badly in this area. While the Service has apparently reduced its reforestation backlog from 4.8 million acres to 3.3 million acres, it can only continue to whittle away at the backlog if it has enough money to do so. Soil and Water Management

has been slashed $534,000 (or 3.6 percent). Both of these funding cuts should be restored.

In the latter category of programs whose funding increases do not offset inflation are Recreation Use (up $80,000 or .1 percent) and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management (up $209,000 or 2.5 percent). The Federation recommends that: first, in view of the ever-increasing influx of campers and other visitors to the national forests with their demands for suitable recreational facilities and programs, funding for Recreation Use be increased at least 6 percent over last year to a total of $49 million; second, Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management be raised at least 6 percent over last year to a total of $9.54 million. The additional $312,000 should be used to implement the new Endangered Species Act of 1973 and to upgrade the input made by agency wildlife managers to Forest Service plans and operations.

Our comments concerning the Forest Service's share of the LWCF are contained in the discussion of BOR's budget.

In conclusion, we are attaching for the record copies of two other NWF resolutions on subjects within the purview of this Committee.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our views.

STATEMENT OF ERWIN KULOSA, FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION

FEDERAL TIMBERLANDS

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Erwin Kulosa. Is that the correct pronunciation?

Mr. KULOSA. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Kulosa represents the Federal Timber Purchasers Association of Denver, Colo.

Mr. KULOSA. I live in Albuquerque myself.

Senator HATFIELD. I am very happy to have you here today.

Mr. KULOSA. Prior to moving down there I was a resident of Oregon. I am very familiar with that state, that fine state.

Mr. Chairman, I am representing our member forest product manufacturing firms which harvest and utilize timber from the national forests in most of the Western States. Members of Federal Timber Purchasers Association depend on timber from Federal timberlands for a major source of the raw material supply which they require and need. The annual volume of lumber, plywood, and other products produced by FTPA members approximates 1 billion board feet, lumber scale. FTPA members have a sizable economic stake in the continued good health and success of all aspects of the operations of the Forest Service, but most importantly in its timber growing and harvesting programs.

We are appearing before you, as we have in past years, in support of greatly increased appropriations for the Forest Service. We believe that the fiscal year 1975 budget for the Forest Service, which is being proposed by the Nixon Administration, is sadly out of step with the needs which have been stressed and emphasized repeatedly in recent years, and particularly this year in a series of excellent reports by several reputable agencies. There was rather fine testimony offered by a panel, Mr. Chairman, prior to your appearance, which included members of the timber industry. Inasmuch as they covered the subject matter rather well, I would like to skip over some of the specific remarks I have.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Your full statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. KULOSA. Thank you very much.

[The statement follows:]

I am Erwin Kulosa and I am manager of Southwestern Forest Resource Affairs for Federal Timber Purchasers Association. I am representing our member forest product manufacturing firms who harvest and utilize timber from the national forests in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and South Dakota. Members of Federal Timber Purchasers Association depend on timber from federal timberlands for a major source of the raw material supply which they require and need. The annual volume of lumber, plywood and other products produced by FTPA members approximates one billion board feet, lumber scale. FTPA members have a sizable economic stake in the continued good health and success of all aspects of the operations of the Forest Service, but most importantly in its timber growing and harvesting programs.

We are appearing before you, as we have in past years, in support of greatly increased appropriations for the Forest Service. We believe that the fiscal year 1975 budget for the Forest Service, which is being proposed by the Nixon administration, is sadly out of step with the needs which have been stressed and emphasized repeatedly in recent years, and particularly this year in a series of excellent reports by several reputable agencies.

For example, in a recently-issued General Accounting Office report on reforestation and timber stand improvement activities of the Forest Service, it was noted that there is an estimated 18-million acre backlog of national forest land needing such work. Also reported was the fact that, for fiscal years 1968 thru 1973, the President's budget request for reforestation and timber stand improvement totaled about $51.8 million less than the Forest Service's estimated need. Congress did appropriate, for those same years, about $7.4 million more than requested, but part of this was impounded by the Office of Management and Budget.

We have had an opportunity to consider and study specific aspects of the Forest Service's proposed Environmental Program for the Future. Full funding of timber growing activity under the "High Supply Alternative" of this program would mean a volume increase of about 27 percent in annual timber offerings by 1979. It would also assure construction and reconstruction on 8,750 miles of access roads while, at the same time, timber purchasers would be building another 40,000 miles on the national forests during 1975 thru 1979. Funding of this same High Supply Alternative would mean reforestation of 1.5 million acres, thinning and stand improvement on 3 million acres of young stands, and salvage and commercial thinning to increase growth and permit an increase in the allowable harvest of about 24 percent by 1984.

To accomplish these and other resource use objectives which are related to recreation, wilderness, grazing, and water production, the Forest Service says it needs $827.7 million for fiscal year 1975 and $5,171.2 million total for the period fiscal year 1975 thru 1979 for the National Forest System. This would mean that the budget proposed by President Nixon would need to be increased by more than half again to meet the goals of this program. We constantly monitor Forest Service activities with respect to timber management, road construction and related programs, and we fully support this requested increase in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1975 to the level indicated. In addition, we have some special considerations to propose for the consideration of the subcommittee.

Funds for Environmental Impact Preparation

The Chief of the Forest Service has estimated that the requirement for the preparation of environmental impact statements covering most activities undertaken by the Forest Service is costing in the range of $24 million to $30 million per year. This activity is not funded through a line item in the budget, but it is accomplished by diverting funds from all sectors of activity within the Forest Service. We believe that the preparation of environmental impact statements has become a major Forest Service program and should stand on its own it terms of funding and recognition by the committees of the Congress which have an overview function on Forest Service fiscal matters.

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Forest Service Assumption of All Slash Disposal Activities

The cleanup and disposal of the debris remaining after timber harvest is completed on an area has become a burdensome activity for purchasers of federal timber. In addition to shortages in available manpower and problems with adequate appraisal allowances for the performance of this work, it often takes time, equipment and financial resources away from other activities in the timber harvest process which might be more satisfactorily conducted if this task was not required of timber purchasers. We believe that the Forest Service should assume full responsibility for the supervision and performance of this needed work as a land management function. We further submit that, properly funded and conducted, it could provide a much-needed source of employment for semi-skilled labor in rural areas and economically depressed areas where many of the national forests are located. We respectfully request that the Congress give full consideration to funding this activity as a program supervised and conducted exclusively by the Forest Service.

Lump-Sum Timber Sales

The Forest Service is moving headlong into a program of offering timber for sale on a lump-sum basis. This flies in the face of traditional selling methods in most areas of the West where the timber from a sale is measured and paid for as it is harvested. The present method of log measurement provides safeguards for both the seller and the buyer which are eliminated when lump-sum timber sale methods are used. The log measurement method presently used assures the government a full return on the timber that it sells, and it assures the purchaser that his is paying only for the usable wood fiber which he has harvested. The old-growth timber areas of the West contain high-value timber species with varying and difficult-to-predict amounts of defect. These areas, particularly, will not lend themselves to the satisfactory use of lump-sum timber sale methods. We urge that the appropriations subcommittees specifically prohibit the use of appropriated funds for the furtherance of this method of selling public timber in the national forests of the West.

We have appreciated this opportunity to present our views on these important aspects of our forest products business.

Thank you.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Mr. KULOSA. I would like to skip down to about the middle of my second page of my testimony because I have some special considerations for the proposed consideration of the subcommittee.

The Chief of the Forest Service has estimated that the requirement for the preparation of environmental impact statements covering most activities undertaken by the Forest Service is costing in the range of $24 million to $30 million per year. This activity is not funded through a line item in the budget, but it is accomplished by diverting funds from all sectors of activity within the Forest Service.

We believe that the preparation of environmental impact statements has become a major Forest Service program and should stand on its own in terms of funding and recognition by the committees of the Congress which have an overview function on Forest Service fiscal matters. We feel that it diverts considerable manpower for which it is in great need.

The cleanup and disposal of the debris remaining after timber harvest is completed on an areas has become a burdensome activity for purchasers of Federal timber. In addition to shortages in available manpower and problems with adequate appraisal allowances for the performance of this work, it often takes time, equipment and financial resources away from other activities in the timber harvest process which might be more satisfactorily conducted if this task was not required of timber purchasers. My point is that the Forest Service has accomplished much of this in the past.

We believe that the Forest Service should assume full responsibility for the supervision and performance of this needed work as a land management function. We further submit that, properly funded and conducted, it could provide a much-needed source of employment for semiskilled labor in rural areas and economically depressed areas where many of the national forests are located. We respectfully request that the Congress give full consideration to funding this activity as a program supervised and conducted exclusively by the Forest Service.

TIMBER SALES PROCEDURES

Mr. Chairman, even more importantly is the last item that we have raised for your special consideration that is the lump-sum timber sales. The Forest Service is moving headlong into a program of offering timber for sale on a lump-sum basis. This flies in the face of traditional selling methods in most areas of the West where the timber from a sale is measured and paid for as it is harvested. The present method of log measurement provides safeguards for both the seller and the buyer which are eliminated when lump-sum timber sales methods are used. The log measurement method presently used assures the Government a full return on the timber that it sells, and it assures the purchaser that his paying only for the usable wood fiber which he has harvested. The old-growth timber areas of the West contain high-value timber species with varying and difficult-to-predict amounts of defect. These areas, particularly, will not lend themselves to the satisfactory use of lump-sum timber sale methods.

We urge that the appropriations subcommittees specifically prohibit the use of appropriated funds for the furtherance of this method of selling public timber in the national forests of the West.

Mr. Chairman, we have appreciated this opportunity to present our views on these important aspects of our forest products business. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Kulosa, the last point about the 10 percent, what impact does that have?

Mr. KULOSA. I would say that the impact is most severe on the small operator because while possibly a large operator could sustain a loss on individual sales, all it might take in the case of a small operator is just one estimate which is maybe half or less than what is sold. That is to say, the estimate is double what is actually there and he might very well be wiped out.

Senator HATFIELD. Then, if I understand you, your opinion is that it further pushes the small and medium sized operator out of the possible market?

Mr. KULOSA. I think that would be the effect, although it may have a detrimental effect upon large operators as well.

Senator HATFIELD. Yes. Thank you very much for your comments.

Mr. KULOSA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF HARRY MURPHY, CHAIRMAN LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATION CONSULTING FORESTERS

ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD STUART, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FORESTRY, STEAMBOAT, NEV.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Harry Murphy, chairman of the legislative committee, Association of Consulting Foresters and Mr. Edward Stuart, Jr., executive director of forestry, Steamboat, Nev., they are coming together.

Mr. MURPHY. We appreciate the opportunity to come before you again, Senator.

REMARKS BY EDWARD STUART

Mr. STUART. My name is Edward Stuart. I come here to respectfully request that any proposed increase in the funding of the Cooperative Forest Management Act be refused. There are many reasons for it. One is that I hoped last year, when I appeared before you, I would not have to appear again this year, because we felt that there would be some progress made in eliminating the competition between State employees under the CFM program and the private consulting forester. Unfortunately, that is not the case. Our consulting foresters feel that we have foresters in the private sector who are willing and able to do the job. Not only that, our forestry schools have recognized the importance of consulting forestry and this year, for the first time, one of our forestry schools in the State of Texas is now offering a full time course in consulting forestry. I would like to turn the rest of my testimony over to Mr. Murphy.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. I recall your testimony last year. You are always very brief and to the point.

Mr. MURPHY. For the record, I am Harry Murphy from Birmingham, Ala., chairman for the legislative committee for the Association of Consulting Foresters.

The Association of Consulting Foresters is opposed to further increases in the appropriation to the cooperative forest management program authorized under the act of August 25, 1950, 64 Statute 473, and as amended in the years 1962 and 1972. We object to further increases in the funding of the CFM program for the following reasons:

One, the program has not met the requirements as mandated by Congress. Specifically, the act states, "the provision of this act and the plan agreed upon for each State, territory or possession, shall be carried out in such a manner as to encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services to the type described in this section."

The U.S. Forest Service representing the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with seeing to the compliance of this act and its administration. However, the policy and administration of the program has not insured that there has been "a utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing the services of the type described in this act," as required by law.

Two, the forestry consultants who are small business firms, have found themselves in unfair competitive position with the Federal/State Public Foresters under the CFM Act.

In April of 1973, before this committee, we presented documentation of such practices in a number of States which we believe not only violates the spirit and truth of the act, but also are legally in question. We would like to provide this committee a few more examples that have occurred within the past year which are in addition to those presented in April 1973.

As we stated last year, private forestry consulting firm, or firms, were offering, services of like kind in the counties, and this also is true for the example attached herewith. CFM foresters continue to go beyond providing a forest management plan or forest counsel. They are literally selling timber via advertised sales by the public agency for the owner. Samples taken from attached documentation are sales of 185,000 board feet sawtimber in one State of the Northeast, 360,000 board feet of pine sawtimber in a southern State. These two sales alone returned to the landowner from $35,000 up to $50,000.

We know of no authority under the CFM Act, that permits the federally financed CFM forester to be in the real estate business.

In the examples herein the CFM Forester did not refer the owners to or solicit the services of a private agency or an individual, as is required.

In each case the State agency and the United States Forest Service were well aware that a private forestry consultant or forestry consulting firm worked in this county had offered and performed services of similar nature for private landowners.

Three, it is our understanding that the United States Forest Service has suggested that referrals be made to forestry consulting firms. But in the examples quoted above and as documented in this report, a forestry consulting firm that has been engaged in full-time forestry consulting for 18 years states they have only received one timber sale referral in the period of 18 years. Though officers of the United States

Forest Service of the State and private forestry section who have a responsibility in this area have suggested to the States that they conduct themselves in accordance with the law, yet the United States Forest Service has never established definite and definitive guidelines.

Four, at present there is an estimated 800 CFM foresters. And at this time, we are finding that these men are being encouraged to solicit public support via individual contacts for the CFM program in, which the Public Forester has a vested economic interest.

We would be unfair to this committee and to the public if we were to leave an understanding that all States were typified by the examples herein given, and in our statement of 1973.

We recognize and commend to your attention that there are a number of States that have excellent CFM programs and fully comply with the Federal law. In our opinion effective contributing programs can be found in the States of South and North Carolina, Alabama, New Hampshire, Oregon and Washington.

This past year, our association held discussions from Vermont to Florida, from Georgia to the State of Washington, with representatives of the United States Forest Service and State Forestry Agencies. At these meetings, the same basic information as presented to this committee was discussed. Some corrective action was achieved in certain States.

In summary, the Association of Consulting Foresters who are small business firms or private-entrepreneurs, state that there are unfair competitive practices under the CFM Act of 1950 as amended. That the United States Forest Service who has been designated to represent the Secretary of Agriculture in seeing that the provisions of this Act are carried out as authorized by Congress has not fulfilled its responsibilities. Definite and definitive guidelines have not been established. Forestry consultants are continued to be placed in unfair competitive positions with and by the public agencies. Therefore, we request of this committee, to withhold any increases in appropriations for the Cooperative Management Act of 1950 as amended and to require the United States Forest Service to see that the CFM program complies with the law.

We thank you once again for your thoughtfulness in allowing us to appear.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Murphy. I want to report back to you gentlemen from last year's testimony. Our committee is sympathetic to your position. I did follow up with the Forest Service, as you are aware, to make certain that these violations that you had cited last year in your testimony, would no longer occur. They assured the committee that they would make closer supervision in order to prevent this from occurring. Now you have come back this year with new evidence, which, as I understand it, leads me to conclude that the assurances given to this committee by the Forest Service last year have not been really fully complied with, or have not been fully carried out, as the Forest Service said it would. Is this an accurate evaluation of your testimony?

Mr. MURPHY. The documentation I presented are those that occurred since last year.

Senator HATFIELD. That is what I thought. We will include that documentation in the record.

[The information follows:]

NEW ENGLAND FORESTRY FOUNDATION

October 15, 1973

Mr. John H. Lambert, Chief Forester
Department of Natural Resources
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Lambert:

During the past year and a half I have accumulated several notices of TIMBER FOR SALE that have been distributed by the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources. The latest dated notice (August 15, 1973) indicates that a timber sale of 185,000 board feet is being offered for sale by this Department. This sale is taking place on property that is privately owned. This is an unjustifiable volume of timber that is marked, measured, advertised, contract supervised, and harvest supervised by the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources.

I have listed below some of the advertised sales that this Department has conducted since the first of last year on lands that are privately owned.

January 5, 1972	122,000 bd. ft.	30 acres	4,060 bd. ft./acre
October 18, 1972	153,000 bd. ft.	22 acres	6,950 bd. ft./acre
February 22, 1973	112,000 bd. ft.	17 acres	6,580 bd. ft./acre
August 8, 1973	132,000 bd. ft.	10 acres	13,200 bd. ft./acre
August 15, 1973	185,000 bd. ft.	45 acres	4,110 bd. ft./acre
Total:	704,000 bd. ft.	124 acres	5,670 bd. ft./acre

For each of the above listings I have attached a copy of the offering prospectus.

With a declining volume of timber now being offered for sale by private landowners in Massachusetts, it would have been most helpful to have had a shot at these sales in order to sustain ourselves in the private enterprise sector of Massachusetts forest management. I feel that the Department of Natural Resources people should insist that such sales be referred to private forest management consultants. Handled as they were by the Massachusetts CFM Foresters, all private consulting forest management interests have been completely shut out. I cannot help but feel that this is terribly unfair and not at all in keeping with the policy and

intent of the CFM program.

I have taken the following from the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950. "The provisions of the Act and the plan agreed upon for each State...shall be carried on in such a manner as to encourage the utilization of private agencies and individuals furnishing services of the type described in this section."

In my recent discussion with Mr. Phillip Archibald of the United States Forest Service, State and private Forestry, he advised that the Forest Service in administering the provisions of the Act expects each state to conduct itself in accordance with this law by establishing a reasonable policy.

I have heard that the Department of Natural Resources does have a referral policy concerning timber sales in the State of Massachusetts. However, in the eighteen years that I have been actively engaged full time in forestry consulting in the Franklin County area, I have not received one timber sale referral from the Massachusetts CFM forester serving the same area. If such a policy does exist, perhaps it could be stated publicly and actively practiced publicly so that all interests would be cognizant of its existence and sensitive to its meaning and intent.

Sincerely,

G. C. Knickerbocker

G. C. Knickerbocker
Chief Forester

NEW ENGLAND FORESTRY FOUNDATION

March 26, 1974

Mr. John H. Lambert, Jr., Chief Forester
Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forests and Parks
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02202

Dear Mr. Lambert:

Attached is another prospectus for the sale of 169,000 board feet, offered by the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources. Again, this directs attention to the scope of timber marking and selling activity that the CFM foresters in your department are conducting on lands in Massachusetts that are privately owned.

This is further distressing, since the CFM forester involved was in attendance and participated in the January 10, 1974, meeting at which your State referral policy was clearly outlined. Since this is not a "hardship case," it would seem that your CFM foresters are not cognizant of policy or are insensitive to its meaning. Any policy stating time and volume limitations by your foresters will have little meaning if the spirit and intent to cooperate is lacking.

Each time that you comment upon or write about this sensitive issue, you say that our mutual problems come from a lack of communication. I must respectfully say that it is difficult for me to see that these instances result from lack of communication between consulting foresters and the CFM foresters of your department. It seems that your foresters prefer to mark and sell large volumes of timber in the role of a forestry consultant and still receive remuneration from State and CFM funds for doing so.

I think that the Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry will agree that this depth of involvement in private enterprise activity by CFM foresters is unwarranted and objectionable.

Just after our January tenth meeting, it came to my attention that your department purposely conducted the sale of 132,000 board feet on property owned by Mrs. Agnes Warfield in Charlemont, Massachusetts. (See your department prospectus dated August 8, 1973.) This offering prospectus, indicating a harvest of 13,200 board feet per acre, advised that your department forester conducted a sale showing of this timber on July 26, 1973. It is our understanding that the CFM forester covering this half of Franklin County had recommended that this sale be referred to private consulting forestry people, but he was overruled by his superior in the Department of Natural Resources and told to conduct the sale himself.

Up until the present time, I have never given the matter much thought, but why is it necessary for two CFM foresters in the Department of Natural Resources to look after the needs of landowners in Franklin County? I understand that their areas of operation are designated as Franklin County East and Franklin County West.

I want to mention here my concern that a CFM forester in your department is also a partner in a consulting forestry firm operating within the area of his coverage as a CFM forester. Should we be expected to feel that there is no conflict of interest here?

Sincerely yours,

G. C. Knickerbocker
Chief Forester

P. S. I have also attached a copy of correspondence from Senator Alan Bible to the Secretary of the Association of Consulting Foresters, suggesting that CFM funding could be in jeopardy and might be reduced where used improperly.

NEW ENGLAND FORESTRY FOUNDATION

March 29, 1974

Mr. Kenneth F. Lancaster, Field Representative
Resource Management, United States Forest Service
Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry
Post Office and Federal Building
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801

Dear Ken:

Probably you're not in the mood to see this business come up again particularly after the comments made by Sherm Perkins at the SAF meeting in Springfield. I think I know what he was trying to bring out but it was most certainly done in the wrong manner, at the wrong place and at the wrong time.

I have enclosed eight items of communication that I hope you'll take the time to review and to comment upon. I would appreciate comments directed to me together with any comments that you might think appropriate to make to your people who are in charge of OFM program implementation.

Since you were in attendance at the January 10 meeting in Upton, Massachusetts, you are aware of the discussion that took place regarding this problem.

I think you know that I'll be pleased to meet with and to talk with anyone at any time in an effort to see that the OFM program functions properly, as Congress intended that it should.

Thank you [illegible] your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Knickerbocker
Chief Forester

NEW ENGLAND FORESTRY FOUNDATION

November 12, 1973

Mr. John H. Lambert, Chief Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Lambert:

I am disappointed that I have had no response from my letter of October fifteenth. In that letter I voiced objection to the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources CFM Foresters conducting large volume timber sales on lands in Massachusetts that are privately owned.

If you are concerned about this situation, it would be gratifying to know of this, and even more reassuring to know of any corrective action that you might think appropriate to take.

I am enclosing a copy of the text of a recent talk given by Dr. Thomas C. Nelson, Deputy Chief, United States Forest Service, outlining Cooperative Forest Management policy as he feels it should be carried on in the various States. This same outlook was previously expressed by Dr. Nelson at a meeting of the Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on State and Private Forestry in Burlington, Vermont, a year ago last September. Since that meeting, a referral policy is now practiced in Vermont that not only recognizes the contribution made by private forest management consultants, but also permits accomplishment of more forestry at less cost to the taxpayer.

I suspect that Dr. Nelson might agree with me that corrective action would be desirable in connection with these timber sales that are being conducted on privately owned lands by the tax-supported Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources CFM Foresters.

Sincerely,

G. C. Knickerbocker
Chief Forester

LETTER FROM ELEY C. FRAZER III

January 31, 1973

Mr. Harry Murphy
Post Office Box 7527
Birmingham, Alabama 35223

Dear Harry:

Sometime during the summer of 1973 the Georgia Forestry Commission selectively marked 360,000 board feet of pine sawtimber and 50 to 200 cords of wood on the property of Mrs. Fred Webb. This tract was known as Cold Prince Place, is 2 miles north of Moultrie at the fork of 319 and Sumner Road in Colquitt County, Georgia. Please put this in your files as at this time this was a sale of approximately $40,000 to $50,000 worth of timber and I can see no earthly excuse for the Georgia Forestry Commission to be involved in it.

I don't know what it is going to take to get some control of the Georgia situation as far as these violations are concerned. In spite of all the lip service there is just no intention on the part of the Georgia Forestry Commission to promote or assist consulting foresters.

Sincerely yours,

Eley C. Frazer III, A.C.F.

LETTER FROM JOHN T. CLARK

2 April 1974

Mr. Harry Murphy, Chairman
Legislative Committee
Association of Consulting Foresters
P. O. Box 7527
Birmingham, Alabama 35223

Dear Harry:

I agree with you where you note in your letter to Bill Frazer that your letter to Bob Sikes was apparently relayed down through the various government agencies, since soon after your correspondence arrived, I received a call from the local County Forester, Jerry McCord. Jerry was somewhat embarrassed, but told me that he had received word from the Tallahassee office that the consultants were trying to "do away with the program", and the Forest Service people in Tallahassee were upset. Jerry said that all of the CFM foresters had been instructed to take to the field and drum up support for the increased funding by whatever means possible, so that they could this year insure its passage. I explained the situation to him, and he was satisfied as he went about his business of drumming up support for the CFM program.

Mr. MURPHY. They happen to be in other areas and in those States.

Senator HATFIELD. You ask for a very extreme measure. You are asking that the funds be cut off entirely. We are hopeful that perhaps we can achieve the same objective short of that.

Mr. MURPHY. Senator, if I may, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Or rather, you are asking for no increase; I am sorry.

Mr. MURPHY. We ask that no increases be considered.

Senator HATFIELD. I am sure you are aware, but just for the record, let me clarify for my understanding—as you know, in the fiscal 1975 budget requests, the only programing increases, $460,000, are for operations through the State forest operations. Other increases are purely in cost of pay increases and other such. There is no program increase involved.

Thank you very much gentlemen. We will follow through and see if we can get those results for next year. Maybe, we will not have to see you next year.

Mr. MURPHY. I hope not.

STATEMENT OF JEFF PROBST, PRESIDENT, GREYBULL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GREYBULL, WYO.

BIGHORN COUNTY, WYO.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Jeff Probst, President, Greybull Chamber of Commerce, Greybull, Wyo.

Mr. PROBST. Thank you very much, Senator. I would also like to have the supplement that I have furnished the committee incorporated fully into the record.

Senator HATFIELD. We will insert that at the close of your presentation.

Mr. PROBST. My name is Jeff Probst. My address is 526 Seventh Avenue, Greybull, Wyo. I am president of the Greybull Chamber of Commerce. I represent not only the chamber, but also the Bighorn County Commissioners, the Bighorn County Recreation Board and the Bighorn County Recreation Association, which consists of 10 cities in northern Wyoming.

The purpose of my testimony is twofold. First, I would like to encourage you to appropriate proper funding for the social, economic, and environmental use in the Bighorn National Forest in Wyoming. We feel that the tentative budget is inadequate. A figure some 40 percent higher is necessary to operate efficiently. The situation, as it presently exists, could have many adverse effects.

Without the 40 percent increase we request, timber resource management will be inadequate. With additional funds, the wildlife habitat in the Bighorn National Forest could become a reality. Just imagine how much wildlife 1800 acres can support. Consider again range resource management; in the Bighorn National Forest alone, the range revegetation would decrease by 200,000 without this additional money. This would be all over the valleys.

Without the increase in funds, existing roads will have to be closed for lack of maintenance. In addition, needed heavy maintenance on 20 miles of trails in the Cloud Peak Wilderness would not be accom-

plished. This area is a back packers' and nature lovers' paradise. Also up to 11 miles of new roads and trails could be constructed.

Two years ago, construction started on two central sewage plants, one on U.S. Highway 14 and one on U.S. Highway 16. This is a 3-year project with the tentative budget for Bighorn National Forest, we have a choice. That is to say, either open these central sewage plants or maintain several camp grounds. Increased funding could mean the enjoyment of both facilities.

With the increase in the energy related industry in our State, coal and oil, specifically with what can become a great influx of forest use.

I think it would be a shame if these new visitors and those tourists who would be in Wyoming during the 1976 Bicentennial had too few campgrounds in which they might enjoy the beauty of Bighorn National Forest.

In addition to the increased funds to meet the basic needs of the forest, we would also like to request complete funding for Shell Falls Wayside. Bighorn would be visited quite heavily in 1976, as they are in every year. Highway 14 is the east-west highway through the Bighorn Mountains. It is ever used by travelers traveling west to Yellowstone Park some 120 miles away.

On Highway 14, we have an outstanding geological formation in Shell Falls. It is the largest waterfall in Wyoming outside of Yellowstone Park.

There is a need and the present opportunity to construct a very economical visitors information center. Shell Falls Wayside has been on the drawing board since the early 1950's. It is a good project. The people I represent feel that now is the time to encourage construction of Shell Falls Wayside.

Because it appears after 8½ years we will finally get a reconstructed highway down Shell Canyon, we feel it would be economic to tie these two projects together. We hope to convince you that there is a need. It is economically feasible so that you will include funding completely of this project in the budget for fiscal year 1974–75.

When I speak of economics, I relate to the cost per visit. It is estimated over 277,000 visitors will stop at this wayside each year. Most of these visitors, I would like to point out, would be from outside the State of Wyoming. With the low operational maintenance anticipated on this site, the cost per visit, including the facility depreciation over a 30-year period, would be initially about 16 cents and will reduce to 6½ cents in the year 1980, when the site capacity is reached. This is one of the lowest costs per visits that any high quality VIS experience has that we know of in the Nation.

The wayside will not only show the visitor what he can see or do in the Bighorn, but it also affords him interpretation of geology, human history, and natural history in the area. It will also show how today's and tomorrow's forest management is influenced by these factors. Shell Canyon is a classroom by itself. It is used by Iowa State Geology Camp, the University of Illinois, the Bighorn Baptist Youth Camp and Girl Scout National Center. It is also within a day's journey of over 16,600 school age children.

The Bighorn National Forest effects virtually everyone in northern Wyoming. It also effects every visitor, some for a livelihood, some for

nature's sake, all for pleasure. As you can tell by the very groups I represent, the Bighorn National Forest holds a great interest in Wyoming. I speak for a great many people when I ask you for your every consideration on the complete funding of Shell Falls Wayside and also an increase in the Forest Service appropriations. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Probst. You have given some very fine testimony here. I appreciate it. I appreciate your tutorial presentation as well. It is clear, your project and what you are asking. And we will include your supplement in the record.

Mr. PROBST. Thank you, Senator.

[The information follows:]

Major VIS Facility
Project Cost Estimates

Phase I

Project Name -- SHELL FALLS WAYSIDE

Location - Bighorn National Forest

	On Ground Costs	Administration Costs	Gross Cost
Planning			
Interpretation			
A&E - Forest COR		$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Construction			
Building	$ 60,000		
Water and Sewage System	32,000		
Sidewalks-stairs	10,800		
Trails	27,000		
Landscaping	1,104		
Construction Total	130,904	51,920	182,824
Interpretation			
Interpretive Signs	10,190	4,573	14,763
Grand Total *Phase I*	$141,094	$56,493	$203,587

Phase II

Planning			
Interpretation			
A&E - Forest COR		$ 6,500	$ 6,500
Construction			
Trails and Retaining Walls	$101,650	40,600	142,250
Landscaping	1,100	403	1,503
Construction Total	$102,750	$41,003	$143,753
Grand Total for Phase II	$102,750	$47,503	$150,253

GRAND TOTAL, TOTAL PROJECT $353,840

Estimate of Yearly O&M $7,000

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Shell Falls Wayside

THE STORY

Interpretive Opportunity

The diversity of geological phenomena in the vicinity of Shell Canyon warrants a major role in any interpretive program.

Shell Canyon was formed by mass slumping and the erosion forces of Shell Creek during the last one million years. One of the largest waterfalls in Wyoming outside of Yellowstone National Park is Shell Falls.

The proposed interpretive vistas overlooking Shell Falls and Shell Canyon are located on a rock remnant of Precambrian origin some 100 feet above the bottom of the gorge.

The major emphasis of interpretation at this site is water and its forces. Geologic formations, strata, faults and slumping are all included in the interpretive program, and are represented on this site in a picturesque setting.

THE MARKET

Anticipated Public Use

The Forest reported a conservative estimate of 190,000 visits to the Shell Falls site in 1970 and an equally conservative estimate of 198,500 total visits in 1971.

A projected use at a completed Shell Falls Wayside would be 40% higher in yearly visits. This would amount to 277,000 annual visits.

Opportunity for Orienting Visitors

Presently the site is being used almost exclusively by out-of-staters. The average length of stay is 15–16 minutes. The time is spent using the sanitation facilities and viewing the falls and the formations present. Most of the use appears to be vacationers passing through as opposed to a terminal or destination type of use. The area is a point of interest for those who do use the National Forest campgrounds in the vicinity as a destination for their vacations.

With this in mind, a function of the development is to offer a program of orientation to the visitor. A panel—to see and do—will be included showing the people where they are and what they can "see or do" while in the Bighorn National Forest and the surrounding area.

Number of School Children Within One Day's Journey

There are 16,610 school-age children within a day's journey of this development.

Anticipated Public Interest and Support

Letters enclosed show an interest in this project by people outside the Forest Service.

Capability to Satisfy Levels of Visitor Interests in the Forest Environment

The site is designed to interpret the geology of Shell Falls and Shell Canyon. Minor interpretive stories of human history, other natural histories, animals and a botanical interpretive trail will be on site. The "see and do" panel will show the visitor where to find other levels of Forest activities within the area.

Other Agency Interest and Cooperation

USFS—Division of Watershed Management. Contact—Stewart P. Hughes of Soils and Environmental Geology, Washington Office.

Iowa State University—Department of Science and Technology. Dr. Keith M. Hussey helped with the geologic presentations.

Greybull Chamber of Commerce.

Bureau of Public Roads—constructed parking lot and access roads.

Contribution Towards Better Public Understanding of Natural Resource Management

The Forest Service's multiple use story will be told here. Shell Canyon is a classroom for geology students. Visitors will be asked to support its protection and preservation.

Percent of Year Facility Will Be in Use

This site is an unmanned site. Shell Falls is usually clear of snow for an eight-month season—snow precludes use of the site from approximately December 1 to April 1. To extend the use period to 12 months would require plowing out the parking lot after every snow. We would anticipate very few visits for the extra cost.

Physical Site Limitations

The Shell Falls Wayside is designed for the maximum carrying capacity of the site. The developed parking area will determine the amount of use.

At any given time, a minimum of 120 visitors could be on site since parking is provided for 28 cars and 8 trailers or busses.

Closeness to Youth Camps and Other Organization Camps

At the present time Iowa State University has a geology summer camp of 50 students located approximately 12 miles west of Shell Falls. Students frequently stop at this site.

The University of Illinois maintains a summer camp of about 40 students at Sheridan and uses the Bighorn Mountains as a classroom. One of the Universities of Indiana intermittently use the Bighorns for study.

Bighorn Baptist Youth Camp spends the entire summer on the National Forest.

Girl Scout National Center West at Tensleep.

ECONOMICS

Capital Investment

$353,840.00 plus $3,000 which has been spent on parking facilities.

Estimated Annual Cost of Operation and Maintenance

Very low—$7,000.00.

Contribution to Improvement in Local Economic, Cultural and Social Conditions

The site itself will not hold people in the area long enough to contribute to these conditions, however, by showing other activities of the area and encouraging visitor participation, people may stay longer and contribute to a small increase in the local economy.

Nearness to Similar Interpretive Facility

The Shell Falls Wayside is approximately 35 miles from the Medicine Wheel, a historic Indian relic presently being upgraded by the Forest.

Impact of the VIS Facility on the Natural Resources of the Forest

There is very little impact on the natural resources of the Bighorn National Forest. This unmanned interpretive facility will benefit the Forest resources and their management by an informative presentation of the multiple uses of the Forest—including things for the visitor to "see and do"—and protect.

Status of Uncompleted Projects

Highest priority for the state of Wyoming. No other project pending in the State.

We know of no other major interpretive opportunity in the National Forest System that can be developed with such small attendant annual O&M costs.

REGIONAL VIS MANAGEMENT

Regional Capability to Produce and Manage an Outstanding VIS Facility

There is no question as to the capability of producing this facility by the people of the RO and Forest. Designs for the area and structures are completed and approved.

Feasibility Based on Engineering, Project Proposal Survey

Project surveys had been made of sanitation, site, and water. These utilities have been termed feasible and approved with the exception of the sanitation—but the cost estimate is included.

Since the plans for this site were completed, a powerline has been constructed to within 3½ miles of Shell Falls. The original distance was more than 5 miles. A re-evaluation of the type of toilets will be made since power will be brought to the site.

Analysis of Cost

Completed—site has been designed for a low maintenance and operation installation.

Project Readiness

Plans are complete except for the type of sanitation. Project funding is needed.

Intensity of Impact on Development from Other Nearby Recreation, Commercial Facilities

None.

Degree of Forest Service Aesthetic Control of Surroundings

The Shell Falls Wayside is well within the Forest boundaries. There is no problem controlling the aesthetics of the surrounding area.

Capability to Protect Unreplaceable Resources in Area

Most of the area from Shell Falls to the Forest boundary north of Shell Creek has been proposed as a geologic area. The vast geologic structures to be interpreted are not subject to vandalism or significant erosion.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH P. GREENE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Joseph P. Greene and Mr. L. Ross Morrell.

Mr. GREENE. I think I am by myself.

Senator HATFIELD. You are Mr. Joseph P. Greene, and Mr. L. Ross Morrell is not with us. All right, Mr. Greene, please proceed.

Mr. GREENE. Thank you, Senator, for having me here today. I guess I might start by generally saying that I am not one who has come to ask for any money. The area in which I speak is one of confusing jurisdiction. Although this does not relate directly to budget matters about the Interior Department, it does relate to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, and some matters which are going to deeply affect the lives of these people. Several persons have spoken today on conservation of our wildlife resources, and this refers to the conservation of an entire people's way of life.

My name is Joseph Greene, and I am a resident of Louisville, Ky. During the years 1966–68, I was a Peace Corps teacher on the island of Tinian, part of the Mariana Islands chain, in the western Pacific Ocean.

Recently, in November 1973, I returned to Tinian and other Mariana Islands for a visit of approximately 1 month. At that time, I was able to gain firsthand knowledge of the future plans for Tinian, proposed by our country. Previously, I had read about these plans in the June 3, 1973, edition of the New York Times, in an article by Don Oberdorfer. Having learned during the visit of various aspects and also consequences of these plans, which I found disturbing and which will be elaborated upon in detail later in this statement, I began a chain of events, upon my return to Kentucky in mid-December, that has culminated in my appearance here.

In brief, my actions since December have been in the form of written correspondence with the Interior Department, certain Representatives and Senators associated with my State, and with committees involved with trust territory affairs, various magazines, newspapers, television networks, and finally, with several contacts with the Mariana Islands. It is through the efforts of Senator Walter D. Huddleston of Kentucky and his staff that I have been invited to appear here today.

The reason for this statement and my appearance here is a specific one. As the committee is well aware, the United States has begun sepa-

rate negotiations, with the Marianas delegates as well as with the remainder of the Micronesian Island groups, to determine the relationships that these areas will have with this country following the termination of the trust territory agreement. This statement addresses itself solely to the negotiations with the Marianas, and more specifically only to the negotiations which affect the Island of Tinian.

The purpose of the statement is not to make charges or to condemn anyone. Rather, it is to bring additional information to your attention concerning this faraway island about which so little is known. It is hoped that this information will enable you to make the wisest choice possible when the agreements reached by the negotiators come to Congress for final approval. The statement will begin with a brief background of the island and will conclude with the enumeration of the specifics of the negotiations which I found to be so unsettling.

Tinian is a small island of approximately 39 square miles in area, located about 120 miles north of Guam. The island was not populated for many years by the native Chamorros until a resettlement occurred about 25 years ago, following World War II. It now has a population of nearly 800, the great majority of whom work as farmers and for the trust territory government.

Virtually all of the residents live in the only village on the island, San Jose; in all, there are about 75 families, as all are quite large, with an average of eight or nine children. Local government consists of an elected mayor and municipal council, plus the representative of the Mariannas district administrator, who is appointed to his position. This person is the most powerful official on the island. The Mariannas district administrator is also an appointed official, ultimately responsible to the High Commissioner, who is appointed by the President of the United States to head the trust territory government. The High Commissioner exercises a veto over all decisions made by the Congress of Micronesia.

The plans for the Island of Tinian, as outlined by Mr. R. Y. Scott, Director for the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations, call for "development of a joint service military base over a period of 10 years on the northern two-thirds of the 26,000-acre island of Tinian. This includes use of the present, and only, harbor, and establishment of an area around the harbor for safety purposes when ammunition is being handled in the port. For several reasons, I feel it is particularly unfortunate that the proposal has been made to construct this base on Tinian.

Furthermore, I do not believe that the makeup and structure of the Marianas Political Status Commission will give the people of Tinian an adequate voice in the making of this momentous decision. And finally, several incidents, or coincidences, have occurred which, to my mind, reflect detrimentally upon the efforts to secure approval of this base.

Approximately 9 years ago, an American by the name of Ken Jones began a ranch on Tinian. Leasing 7,500 acres of land, he began to raise beef cattle and swine. As of today, after many problems and setbacks encountered, the operations have grown to the extent that the ranch employs over half the adult male population of Tinian; moreover, a slaughterhouse is now in operation, providing relatively cheap beef to the Marianas as well as other areas. The ranch is also providing

the indigenous population with valuable training in important areas of agriculture; the beef products are supplying the native diet with an important and much needed source of protein at affordable prices. If the base is constructed, it apparently will force the ranch to go out of existence.

This will mean a serious economic dislocation for the majority of the islands' family heads, who as stated earlier, all have large families. Most of these men possess a fifth-grade Japanese education and will be hard pressed to obtain employment at the base, since few can speak, much less write, in English. I fear for the well-being, particularly the diet, of the children.

However, the closing down of this ranch has more profound consequences for the remainder of the Mariana Islands and other Micronesia areas. They too will be excluded from a source of fresh meat, which means less protein. In political terms, the transformation of Tinian into a military base means less that the potential agricultural base for a developing Marianas economy will be eradicated. In several studies by various research groups and commissions, all matters of public record, including the Nathan report, Tinian has been consistently mentioned and targeted as the best choice for agricultural development, due to its relative flatness, its rich soil, harbor facilities for shipping, and accessibility to the markets of Guam and Saipan.

In my opinion, the islands' ability to achieve any real sense of independence from this country will be seriously compromised by the building of the base. Ultimately, they will necessarily depend upon tourism as the only major source of revenue and will require long-term financial assistance from the U.S. taxpayer to supplement their budget. I fear that the cost of constructing and maintaining the base, supporting the Marianas economy, and compensating Mr. Jones for the loss of his land will be an astronomical burden for the American taxpayer.

A second reason for my viewing this base as undesirable is the fact that it will require the use of fully two-thirds of the entire island, leaving the villagers without any room for expansion and perhaps causing overly crowded conditions. Certainly there will be no room for any large scale private initiative or expansion on their part, which leads to the conclusion that the villagers will become completely dependent upon the base for their livelihood, causing the irreversible loss of the strong sense of community evident on Tinian today. Having no control over their lives, they will fall into apathy and lose their identity. The culture of the West is alien to those basically Orientally inclined people, whose culture is not future-oriented. The enticing prospects being dangled before them, schools, medical and dental facilities, paved roads and sidewalks, new FHA concrete homes, et cetera, all outlined in Mr. Scott's letter, might bring some short-term benefits but spell longterm disaster for their community.

I would now like to address the question of the Marianas Political Status Commission. This Commission is composed of 15 members, one from Tinian, and this group will decide if the base is to be constructed.

The island of Saipan has 12 or 13 representatives and Rota has one or two. In terms of population, this may be a fair arrangement. However, in view of the fact that the Saipan delegation controls the commission, it seems that they would be reluctant not to reach an agree-

ment which would bring a great amount of money into the islands and which involves no hardship on their part. Mr. Scott's letter to me in fact indicated that the Saipanese are being offered an attractive incentive to reach an agreement, the relinquishing by the United States of 4,360 acres, out of a possible 5,000, to them.

While on this subject of the people of Tinian having an adequate voice, it has been brought to my attention that recently there was an attempt to conduct a referendum on Tinian regarding the desirability of the base, but this attempt was vetoed by the Distad representative. It would seem that someone does not want the people to be heard from. I feel it should be the decision of the Tinianese alone if this base is to be built or not. Certainly one United States would never allow another to dictate to it. And let it be remembered that the trust territory districts were established for the administrative convenience of the conquering nations.

I would hope that this committee will be especially diligent in assessing the Department of Defense's request for this base. From any personally uninformed but concerned position, I question the need for this base, with Guam's large Air Force base, with B–52's, and her nuclear submarine yard just 120 miles to the south. In the Pacific area we now have bases, in addition to Guam, in Hawaii, Johnston Island, Alaska, Midway Island, Wake Island, Kwajalein Island, the Philippines, Australia, Taiwan, Korea, Thailand and Vietnam, plus others I may have omitted. Even now, the United States is trying to establish two new bases, one on Tinian and the other in the Indian Ocean. Palau, in Micronesia, has also been mentioned for future base sites. Is there no end to this proliferation, especially in this period of supposed détente?

In closing, I am prepared to state that, on my recent visit, I found nearly every resident of Tinian opposed to the plan to require two-thirds of the island for military use. On that basis I would challenge anyone who stated that the people support the plan. I humbly ask the committee to coinsider all the relevant information presented by myself and other more knowledgeable sources, to conscientiously determine if the United States has and is living up to the letter and spirit of the trusteeship agreements.

If this much is accomplished, then all Americans should be proud to accept the decisions eventually approved by Congress. Thank you very much for your consideration and your time.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Greene. I have some interesting memories, since about 20 years ago when I was on Tinian.

Mr. Greene, I would urge you to make this information known to the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations which will be handling that matter to which you refer on the military base question. Senator John McClellan of Arkansas is the subcommittee chairman, as well as the general Appropriations Committee chairman.

Also on the matter relating to negotiations, that will come before the Senate Interior Committee which handles Micronesia affairs. I think you have some very pertinent data here that will be of interest to both of those committees, because from the standpoint of military base, this committee does not handle that appropriations and from the negotiation issue, it would probably be by the Interior Committee.

I am very impressed with your information. I think the members of those other two committees would also be helped by your testimony. Thank you very much for your appearance.

Mr. GREENE. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Next is Mr. Robert Williams, president of the National Conference on State Historic Preservation Officers. Haven't you reduced that into some sort of word?

Mr. WILLIAMS. SHPO, Mr. Chairman. It is a very loose knit organization. We have not formulated a letterhead yet.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Williams, your entire statement will be placed into the record and if you wish you may summarize in the observance of the time factor.

[The statement follows:]

I am Robert Williams. I wish to testify on behalf of the Historic Preservation items in the National Park Service budget, with particular emphasis on the appropriation authorized under Public Law 89-665. I represent the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. This is an organization of the persons who administer the Historic Preservation Programs authorized and funded under provisions of Public Law 89-665 in the fifty states and five territories. I am president of this organization.

Let me take this opportunity to thank this committee for the appropriations you have made to this program in the past. In light of the annual requests made by the administration over the past several years, you have been generous in your support of historic preservation activities through appropriations for the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in the National Park Service and for matching grants-in-aid to the states.

This is the first year the administration has requested full funding of the authorized amount under Public Law 89-665. This amount is twenty million dollars ($20,000,000). The State Historic Preservation Officers organization recommends strongly that you appropriate the full authorization of $20,000,000 to the established grants-in-aid programs.

The State Historic Preservation Officers voted, without a dissenting vote, at the annual meeting in January, to recommend to the Senate and House of Representatives that the full $20,000,000 appropriation be made to the established grants-in-aid programs. In other words, we do not think that four million ($4,000,000) should be designated for a very few Eastern cities for special Bicentennial projects.

Even with your support in the past, the states have always shown evidence of needs far in excess of the amount appropriated. Last year, for example, the states requested on the basis of available matching funds approximately $103,000,000. This was met with a $10,500,000 appropriation. This wide disparity between

demonstrated need also points up the fact that the program is working, and working well. Let us review the growth in matching funds since 1969. In that year, when matching funds were first available, the states collectively had the capability to match only $262,000 for eligible preservation projects. From that small beginning, the states significantly increased their matching capability more than four-fold to $1,135,000 in 1970. Even in 1970, the program was just getting under way, and the states were only then beginning to comprehend the potential involved.

A dramatic increase in matching funds occurred in Fiscal Year 1971. That year, the states had the capability to match $17,000,000 if federal funds had been available. This capability was nearly sixteen times that of the previous year. In 1972, the capability grew to over $20,000,000; while in Fiscal Year 1973, the matching capability took another significant jump to over $31,000,000. Last year, Fiscal Year 1974, the states came forward with approximately $103,000,000 in matching capability. These figures are significant. They show that, in just a five-year period, the states have moved from a zero matching capability to a very impressive figure of over $100,000,000. The future is even more promising.

Let me illustrate the effect of this situation in one state, my state of Florida. Last year we had $6,600,000 available for matching federal grants for historic preservation. We received $319,978. While we appreciate these funds very much, and while they are indeed the genesis of a viable and growing historic preservation program in Florida, you can see and appreciate the fact that projects whose need for funds exceeded twelve million ($12,000,000) could not be done due to lack of funds.

The citizens of every state I visit and hear from are showing an increased interest in historic preservation programs aimed at improving the quality of our environment. They are becoming more and more convinced that as needed and desirable as they are,

clean air, clean water and the preservation of our natural resources do not necessarily provide the kind of environment we need and desire. To these things must be added some tangible reminders of our past, some evidence to enable us to maintain our sense of place and identity.

Activities to achieve these ends and provide this kind of environment are increasing at a very rapid rate. While we realize that funds appropriated under Public Law 89-665 will not be enough to pay for all of these activities, the State Historic Preservation Officers feel that this program is the bedrock basis for most of the increased interest and support for historic preservation.

Toward this end and for these reasons, we sincerely urge an appropriation of the full amount authorized for our established programs under Public Law 89-665.

Thank you.

SUMMARY

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I will summarize very briefly my five points:

First, I represent the 50 States and 5 territories who participate in the preservation program in Public Law 89-665. We wish to thank this committee for its help in the past. The appropriations you have made which have enabled the States to progress in 5 years from a point where they had no matching capability for historic preservation. That was evident to a point where this past year they have a sum over $100 million in capacity for this program.

Our organization supports strongly the full funding recommended and requested in the budget with one change. We wish that you would give serious consideration to the budget request for $16 million in grants-in-aid to the States and $4 million for special Bicentennial projects.

At our annual meeting, at the end of January this year this organization voted to recommend full funding of the $20 million without a desenting vote, to the established grants to States and the deletion of the $4 million for designated special Bicentennial projects.

It is our feeling that when the disparity between the matching capability of the States and the funding otherwise was so great that all of the funds available should be put into the matching grants program. A great many Bicentennial projects will be funded by these grants, it is true.

We feel that the funding for that should be made to the Commission and this funding should be made to the established program. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Williams. As you know, our chairman and other members of the committee, have been very interested in these projects and associations which you represent. I am sure that the committee will be very sympathetic to your request.

Mr. WILLIAMS. He made a public announcement this morning that he supported it and I appreciate that very much. I did want to make the one point about the full funding. We hope that you would make for the program, instead putting it into two sections.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JOHN COLLIER, SOUTHERN FORESTS PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. John M. Collier, of the Southern Forest Products Association.

Mr. Collier, your statement will be incorporated in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT BY THE SOUTHERN FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

I am John M. Collier, director of Government affairs for the Southern Forest Products Association, whose members provide over 40 percent of the total southern pine lumber production from mills which operate in 12 Southern States. We are grateful for the opportunity to testify at these hearings because of the importance of Forest Service programs and the national forests to forestry and forest products manufacture in our region.

The South has become an increasingly important source of wood products for the Nation as a whole. The production of southern pine lumber has increased by more than 50 percent since the early 1960's and now approximates 8 billion board feet a year. Southern pine plywood output rose from 4 percent of the Nation's total plywood production in 1964 to more than 30 percent last year. In addition, our region accounts for two-thirds of the Nation's pulpwood production.

These substantial increases in product output have been made possible by corresponding improvement in softwood timber supply. According to the Forest Service, softwood sawtimber inventory in the South increased by 50 percent between 1952 and 1970, but, further major boosts in product demand have occurred since 1970 and fears now arise that the improvements in timber supply achieved during recent decades will not be enough to meet future demands.

We are concerned there may be overcutting in some Southern States as the result of unprecedented demand for lumber to build homes in 1972 and 1973. This is an obvious cause for concern now and in the years to come. It is projected that by the year 2000 the South must provide the majority of the Nation's forest products in volume twice as great as the region produces today. To be able to meet future demand of this scale, the South must achieve corresponding increase in timber growth—especially on nonindustrial private forestland ownerships which comprise nearly three-fourths of the commercial forestland in our region.

The new Federal forestry incentives program, enacted into law by the Congress last year, provides cost-sharing arrangements to help small private owners get started with forest management programs.

Forest products companies are offering forestry counsel and technical assistance to supplement the incentives program. In some Southern States, forest products manufacturers are pushing for increases in the timber severance tax on their products to make additional funds available for development of the nonindustrial private forestlands. The incentives program obviously cannot in itself solve the potential timber crisis facing this country.

An effective means of measuring the progress of forest management is urgently needed. Forest Service surveys of inventory, growth and drain can be a great help in this respect if conducted with greater frequency than at the present time. Forest Service surveys of the condition of the Nation's timber resources are now conducted every 10 years. Additional funding to permit the Service to perform such studies on a 5-year basis is recommended. We have noted that the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans and the Southeastern Station in Asheville, N.C., are now giving annual reports on pulpwood size timber growth versus drain. If similar reports were available for sawtimber, the lumber, plywood pole and piling industries, and all forestry interests would have a better idea of where they stand and what progress is being made in assuring the availability of raw material for their products. Therefore, we recommend that the Southern and Southeastern Stations be given sufficient funds to gather and report sawtimber drain data as well as pulpwood data on an annual basis.

We are vitally interested in projects that can reduce the destruction of timber by insects and disease. The increasingly serious losses being incurred as a result of the southern pine beetle and other predators have been well documented by the Forest Service. We are now in the midst of the most devastating southern pine beetle epidemic ever recorded resulting in losses of 20 to 27 percent of loblolly and shortleaf pine and 1 to 5 percent of longleaf and slash pine merchantable volume at rotation age. We recommend that the Service be given the funds necessary for projects that can alleviate these problems. We further recommend that projects that can provide relief be given the highest priority.

The members of our association have been very favorably impressed, during the past year, with the progress and potential of the Forest Service program, designed to improve utilization of the sawtimber harvest involving studies of

individual mill practices and suggestions as to how these mills might increase the amount and grade of lumber being realized from the available log supply. We recommend that sufficient funds be allocated to maximize the effectiveness of this program. The work tne Forest Service is doing with the mills can be of great help in getting maximum mileage from the sawtimber harvest and perpetuating the forest resources of our region.

Continued support is needed for the cooperative forestry programs, CFM and CM2. Time has proved this cooperative forestry work with States and forest fire protection to be vital necessities. Funding for these levels should be increased to help provide wood products for the public and an improved forest environment.

Finally, we recommend that the Forest Service be given the funds it needs for proper management of the National Forests and its timber sales program. While most of the timber required for forest products manufacture in the South comes from privately owned lands, almost 15 percent of the raw materials used in southern pine lumber manufacture is sold from the National Forests. Several members of our association are largely dependent on National Forest timber in their operations. We are also aware of the strong dependency of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific State regions on National Forest timber without which those regions could not produce lumber and plywood for homes. Appropriations are needed at a level which will allow the Service to carry out the high supply alternative under the environmental program for the future.

Funding alone will not solve all the Forest Service problems, however. For instance, congressional or administrative action is needed to establish a fuel priority for the Service. The present 20 percent cut in its fuel supply is hampering its forest management work. Consideration should be given to allow Federal forest management and timber sale activities 100 percent of its gasoline needs as was done with the private sector.

The members of our association are deeply concerned with environmentalist lawsuits and subsequent Federal court decisions which have stopped timber harvesting on a National Forest in West Virginia and rules out an increase of a billion board feet in West Virginia and rules out an increase of a billion board feet of logs directed by the Nixon administration this year. The latter decision stopped logging on two of the National Forests in the Southeast—much to the consternation of some of our members dependent on that source of supply.

We believe in a balanced approach to management of the National Forests that can meet the economic and environmental needs of the Nation. And we recommend that the Congress consider action to end single-ended and selfish interest legal assaults which have up to now frustrated a legitimate balance of benefits and uses.

We thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Senator HATFIELD. You may proceed, sir.

Mr. COLLIER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify. The members of our association represent about 40 percent of southern pine lumber production and understandably, are concerned about the matter of timber supply. Production of lumber, plywood and hardwood and other products of the South has been increasingly significant in the last 20 years, which has put a great pressure on the timber supplier.

Even though the timber supply has increased significantly in the last 20 years, timber cutting has also increased significantly. We are afraid that some overcutting in some of the Southern States is a result of the unprecedented demand for lumber and other products.

Another reason for concern is that the South is expected to be the source of the majority of the Nation's forest products. By the year 2000, a volume just as great as the region is producing today, to be able to meet future demand of this scale, the South must achieve corresponding increase in timber growth, especially on nonindustrial private ownerships which comprise nearly three-fourths of the commercial forest land in our region.

The new forestry incentives program—and you, Senator Hatfield, are very active in that area—will help a great deal for the small landowners and also for the forest products companies who are providing technical assistance and in some cases, pushing for increases in the timber sufference tax on their products to make additional funds available.

One thing that is urgently needed is where the Forest Service comes into the picture. More frequent surveys of inventory growth and drain are needed so that we know where we are going. These surveys are conducted on a 10-year annual basis. We would recommend that they be conducted on a 5-year annual basis.

Furthermore, the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans and the Southeastern Station in Asheville, which are Forest Service agencies, are not giving reports on pulpwood-size timber versus drain. We recommend that some of the reports be available for sawed timber so that the plywood, pole, and the piling industries will have a better idea whether we are overcutting or undercutting and in what areas. That information is not available today and makes it a little more difficult in the timber resource development programs.

Of course, we are vitally interested in projects that can reduce the destruction of timber, insects and disease. This morning, a great deal of attention was given to the depredations of the southern pine beetle, which I will not duplicate here. The Forest Service recommended a program for that and we endorse it. We further recommend that projects that can provide immediate relief be given the highest priority. There is another program of which not much is known. That is the Forest Service program of providing studies to improve utilization of sawtimber harvests. This is involved in the individual mill practices and suggestions as to how mills might increase the amount and grade of lumber being realized from the available supply.

This service has been particularly instructive and helpful to the small mills, which are quite numerous in the south and who do not have the research facilities. We recommend that sufficient funds be allocated to continue to improve this program. This can be a great help in giving maximum knowledge for the sawtimber harvest and perpetuating the forest resources in our region. We endorse the cooperative forestry program and forest protection program.

Finally, we recommend that the Forest Service be given the funds it needs for proper management of national forests and its timber sales program. While most of the timber required for forest products manufacture in the South comes from privately owned lands, almost 15 percent of the raw material used in southern pine lumber is manufactured and solid from the national forests. Several members of our association are largely dependent on national forest timber and of course, we are also aware of the strong dependency of the western regions on national forest timber.

We endorse on all accounts appropriations at a level which will allow the Service to carry out the high supply alternatives under the environmental program for the future. We also strongly believe in a balanced approach to management of the national forests. We are aware, as the other regions, of this litigation seems to be hamstringing activities and really providing no ending solutions to the problems.

We believe in a balanced approach of management to the national forests and believe that such an approach can meet both the economic and environmental needs, if the Congress and the Senate, in their wisdom, feel that the legislative solution is necessary. We heartily endorse the idea. Thank you very much, Senator Hatfield, for the opportunity to testify.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Collier. I appreciate very much your testimony. As you note, coming from the Northwest we do have great concern about the many points that you raised to the southern area. Thank you very much.

Mr. COLLIER. Thank you, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. That is a vote but I can pick up the tail end of it perhaps.

STATEMENT OF MS. KATHRYN MOORE, MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Let us take Kathryn Moore, director of Maryland Historical Trust first.

Ms. Moore, we are happy to have you here today.

We will put your entire statement into the record, as you have provided us with the attachments. You may handle your testimony the way you wish.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Mr. Chairman:

As Director of the Maryland Historical Trust, a state historical preservation agency, I have requested the opportunity to testify before you today in order to express my support for full appropriation of the National Park Service budget line item of preservation of historic properties, totaling $24,375,000.

Last year, Maryland, like many other states, received only a fraction of the funding that was requested from the National Park Service for historic preservation. While this state's preservation needs totaled approximately $3 million, as indicated by local requests for assistance, Maryland received a National Park Service allocation of only $243,523 for historic preservation. The large volume of requests for preservation funding assistance, as well as the growing number of visitors to historic sites, the growing local interest in historic district zoning, the increasing number of people with expertise in the preservation field, and the high level of volunteer participation, is an indication that we are entering a period of increased interest in the preservation of our architectural and historical heritage.

This increased interest in historic preservation can be attributed to a number of factors. In a world that is becoming increasingly mechanized, architectural landmarks of the past are appreciated not only for their historic and educational value, but for the craftsmanship and the quality of materials that created their integrity. These historic landmarks, if lost, can never be adequately replaced. It is the responsibility of this generation to preserve these legacies of the past, for their aesthetic and cultural contributions to our lives today as well as for the sake of the future generations who will want to understand the forces and events which have shaped the culture in which they live.

The current concern for conservation of the environment has also been a factor in the increased interest in historic preservation. Americans are beginning to be alerted to the fact that the rapid growth and development of this country in the last few decades, has too often resulted in a plunder of our nation's natural and man-made aesthetic resources. As we acknowledge the ecological and aesthetic reasons for preserving our rivers and forests, uplands and marshes, so, also, should we view the preservation of our man-made landmarks.

Historic preservation is a relatively new governmental activity in Maryland, as in many other states. Begun in 1961, the Maryland Historical Trust has grown from a one-man organization to an agency with a full time staff of 18. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which created the National Register of Historic Places within the United States Department of Interior, more than any other single action brought historic preservation in Maryland out of the volunteer stage into a professional discipline. As a direct result of the financial assistance provided through the National Preservation Act, Maryland has been able to accelerate work on its survey of historic sites and has nominated over 200 properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, through the National Park Service grants-in-aid program, Maryland National Register properties have received much needed preservation assistance.

However, Maryland's present preservation needs are greater than ever. With pre-eminent passage of State land use legislation in Maryland, it is essential that the survey of historic sites be brought to a greater degree of completion so that all significant historical properties can be afforded protection as critical areas of the environment, and so that this information can be utilized for preservation planning. Also, in view of the coming Bicentennial

commemoration of our nation's anniversary, Maryland as one of the 13 original colonies anticipates an even greater number of requests for preservation funding this year than last. The National Park Service, however, is the only source of Federal funding available for historic preservation at the present since all HUD money for historic preservation has been impounded.

The National Park Service Historic Preservation Grant-in-Aid program provides the strength of the backbone for preservation activity in Maryland as in many other states. With consideration given to the increased interest in historic preservation, the environmental significance of historic preservation, and the coming Bicentennial celebration, I would like to urge the full appropriation of the $24,375,000 historic preservation item of the National Park Service budget. I would further like to recommend that of this amount, $20 million be appropriated for the State and National Trust Grant-in-Aid programs, and that the remainder be appropriated to support the various historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. I also recommend that the $20 million for grants-in-aid be allocated entirely for the regular grant-in-aid program rather than creating a special Bicentennial grant-in-aid program. This, I feel, will allow the states more flexibility in their Bicentennial plans, and will permit a more equitable distribution of Park Service funds for historic preservation among the eligible states.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur C. Townsend
Director
Maryland Historical Trust

HISTORIC PRESENTATION

Ms. MOORE. Arthur Townsend, director of the Maryland Historical Trust, was unable to be here. He asked me to read his statement for him, which I will summarize.

Senator HATFIELD. All right.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, the Maryland Historical Trust, a State preservation agency, supports the full appropriation of the National Park Service budget line item of preservation of historical properties totaling $24,375,000. The Maryland Historical Trust recommends that of this amount, $20 million be appropriated for the State and National trust grant-in-aid programs and that the remainder be appropriated to support the various historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

It is also recommend that the $20 million for grants-in-aid be allocated entirely for the regular grant-in-aid program. This will allow the States more flexibility in their Bicentennial plans and will permit a more equitable distribution of Park Service funds for historic preservation among the eligible States. I would also like to mention that Maryland, last year, requested approximately $3 million from the National Park Service for historic preservation based on local requests for assistance. We received only a small fraction of this amount, however, which was $243,523.

Our present preservation needs are greater than ever because of the passage of the State land use planning legislation in Maryland. It is critical that we increase our surveys so that these areas of the environment can receive protection. We also expect to receive even more requests for preservation assistance this year than last because of the coming Bicentennial commemoration. Therefore, we appreciate your support of the Park Service's historical preservation. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much. You may assure Mr. Townsend and others of your colleagues that you have appeared before a very sympathetic committee to your requests.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. The committee will now recess for a period of time necessary to vote.

[Recess.]

STATEMENT OF DANIEL F. GELBERT, DURHAM, N.C., REPRESENT-

REPRESENTING THREE-STATE AREA

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Daniel F. Gelbert, from Durham, N.C. You are welcome Mr. Gelbert.

Mr. GELBERT. I am a private consulting forester appearing here on my own behalf and for the many private landowners in the three-State area in which I work, Virginia, North, and South Carolina. I have also been requested as an acting member of both societies in North and South Carolina to speak on their behalf. These two professional groups make up about 68 percent of the private consulting foresters in the tri-State area.

I am here, as I found out a short while ago, in direct conflict with some of my predecessors. I am requesting full funding for CFM pro-

grams. We see, as a result of this increase, many tangible benefits to the Nation, to the landowners who own 80 percent of our woodland and particularly, our profession in consulting forestry.

Senator HATFIELD. Let me ask you Mr. Gelbert if I could interrupt at this point.

Mr. GELBERT. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Are you in conflict with the previous witnesses as relates to the practice to which they referred under the cooperative?

Mr. GELBERT. No, sir, I am in full support of that theory.

Senator HATFIELD. But not the recommendation?

Mr. GELBERT. No; not the recommendation. I am a field forester and I am much more used to being in the woods than I am in the city and much more used to talking to trees than I am to you, sir, so I will summarize very quickly.

Senator HATFIELD. In your experience, have you confronted the same problems that they have raised?

Mr. GELBERT. I have been in the business since 1964. Until 1966, we confronted this problem as the result of a change, I guess you might call it in theory, in our State, it has been happening in South Carolina for quite some time. We are in great harmony now with the State organization as you read through my report. I am not going to read it.

I have grown from a sole proprietor in 1970, when I was mainly on land surveying, to a professional forester with 11 employees selling over 10 million board feet of timber. This equates monetarily to about $1.2 million. We are doing appraising on 35 or 40 landowners a year. We are managing under a long-term contract, 26,000 acres in my firm.

We are doing additional work on some 10,000 acres on timber sales and appraisals. I did a summary of my work last year in 1973 and 72 different landowners, my four foresters and I, the survey crew, worked for 44 of these landowners. They were referred directly to us by the North Carolina or South Carolina Forestry Service. This is 61 percent of our work.

Our growth has been phenomenal as the result of the cooperation with our State forester personnel, and our society in North Carolina has gone from 10 active members in 1966 when we formed to 25 or 30 active members at this time.

South Carolina, is, of course, doubled in numbers but they have been at it a lot longer than we have. I had the opportunity, and I am digressing from my written statement, if I may, to talk with the State Forestry Association in Ashville and during that period of time, talked with them individually, I would say three-fourths of the State foresters. They have assured me personally that the CFM program intent is being followed. I do not know the specifics of the previous witnesses. I do know that I can speak in the three States in which I work that we have an extremely acceptable relationship as the growing profession itself. I can go into specific reasons for this but I do not think it is necessary.

Senator HATFIELD. I do not think it would have to be, if I can interrupt again. These instances cited by the previous witnesses, due to the local conditions, or the lack of local supervision, rather than a national policy, you feel?

Mr. GELBERT. Very definitely. I would also throw in a lack of possible communications between the consultants and the State employees. We have found in North Carolina that the communications have been the key to the CFM. I do know that the CFM money in North Carolina is well spent and they are over their heads in the amount of work they can do. I am representing three-fourths of the woodland owners in the United States as a private forester. I work directly for these people. I cannot spend my time going out and weeding through the 5-, 10- and 20-acre ownerships and saying yes I can work for you because you can afford me and no, I cannot. If I went to the Forest Service in my State to weed out these people, that helps.

I would like to get into an economic statement. Time is valuable and if they can—I might use the word "cull"—out these people who are marginal, these are worthy public programs. I feel that the public has a responsibility. I will leave it at that.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. All right. Thank you very much, Mr. Gelbert. Your entire statement will be placed in the record.

[The information follows:]

I am grateful for the opportunity to be heard during these important deliberations concerning forestry. I wholeheartedly agree with the importance of existing federal programs which seek to extend forest management beyond industry owned land, and beyond nationally owned woodlands, to the small private timberland owner who has under his eye three-fifths of our wooded acres. I hope that my comments, as a private consulting forester in North Carolina, will help you determine the appropriate financial commitment to make to one of these programs - the CFM, or cooperative forest management program.

The acceptance of sound silvicultural practices by many owners of small wooded tracts is not an easy task. In the past in North Carolina many families only thought about that pretty pine woods beyond the tobacco field when money was needed for college tuition, or something else important, the trees were cut down, and that was it. In most cases neither a trained public or private forester ever saw the timber, it was sold below its fair market value, and reforestation was not discussed.

Fortunately now, due to the CFM program, other government incentive programs, cooperation between public and private foresters, and increased timber value, a growing number of timberland owners are looking for advice when it comes time to sell. It is important for a CFM forester to be in the area when this occurs. He can steer a landowner on the proper course, encourage management and simply inform. Our CFM's are reaching more people every year, are servicing as many small wooded ownerships as they can, and are turning large management jobs over to consultants when necessary. In spite of their success so far the owners of the majority of timbered areas, or potential timber-growing areas in North Carolina, have not yet been reached.

For a number of reasons it is no simple matter to convert a number of individuals over a large area to a new way of thinking about their land. Naturally suspicious of new ideas, and of government bureaucrats, it takes a lot of men situated in communities across the state to make improved forest techniques known, to be available when people have questions, and to handle the small timber stands not feasible for the private consultant. With passage of the Forest Incentives Program it becomes increasingly important that qualified personnel be available to give proper direction to this program.

Ten years ago another problem in North Carolina made the development of forest management practices difficult. People did not know when to call a public or private forester, whose services were similar, and there was little assistance given the public for making this choice. In fact, in this and other matters, there was little cooperation between the two groups of foresters. Instead, there was often bitterness as public foresters saw profiteering by some private consultants and as consultants

saw CFM's providing services they were better equipped to handle, and needed to survive. By mutual effort, the problems separating the two groups have been worked out and substantial progress in broadening the base of forest management in the State is being made. This success may be attributed to a clearer definition given services to be offered by the CFM forester, to the CFM's increased emphasis on informing the public, to private forester accountability in the form of quality work and the reporting back to the State Forester on referred work, and to keeping the lines of communication open; i.e., many meetings during the year are attended by members of both groups, and meetings held by one group regularly include members of the other. Ralph Winkworth, North Carolina State Forester, has worked long and diligently on all these fronts to move public and private foresters toward a cooperative effort and toward increased forestland management. His specific statements on policy and procedure are attached.

My personal experience fits in the picture in the following way. I have been engaged in private forestry consulting work in North Carolina since 1964. At that time there were approximately ten active consultants, many of whom relied on secondary occupations to sustain them. In 1966 we formed the North Carolina Society of Consulting Foresters and will this year issue membership certificates to each qualified forester, and will issue a directory with the biographical data and qualifications of each member to the State Forester for statewide distribution.

From 1964 to 1970 I worked with my uncle in Laurinburg, North Carolina, in 1970 I moved to Durham to work on my own, and in 1973 incorporated. At present my firm employs four graduate foresters, two forest technicians, and five other persons. Last year we were managing, on a long term basis, 26,600 acres of woodland in 39 ownerships. We sold over 10,000,000 board feet of timber for our clients for over $1.2 million. We are now reforesting over 2,000 acres of land per year at a cost of over $200,000. Besides this management work we did appraisals, inventories, sales, or taxation work-ups, for 33 additional ownerships on an additional 10,000 acres. The North Carolina Forest Service referred 44 of these 72 landowners to us. (61%).

Because the CFM foresters are effectively showing small timberland owners the value of forest management, and because they are effectively analyzing each property to determine whether it can be profitably handled by the consultant, or is marginal and must be taken care of by the public forester, they are helping increase the number of acres turned over to private consultants and have greatly reduced the time he must spend supplementing his income with secondary occupations such as land surveying, real estate, teaching, etc. They have also reduced the amount of time heretofore spent by the consultant talking to landowners whose timber stands were too slight to justify the cost of his services. The consultant, for his part, has freed the CFM foresters from attempting to advise owners

of large tracts when his maximum legal time was too little to allow him to be effective, and consultants have taken over the appraisal and marketing work which the CFM is prohibited from handling.

It must be pointed out somewhere that this program could be abused and that it is moving forward in North Carolina because of the clearly defined roles of public and private foresters, and their cooperative effort. If implemented improperly these two groups could be placed in competition with each other. With more CFM's providing unlimited forestry services at little or no cost private consultants would be put out of business, and without private consultants forest management over-all would be greatly reduced. Workable guidelines worked out with the help of consultants, and continuing communication between the two groups, would surely prevent such problems from developing.

I hope the foregoing comments have shown that the CFM program as it is presently being conducted in North Carolina is effective, and that more CFM personnel in our State would increase that effectiveness.

RESPONSE APPRECIATED

Senator HATFIELD. I do appreciate your responding to my questions on the matter about what your experience has been in the three States, the Carolinas and Virginia. Thank you very much.

Mr. GELBERT. Thank you. One last comment, if I may: I do not think the overall national policy should be condemned as a result of what I consider possibly a few isolated cases.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF TED SMITH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION LIAISON OFFICERS

LAND, WATER RECREATION

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chris Delaporte. Am I pronouncing your name properly?

Mr. SMITH. No, it is Smith. Mr. Chairman, I am Ted Smith. I am State chairman of NASORLO and Mr. Delaporte is executive secretary.

Senator HATFIELD. All right. I am very happy to have the correction, Mr. Smith. It is a little easier to pronounce.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Our association is a nationwide one, made up of the individuals designated by the Governors of each State to administer the land and water recreation in that State.

We just had a meeting of the association's board of directors here in Washington and have approved this policy statement, which we have submitted on behalf of our President, Mr. Gordon Harmston of Utah.

I will summarize that.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. The entire statement will be placed in the record. You may proceed to summarize.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

In our brief testimony, the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers will address several specific points concerning the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Our major concerns before this committee at this time are:

- that the Land and Water Conservation Fund funding level for Fiscal Year '75 be set at $480,000,000.

- that the authorization level for the Land and Water Conservation Fund be raised to $1,000,000,000 per year.

It is NASORLO's contention that Fiscal Year '75 will be a turning point in the effort to provide for the outdoor recreation needs of the citizens of the United States. The need is great, and the opportunities are at hand. If the opportunities are not seized, they will be either irretrievably lost, or far more expensive in the future.

The cut-back in funding during Fiscal Year '74 has caused the reduction of spending at just the time that the needs of the public, the demands of the environment, and economic common sense called for increases in spending.

As administrators of Land and Water Conservation Fund money at the State level, we feel very strongly our inability to be responsive to the needs of people across this nation due to insufficient funding. This would be regrettable even if the reason for insufficient funding were a lack of funds. It is indefensible, however, when funds are available and cannot legally be used for any other purpose.

- At least 180 million dollars are unobligated in money withheld in Fiscal Year '74, and it is our hope that the obligation of 62 million dollars of Fiscal Year '74 money as repayment to the General Fund of the United States will be reconsidered and this money made available for expenditure.

- At least 300 million dollars of income to the Land and Water Conservation Fund are available for Fiscal Year '75.

- Income from the sale of oil and gas leases is predicted to reach the 8 billion dollar level in Fiscal Year '75.

Funds are available - - funds drawn in large measure from the depletion of our natural resources. Could there be a better use for these funds than to invest them in the renewal and protection of other natural resources, our people, and our land?

For the immediate future, Fiscal Year 1975, we ask that funding be provided in the amount of $480,000,000. This step would help reduce the tremendous gap between the demand for acquisition and development of parkland, and funds available for these purposes.

Data collected jointly by NASORLO and the National Recreation and Park Association shows that as of January 1, 1974, 75% of Fiscal Year '74 funds were committed. Four of the national regions had committed 100% of their allocations, and two others, more than 80%. Of the thirty-one States responding to the most recent data-update on Land and Water Conservation Fund expenditures, twenty-nine indicated that their allotments were totally committed as of 1 March, 1974, and all respondents indicated that an increase in funds could be efficiently used.

Beginning with Fiscal Year '76, we ask that the $300 million/year appropriation ceiling be raised to $1,000,000,000/year, and that the Federal/State apportionment formula be changed from 40/60 to 30/70. This would allow the States and local governments to begin to adequately meet their commitments. It would also allow federal agencies to complete the purchase of "in-holdings" in Federal reserves within ten years. It is our feeling that the need for this increase is both justifiable and obvious.

Land costs escalate daily. Land which should be taken into the public inventory for recreational purposes should be the subject of in-depth study in Fiscal Year '75 and acquisition on a large scale should begin no later than Fiscal Year '75.

We are rapidly approaching the time in this Country when recreation becomes a privilege instead of a right. In some instances we have already reached that stage. This impending crisis is of no less crucial proportion than the "energy crisis" and immediate action and declaration of intent are called for. In the provision of recreational opportunities let us act now to enhance potential, rather than react later to modify the consequences of inaction.

Such action is extremely important psychologically and symbolically also. As the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program matured, its stability and consistancy made it a model federal program. Local and state governments were able to develop coordinated and coherent programs to meet the problems of vanishing open space and increasing demand for recreational resources. These plans were drastically intercepted by the sharp decrease in funding for Fiscal Year '74. Many State and local leaders across the nation who backed bond proposals and other revenue producing measures for the purpose of generating matching funds were made to look foolish when the cupboards suddenly became bare.

The need to restore confidence in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, indeed in the resolve of the Federal government to help provide for recreational needs, is just as important as the demonstrable, tangible needs across the country.

Efficient use of Land and Water Conservation Fund money and the generation of sufficient matching funds at state and local levels is tied to confidence in the availability of Federal matching funds. This confidence has been shaken, and only your action can restore it.

Last year we were concerned with the apparent discrepancy between Bureau of Outdoor Recreation figures and the testimony of those administering the program in the various states. Our testimony has been verified by what has happened since then and we are confident that no one will again be misled by a "paper surplus". Last years mistakes are both understandable and remediable.

Our testimony this year calls not only for remedial action but also for a statement of confidence in America's future.

The need for preservation of this Country's natural and human resources - - the need to provide more and better opportunities for recreation - is manifest. Your action, in increasing the authorization and funding level, will also make manifest the commitment of the Nation's leadership to meeting the recreational needs of its people now and for generations to come.

OVER $500 MILLION BALANCE

Mr. SMITH. I will summarize very briefly, if I may. The appropriation level for the current fiscal year has led to severe difficulties in the States and has left a balance of over $500 million available for appropriations in the current fiscal year. We ask that $480 million of that be appropriated for fiscal 1975. We are further asking that the appropriation authorization for the future be increased to $1 billion.

The source of funding we request, of course, is out of the Outer Continental Shelf proceeds. We understand that is doubling according to the best projections that we have for the next 5 years. Approximately $8 billion a year is expected. We think that is entirely appropriate that funds from that source be used for the conservation of our natural resources and development through acquisition lands for the national park system. That is the sum of our testimony, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Very good. I really appreciate your work and the association you represent. You are really on the battlefront.

We will do our very best to give you all of the support possible.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF A. H. PAESSLER, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, VIRGINIA STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. A. H. Paessler.

Mr. PAESSLER. Exactly correct.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Paessler, we have you down as deputy executive secretary of the Virginia State Water Control Board. Is that correct?

Mr. PAESSLER. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. We are happy to have you have today, and your statement will be made a part of the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

A water resources research center (the Virginia Water Resources Research Center) has "produced" information based on research which has been of immediate benefit to a "user" agency (the Virginia State Water Control Board) to solve specific problems and to make regulatory decisions.

A plea is made that the Office of Water Resources Research be supported to at least the level authorized by Congress, so as to provide more realistic Federal support of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center and other state institutes.

I am A. H. Paessler, Deputy Executive Secretary for the Virginia State Water Control Board, the agency with planning and regulatory responsibility for water resources in the Commonwealth. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee in support of the appropriation of the Office of Water Resources Research at its authorized level and, in particular, in support of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center.

The Virginia Water Resources Research Center has a broad research program, designed to assist not only my agency but also others in the state to discharge their statutory responsibility. With your permission, I would like to submit for the Committee's information a copy of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center's annual report and a copy of their brochure which sets forth this year's research program, both of which are written in very readable language.

Our experience is that much of the research carried on by Federal agencies is addressed to problems that are national in scope, but in many cases only of limited value to state agencies such as ours, that are concerned with management and regulation of water resources at the local level. It is generally agreed that solutions to complex water problems require that they be technically feasible, economically sound, legally correct and politically palatable. Political, legal, and to some extent, economic aspects of a problem are local in character, and research done in a national context is sometimes not too relevant to our problem.

The state institutes and centers also give consideration to the problems of implementation in the design of their research plan. In addition, work being carried on at a state center, such as the one in Virginia, provides opportunity for our staff to have an input into research while it is being carried on and to be well aware of the results and any limitations in application as they are developed. The time required for implementation is shortened because our staff may appraise the applicability of findings to localized conditions. The Center has also been helpful in bringing to our attention research conducted by other institutions and agencies which bear on Virginia's problems. Our experience is that these state institutes and centers provide a valuable link in getting results from the "producers" to the "users."

Last year the Virginia Center, in cooperation with my agency, other state agencies, planning districts in Virginia, industrial representatives, local officials, and academicians at other institutes of higher learning, formulated a five-year research plan addressed to Virginia's problems. The cost of implementing this plan will be about $5 million annually. We are putting money from our budget in support of this program, but the state's resources are severely strained to meet the immediate responsibilities imposed by the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500).

Mr. Chairman, $5 million may sound out of perspective. We estimate that capital expenditures for water pollution control measures in Virginia will be approximately $200 million during fiscal year '75, and believe that this level of expenditure must be continued for at least 10 years. A research program based on 2-1/2% of capital expenditures does not seem unreasonable.

If we are to meet our obligations under this Act and our responsibilities to the citizens of the Commonwealth in a cost-effective manner, we need maximum support from our State resource center. It is evident that even full funding at the authorized level will not provide all the research funds required to meet Virginia's needs in the area of water resources, but it certainly will provide a sustained working base on which the state can expand.

There are many other things I could say about the Virginia Water Resources Research Center in the role it is playing in assisting us in discharging our statutory responsibilities, but my time is too short. I am sure that the Virginia Center is typical of institutes and centers in the other 49 states. We therefore urge that you recommend the appropriation of funds for the Office of Water Resources Research at least to the level authorized by Congress, which would provide more realistic Federal support of the Virginia Water Resources Research Center, and to the other state institutes.

I appreciate that the Committee has allowed me, as a representative of a "user" agency, to make this statement on behalf of the Office of Water Resources Research program, which provides Federal support to state research centers and institutes. Virginia, and the other states, face a desperate need for support for environmental research. We hope you can help!

Mr. PAESSLER. I am very pleased to give a few remarks in reference to the appropriation for water resources research, which supports the Water Resources Institutes from the various States. I represent an agency that is on the using end of research because we have responsibility in the planning, management, and regulations of water resources in Virginia.

Senator HATFIELD. You could really speak for my State at the same time, could you not?

Mr. PAESSLER. I would not presume to do so, but I am familiar with the program.

Senator HATFIELD. In Oregon State University, the same type of structure that you represent?

Mr. PAESSLER. Exactly.

Senator HATFIELD. We will also sort of add Oregon along with Virginia when you make your arguments here, if that is all right.

Mr. PAESSLER. I am delighted to have the opportunity to do that and I hope that we do have similar programs. You have my paper there, so I will not go into the details of it, but the pitch we are making here is the fact, as an operating agency primarily, we do not do research but being in the position of having to make regulatory decisions, we are often in very dire need of facts and information that researchers are in a position to supply. In Virginia, we have established a close liaison with our institute, which happens to be located at VPI in Blacksburg, Va., Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Witnesses have previously testified to the funding, so I am not prepared to talk about the details of all that, but I think that the committee is aware of the fact that the funds have been insufficient for these institutes to really do the work that they would like to and to supply the information that they would be capable of supplying because of their tremendous amount of expertise through the colleges and universities and the other facilities that are available in the States.

I might say, just to emphasize, that we have recently, through our venture in Virginia, and with the cooperation of my agency, other State agencies and other agencies in Virginia, determined that we ought to spend in order to get information that we need to carry out a water pollution and water resources management programs. We ought to have about $5 million a year.

This may sound like an awful lot, but not when you consider the fact that over the next 10 years or so we are going to have to spend probably $200 million a year for pollution abatement facilities to accomplish the goals of the National and Virginia pollution control acts. This is about 2½ percent and it really is a small amount. It is for this reason that we do urge that this committee recommend the full financing for OWRR to the maximum level that has previously been authorized by Congress. We feel that this would provide a more realistic support of the Virginia program and in your State also, Senator.

We think that the research institutes in the State are in a unique position to provide problem solving and research to the regulatory agencies and we would, therefore, urge your help in this effort.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much Mr. Paessler. I am aware of your problem here. As I say, we have a similar center at Corvallis, Oreg., which depends a great deal on the authorized level. I had the position of being on your very beautiful campus a few years ago to dedicate the Julian Cheatham Forestry Building. I have good memories of that. Thank you very much.

Mr. PAESSLER. Senator, I would like to leave two very readable booklets with you. One is the report of our center for this year and the other is a little brochure of the current research program. The committee may find these helpful.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. They will be made available by reference to the committee.

STATEMENT OF MARVIN T. EDMISON, DIRECTOR, OWRRI, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Marvin T. Edmison, director of OWRRI, Oklahoma State University. We are very happy to have you Mr. Edmison. Your full statement will be placed in the record. You may summarize as you care.

Mr. EDMISON. Yes, sir. Since I have submitted a statement, I will not take much of your time.

[The statement follows:]

In 1964, the Congress of the United States wisely enacted legislation to insure continued research across our Nation on critical water problems; this legislation was revised in 1972, and authorizations were included for increased appropriations to the water resources research institutes (centers) which were created by the original legislation. Currently, the Nation is very much concerned about our energy crisis, and rightly so. However, the need for research on energy production does not lessen the need for research on water resources. In fact, the two are closely interwoven in many areas. It will do little good, in the long run, to solve the energy crises, if we fail to solve the critical problems related to adequate supplies of water of quality appropriate to its varied uses. The total budget of the Office of Water Resources Research is miniscule compared to the amount of money proposed for research directed toward solving our energy problems, yet there are those who would emasculate the budget of the Office of Water Resources Research with the excuse, at least in part, that the money is needed for the energy program.

Either by design or by negligent oversight, the Institute directors were led to believe that the Office of Management and Budget had impounded and failed to release $40,000, which were appropriated for each State institute in fiscal year 1973 and $10,000 for each in fiscal year 1974. We accepted the impoundment on the premise that it was temporary and that it was necessary in the management of the Federal budget. To the surprise of nearly every director, if not all, it has been found that the $40,000 for each State institute were released but diverted to other uses than those for which they were originally appropriated and that a request has been made to so divert the $10,000 which were appropriated for each State institute in fiscal year 1974. In addition, it has been requested that the allotment budget for each State institute be reduced to a total of $89,000 in fiscal year 1975.

As I stated previously, there is still a critical need for water resources research. The personnel of the Office of Water Resources Research and the Water Resources Research Institutes (Centers) have been ever mindful of the great responsibility that was theirs and they continue to be so mindful. They are good and faithful stewards of the limited funds that have been entrusted to them. Where State problem areas have been used as a basis for research, every effort has been made to obtain results that were also useful on a national, or at least a regional, basis. Furthermore, the institutes have formed regional groupings to concentrate cooperatively on problems that are of critical importance to more than one State. For example, Oklahoma State University, Texas A. & M. University, and Texas Tech University are now cooperatively working on research involving the Ogallala aquifer, which is an extremely important ground water resource to several States.

I now turn to several items to set the record straight in response to some allegations that have been made by certain members of the executive branch of Government:

1. Water Resources Research Institutes (Centers) are not administered according to the whims of the institutions at which they are located. All of their programs must receive prior approval by the Office of Water Resources Research and, to the best of my knowledge, each has a coordinating or advisory committee which has a much broader base than any one host institution. In Oklahoma, the Governor's Committee on Water Resources Research performs this function. It is chaired by the director of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board and includes representaitves from the Oklahoma Department of Health, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army and the University of Oklahoma.

2. The Institutes do not just "take a shot gun approach and hire a couple of people in all of the colleges." Each project is carefully reviewed as to the competence of the investigators, and its importance. In Oklahoma, 18–20 investigators are currently engaged in our research program on projects which were individually approved in Washington prior to initiation.

3. The Water Resources Research Act is not a land grant assistance bill. The universities where the institutes are located (1) are not free to spend the money just as they wish, (2) they do not spend all of the Public Law 88–379 money

at one institution, (3) are not allowed to pay indirect costs from OWRR title I funds—thus they subsidize the program for all participants. In Oklahoma, for example, the non-Federal contribution for fiscal year 1973 to the allotment (section 100) program alone was $99,916. They are not allowed to pay rent for space, and so forth, and it is not true that "$89,000, $100,000, or $110,000 just about gives you one professor and a secretary and pays the rent and all other-fixed charges that the university puts on everything."

4. There is not wide spread duplication of effort. In spite of the fact that each project is evaluated for its breadth of applicability, there is some research that may produce results for Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas which would not apply in Alaska. Therefore, some apparent duplication is not duplication at all.

5. The Office of Water Resources Research and the associated institutes have only one "axe to grind"—to produce the best research possible directed toward solution of the vexing water problems of our States, region, and Nation. There are other agencies of Federal and State Governments that conduct research that may involve water, but as mission oriented agencies they have restricted objectives that frequently create great pressures for them to sacrifice water quality because of other concerns.

6. If the Department of the Interior cannot coordinate the programs of its various offices and bureaus, could a Department of Natural Resources do better? By this question, I am not taking a position against a Department of Natural Resources. I merely raise the question as to whether an implicit admission of inability to coordinate what one already has, qualifies him to coordinate a more comprehensive program.

7. If the executive branch of Government succeeds in stifling cooperative programs which now exist between the Federal Government and institutions of higher education before revenue sharing has really been tried and proven, this Nation may indeed find itself in dire trouble. If research in critical areas is drastically reduced or terminated, our whole Nation will truly be the loser.

Mr. EDMISON. I am Marvin Edmison. I would just say that I have been asked by the chairman of our southern river basin region of the institutes to represent them.

Senator HATFIELD. Fine.

Mr. EDMISON. I do not want to be negative, but I do want first, Senator, to simply say in regard to previous testimony before this committee in March, it was erroneous. Such statements that these research grants are land grant assistance—"I am speaking now of the land grant assistance bill: we pay the salaries of a professor and secretary . . ." and the other statement that "We should not take a shotgun approach to these things. . . ." I must be negative to the extent to say that these are not true facts. We were very careful with each project.

Oklahoma State University, for example, in 1973, 100 program loans were in the equivalent of $99,000. As you know, sir, the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended in 1972, authorized $250,000 a year for the allotted program.

In fiscal 1973, the Congress appropriated $140,000 for that program, $40,000 of which subsequently was not allocated to the States. Yet in fiscal 1974, the Congress appropriated $110,000, again $10,000 of which was not allocated to the institutes.

I must say, at this point, that the directors of the institutes were under the impression that just very recently that money was held by the Office of Management and Budget and not by the institutes. We found recently that the $40,000 was released and was used for other purposes in the Department of the Interior.

A request has been made to use the $10,000 for other purposes within the Department of the Interior. We feel that there is a lack of communication here somewhere.

The request in the fiscal 1975 budget is for only $89,000. By law, we are required to coordinate this program with interested parties in the State. We also have an obligation to disseminate information. We cannot do all of these things and try to tie together a program if our budget is to be cut. It is just an impossibility.

Getting a little more on the positive side, Senator, I would like to say that we have only one ax to grind, and that is to produce the best water resources research that we can possibly produce for this Nation, which we think is essential to the survival of this Nation, and to disseminate that information to all possible users, not just to wait until it comes to us but to make sure that they get that information.

In the State of Oklahoma, the director of our water resources board is the chairman of the coordinated committee, which is the Committee on Water Resources Research. We have involved in that everyone we can think of, including the Corps of Engineers, UPA Laboratory, USDA Laboratory, and they worked with us on developing a program. We have established priorities. Each project must be approved in Washington before we can fund. We have organized on a regional basis across the Nation, and the southern region includes New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. We are holding workshops on problems of importance in the region, and we have one or two more scheduled. We now have a cooperative program with Texas A. & M. University, Texas Tech University, and Oklahoma

State University, for example, to study the overall water formation which, as you know, is very important in our region.

To cite a couple of more examples, since I do not want to take any more time in the record, an excuse has been made that we need this money for energy. Water and energy are related. The water programs are saving energy. For example, with one-half horsepower electric motor we were able to completely turn over a 100-acre lake that had been stratified, and within 10 days it was completely homogenous as to our region and temperature, except right at the surface, of course.

We are now cooperating with the Bureau of Reclamation, and in Oklahoma we believe that we can demonstrate that this applies, not at the same horsepower, of course, but with the same conservation energy two lakes of that size. Our integration program has demonstrated, for example, that spacing and direction of roads will save water and produce more. Likewise a system of just getting the water to the land, which presents much savings of energy and water, these are examples of the types of things that can be done not only in Oklahoma, but have widespread base of interest to our Nation.

Therefore, I submit, sir, that we are not wasting money. We do need the $250,000 that we are talking about, and if our budget is cut to $89,000, it will be disastrous.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Edmison. We appreciate your comments and rebuttal to the Secretary's comments.

I quite agree about the relationship of energy and water. Coming from the part of the country I do, we are most cognizant of that. We will stand at recess for 5 minutes for a vote.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. O'DONNELL, AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. The committee will reconvene. I have been informed by staff that the last witnesses will testify en banc.

Mr. Saiser, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. McCracken. Mr. Saiser, have I pronounced your name correctly?

Mr. SAISER. It is Saiser.

Senator HATFIELD. All right. Mr. Saiser is from Vancouver, Wash., and Mr. McCracken from Portland, and Mr. O'Donnell is from Tacoma.

You gentlemen may proceed as you desire. We have copies of your statements already. They will be placed in the record, as presented. You may proceed.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Mr. O'DONNELL. As you note, Senator, I originally was going to show a slide show here, about the plywood treatment, and Mr. Saiser is going to talk about that industry, so I am going to be specific on one point. That is the statement with regard to reduced productivity of the national forests because of change in policy prior to July 1 of this year in the forests. The U.S. Forest Service has been experimenting over the past year or so with a new method of allowable timber harvest.

These experiments have been carried out in context with a revised

Forest Service policy interpretation of sustained yield. It is now probable that revised forest management plans will be implemented on several national forests, probably at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1974.

The impact of the Forest Service's recent proposals on national forest productivity is massive, implies production losses below previous and current plan levels that will cause harvest reductions of as much as 30 percent and perhaps 40 percent. The Forest Service efforts include a work entitled "Forest Regulation Study" and have earned severe criticism from the Nation's most knowledgeable and creditable foresters, forest managers, forestry educators, forest economists, and forest industry representatives and associations throughout the United States. As a result of this practically unanimous condemnation, another study by recently retired Forest Service Chief of Forest Economics Research, Dr. H. R. Josephson, was proposed. The function of that work was to be the examination of alternate methods of determining the allowable harvest. And that study was to be completed by March of 1974.

The Josephson study was clearly an effort by the Forest Service to get out from under the weight of criticism earned by its earlier proposals. It appears that it was also an effort to placate Forest Service critics rather than actually develop better information in which to base Forest Service planning. The Josephson study was not completed in March. And indeed as it stands now, there is no completion date established.

We do know that Dr. Josephson hopes to be completing his study "during the summer," after he returns from a tour at the University of California on a guest teaching assignment.

Forest Service spokesmen have indicated that some of their new forest management plans may be put into effect by July 1, 1974. The Forest Service has also made it clear that its current planning will not, under any circumstances, be delayed by the unavailability of Dr. Josephson's study, wherein the comparative merit of alternate allowable cut calculations would be determined. Thus, we face the prospect that within a few weeks new national forest timber management plans will be implemented, even though based on faulty methods and unwarranted policy changes, and containing serious reductions in the productivity of national forest lands that will inevitably impair current levels of harvest as well as the long-term productivity of the national forests, by precluding opportunities for increased growth through unnecessary retention of overmature inventories, the prevention of reforestation, and by establishing a framework of management that will preclude rational economic evaluation of forest growth practices such as thinning and fertilizing.

The nondeclining sustained yield policy constraint imposed on this calculation by the Forest Service not only reduces current harvests, but reduces as well the growth capability of the forests and thus inevitably future harvest. The lowering of current harvest stems in this Forest Service system from the impairment of long-term growth, as well as from constraints against recovery and use of substantial volumes of inventory that will otherwise go to waste from natural and catastrophic agents of timber mortality.

It is imperative that no national forest plan changes be implemented, at least until after Dr. Josephson's study is finished and thorough-

ly reviewed, in order to be sure that the national forests are managed under reasonable policies and rational techniques of allowable cut determination.

We have been assured by the Forest Service that there will be no voluntary use of funds appropriated to the Forest Service for anything other than current plans in force, until this situation can be resolved with proper consideration for the long-term interests of the national forests and the citizens of the United States. Thank you.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. O'Donnell. On the first page of your testimony, where you state that the Forest Service proposal implies production losses below previous and currently planned levels that will cause harvest reduction of as much as 30 and perhaps 40 percent: Is that due to the reasons listed on page 2 in the next to last paragraph?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Yes; they are.

Senator HATFIELD. I think that is what is causing the 30 or perhaps 40 percent reduction. These items that you here list as by precluding opportunities for increased growth through unnecessary retention of overmature inventories, the prevention of reforestation, et cetera.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That is correct, and this figure of 30 percent is one that was given to us by the Forest Service in region VI. It pertains specifically to the management plan for national forests.

Senator HATFIELD. The prevention of reforestation, will you expand a little bit on that and explain exactly what you mean. As you know, there has been this statistic used by previous witnesses today where the 4.8 million acres have been reduced to 3.3 million, and I pointed out it was not necessarily by positive action on the part of the Forest Service but by some natural reforestation activity that it occurred. What do you mean now in terms of the prevention of reforestation?

Mr. O'DONNELL. First of all, I think you have probably seen the report by the GAO regarding the reforestation intents of management. Under the present system, of course, the backlog is not being reforestated adequately, and under their proposed plans, for instance, they are not going to be reforested, all of that backlog.

Senator HATFIELD. It is not by policy determination or budgetary?

Mr. O'DONNELL. It is a factor of both the policy of not doing the job all at one time or in the foreseeable future and it is also a budgetary factor to help get the appropriation necessary to do the job.

Senator HATFIELD. When we have added, as we have in the past few fiscal years, moneys for increased reforestation and the money was impounded by OMB, I just did not know whether you were being critical of the Forest Service, as a matter relating to a conscious policy determination or whether it was that they were more victimized by the inadequate funding.

Mr. O'DONNELL. On the Gifford Pinchot, Senator, a new proposed allowable cut plan does not allow for the reforestation of the backlog.

Senator HATFIELD. Exactly; in fact, when the Forest Service came up in their testimony and asked for this increased sales program, I asked the question as to whether or not they wanted an increase in the reforestation program and of course, they could not ask for it. It disturbed me highly that we were moving along the line of increased level in cuts but not reinvesting some of those revenues which come to the general fund for future generations.

I appreciate very much your comments.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR SAISER

CONTROLLING LOG EXPORTS

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Saiser, do you wish to be heard next?

Mr. SAISER. Please. I would like to speak about the timber supply problems on the west coast. My name is Arthur Saiser. I reside at 6003 Montana Lane, Vancouver, Wash. I am employed by the Fort Vancouver Plywood Co., as their timber manager.

Fort Vancouver is a worker owned and operated plywood plant. It is located by the Columbia River, in Vancouver, Wash. This plant furnishes steady employment to 400 people, and has been in continuous operation since 1955.

The annual payroll exceeds $5 million per year. We process about 40 million board feet of logs into plywood each year.

Our basic log supply comes from the National Forests. We used to purchase substantial amounts of timber, from the State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, but we have lost this to the exporters. We also used to buy a lot of logs on the open market. We are not able to do this any more either, as these logs also go to export. The Small Business Administration and the Forest Service started a set-aside timber sale program for small business firms such as us, and this helped us a great deal, until log brokers and some log exporters, with no manufacturing facility of any kind, began to purchase these timber sales, have them sawed on two sides and ship them to export as cants, with the absolute minimum of processing. When this is permitted we are not only exporting jobs for Americans, but we are raising the price of homes to the American people that need this new housing the most, and can afford it the least.

We know there were about 3 billion board feet of logs exported in 1973. I have attached a graph to my statement which compares the export of wood to all foreign nations in 1972 and 1973. In 1973, the export of logs was up 6 percent. The export of lumber was up 72 percent and cants were down 3 percent.

Let us look at the prices for these categories. Log export revenue was up 104 percent in 1973 over 1972. Lumber was up 122 percent, and cants up 77 percent.

These are the statistics that have those of us in the cooperative plywood industry gravely concerned. We do not mind competition for the Federal timber against those who manufacture it domestically but we cannot over the long haul, compete with those bidders who send unprocessed resources to countries that have controlled economics and treat free trade as one-way streets.

Although the actual volume of cants exported up until October of 1973 was not increasing over 1972, any businessman can tell you that the price increase of 77 percent will shift timber and Government contract holders into this lucrative trade. Doing this, in my opinion, completely gets around the Morse Amendment of 1968 and the Appropriation bill of 1973 prohibiting export from Federal lands.

The colored photographs and the newspaper clipping clearly illustrate the movement and great increases in cant production in this area. Unless the export of cants is stopped in its initial stage, it will spread just like the cancer of log exports and our country will be worse off for it.

Those worker-owners in the cooperative plywood industry, many who have their life savings and dreams in their jobs, will be put out of business unless reasonable Government restrictions are placed on export of all raw resources from this country.

Mr. Chairman, I am giving the committee a copy of a publication called "Puget Sound Plywood, Inc., A Cooperative Association," the story of this worker-owned company. Our story and that of the other 17 worker-owner plywood companies is similar.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my views here today.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Saiser. As I read your testimony, of course, I suppose the most pertinent relevant role of what we can play in this committee would be through the amendment that we placed on the 1973 Appropriation Act, which was commonly referred to as antisubstitution.

Mr. SAISER. Right.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH McCRACKEN

OUTCOME OF MEETINGS

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. McCracken, you attended a meeting in Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen's office with me and others in the industry and I think representatives of the Forest Service did. What finally came out of that session as it related to the Forest Service's interpretation of what was intended in that memo? I had to be involved in here on the Appropriations Committee. Refresh my memory.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Senator Hatfield, as I recall, that meeting on the 4th of February, Mrs. Hansen and Congressman Wyatt stated that their interpretation of antisubstitution was to the effect that the historical patterns of trade should not be upset. I recall, I believe, your stating that those were new phrases to you. On the Senate side, you had felt that antisubstitution was just that, that you could not buy Federal logs for export.

Senator HATFIELD. Starting with log one.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Yes; unfortunately, I think from the standpoint of some of us, certainly Mr. Saiser, and I speak for Mr. O'Donnell, the Forest Service accepted the Hanson-Wyatt interpretation and came out with regulations that permit anyone who has been exporting private timber in the years 1971 and 1973 to continue to export up to 110 percent of that volume, without any penalty.

Senator HATFIELD. Did they set a zone?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. No.

Senator HATFIELD. There was some discussion about a 200 mile zone.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. What they did was to say that if you had that export, you could continue to export up to 110 percent of that volume without giving up the right to buy Federal timber.

Senator HATFIELD. On the base period of 1971 and 1972?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. What was that in the total picture of say the last 10 years, what base? That is a high period of export, was it not?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Very high.

Senator HATFIELD. In fact, it was the highest?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. That is right. Of course, those who have——

Senator HATFIELD. Also, I understand there has been some recent hearings on the question of cants, is that right?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. What is the definition of a cant?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. The definition that the Forest Service published is what they had originally proposed, which is 8¾ inches in thickness.

Senator HATFIELD. Does this provide the circumvention by certain techniques of that regulation?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. I do not think I follow you, Senator.

Senator HATFIELD. The definition of cants, is that a sufficient definition or is it possible for people to circumvent that definition by certain lumbering techniques or certain forestry techniques?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. It is very easy to make these and do it in strict accordance with the regulation. You just have to put them through a saw 8¾ inches.

Senator HATFIELD. And even rebind it?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Right. We, Senator, in our testimony, refer to this as exporting merely a slightly inconvenienced log.

Senator HATFIELD. A square log?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Round. It is only cut once.

Senator HATFIELD. Ultimately, it returns to its roundness?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Right.

Senator HATFIELD. I am a visual learner. Let me see the pictures. I had some other pictures which I used in the committee which were even more graphic than this. This looks like stacks of half sawed lumber, but I had it where they actually had put them back together almost like a jigsaw puzzle and wrapped them around. They did not match these two.

Excuse me, Mr. McCracken; why don't you proceed with however you want to handle your testimony? We will come back to solve these basic questions.

COURT RESTRAINTS ON TIMBER SALES

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Thank you, Senator Hatfield. I would like to begin with, to state my complete support of the statements made by Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Saiser. I need not repeat what they have said, but there are two basic points I would like to make and then we will start at the bottom of page 3 of my written statement.

Not all the factors limiting the wise use of national forest resources are fiscal in nature. For example, we have recently seen a situation where the intent of the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees to increase the fiscal year 1974 timber sale program by 1 billion board feet, still well within the allowable cut, was thwarted by a court decision.

Since the Forest Service has been funded to sell this additional amount, we hope that this committee will take whatever steps are necessary to insure that its proper and legal prerogatives are not undermined.

The February 22 ruling by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia raises a frightening specter that the decisions of Congress and the legitimate needs of the majority of the American people are to be ignored when it comes to the effective management of Federal timberlands. It appears, if the precedent is allowed to prevail, that irrespective of congressional action and intent, the Forest Service will

be prohibited from selling more than 10.8 billion board feet of timber unless environmental impact statements are prepared, filed, and withstand the challenge of litigation. Until this problem is satisfactorily resolved, appeals such as ours for adequate funding may well be moot.

HOUSING NEEDS AND LUMBER SUPPLY

The second point I would make Senator is as follows, it is on the bottom of page 4. In 1972, there were almost 2.4 million new housing starts. A year ago, we were still building at that annual rate, and you will recall that the home construction rate precipitated the worst lumber and plywood supply crunch in the Nation's history.

Then, interest rates went up and housing starts went down, dropping to an annual rate of 1.4 million by the end of 1973, a reduction of 1 million in less than 1 year. That reduction in new starts relieved the market of the need to supply approximately 10 billion board feet of lumber and several billion square feet of plywood, on an annual basis.

Historically, such conditions brought a collapse of the lumber market, and most of us assumed this would happen in 1973. But, although demand tapered off and prices went down, the decline came later than expected and was not as great as expected.

Recently, we have seen a very interesting, if not puzzling, development. While housing starts for January and February of this year have averaged a low 1.6 million, the lumber and plywood market has been bullish. For example, standard sanded ¼-inch plywood has jumped from below $100 last September to $160 in recent weeks.

Today's price is only $20 below the 1973 alltime peak of $180. A similar situation pertains to lumber.

Now, everyday we hear predictions that housing starts will reach the 2.5 million rate in the next 12 or 14 months. I simply cannot conceive of all the consequences of such a price/supply mess as we may be facing a few short months down the line.

One last comment on the statement goes to the cant question that we have been discussing. One last thing, and Mr. O'Donnell had a talk with you about reforestation and normal harvests, it is the most dramatic case of what I have seen appropriations can mean.

This is the first national forest on the West Coast where the Forest Service has come out and really spelled out, under new inventory and new planning procedures, what the new allowable cut would be under present levels of management and what they would like to see. While we at the table may not agree with some of the numbers used, what they have come up with and made public is interesting. They are as follows:

The present historical allowable cut has been 416 million board-feet a year and the Forest Service has sold at that level for many years, on the average. The new plan that they are presenting to all the interested people out there states that at the present level of funding for reforestation and timber stand improvement, the cut will go down to 357 million feet or a drop of about 6 million feet a year. More interesting, however is a statement they are making that if they have the funds, assured the funds in this 10-year period ahead, for which this plan is made, to reforest the backlog in the Gifford Pinchot and to take care of the backlog of thinning, they could increase the allowable cut today

by 150 million feet or go from 416 to about 510 million. I do not have the official numbers, Senator, but it is my belief that the increase they are talking about, the reforestation and thinning would be about $1 to $1.5 million of appropriations per year.

The tape at the Gifford Pinchow I beileve is going at about $250 a thousand on the average now. If we could just increase the budget by a million dollars in that forest, the return to the Government would be about $35 or $40 million a year. I think that is something that is pretty dramatic.

Senator HATFIELD. I think, as always, you raise more questions than you can answer.

PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. Let us go back and tie some loose strings together. Mr. McCracken, on page 4, where you are talking about important cases, you say, "It appears, if the precedent is allowed to prevail," what are you suggesting here as the action necessary to make sure that precedent is not allowed to prevail?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. As we understand the decision of the Federal District Court, he has stated that timber sales above the 10.8 billion foot level will not be permitted irrespective of court action without the filing of an environmental impact statement.

Senator HATFIELD. That is on appeal, is it?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. No, I do not believe so.

Senator HATFIELD. You are suggesting then that we instruct the agency to appeal that case, or what are you suggesting?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. To correct that, either it will have to be appealed or new litigation will have to come to a different decision or there will have to be legislation.

Senator HATFIELD. The legislation will be in effect an amendment to the Environmental Policy Act.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. That is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. Which is not very likely, if you were to make a general estimate of the legislative climate.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Certainly any permanent relinquishment for the National Environmental Policy Act will be very difficult.

Senator HATFIELD. If we could think together for a moment, it seems to me that the most feasible approach here would be to appeal the ruling because of the time factor involved.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. We are somewhat stunned that the government did not appeal this decision.

NEED FOR CONTINUED LOG EXPORT BAN

Senator HATFIELD. Secondly, you are aware of the Forest Service suggestion that we repeal the export prohibition in our appropriation actions because they feel they have sufficient authority to do this already. Do you have any observation on that?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. I would feel far more comfortable, Mr. Chairman, if the committee would continue with it.

Senator HATFIELD. Of course, there is not much history in the record as to their exercising this in the past and therefore, we do not have a great sense of confidence that they will do so in the present or the future.

Mr. MCCRACKEN. Yes.

Senator HATFIELD. Are you going to make a new approach on redefining the anti-substitution clause or concept?

Mr. MCCRACKEN. We are doing everything that our limited imaginations can conceive to try to persuade the Forest Service to change their definition of primary processing. The record on those hearings is open that they conduct until the 26th of April. Then they will make a final decision. We are still doing everything we can to try to get them to change their mind on that. With respect to the substitution aspect of the log export ban they seem to have come to a rock hard position on that.

I would only add one thing, Senator: Interestingly enough the Governors of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho about a year ago, through the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission founded by the United States Department of Commerce, authorized a study by the Stanford Research Institute of the whole log export question. Very recently, we have come across the recommendations of the Stanford Research Institute and among other things, the SRI recommends just that. They should be banned.

Senator HATFIELD. Do you gentlemen have any further comments or remarks?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear, Senator. I do have a slide show. I am going to show it at 3 o'clock for the staff of various committees and Senators, if you wish to see it.

Senator HATFIELD. Where will you be showing that?

Mr. O'DONNELL. This room, tomorrow; I believe it is 3 o'clock.

Senator HATFIELD. 3 o'clock. Thank you very much, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Saiser, and Mr. McCracken.

One more thing—last year, when we had the Forest Service up here and I was talking to them about reforestation problems and about adding money to the budget, they came up with the question as to the availability of seedlings. Whether they had the money, was really not the question, it was the availability of seedlings for reforestation. Do you agree with their statement made to me at that time in answer to my question? It takes 2 to 3 years leadtime before they can have the increased levels of seedlings to meet their needs or to accommodate an increased budget?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Senator, I would like to answer that.

I have been doing a lot of studies about reforestation for several years, but especially the last 3 months and I find that it takes 2 years for us to grow a 2-year-old seedling, 2 years in a seedbed. In order to grow that seed, we have to start by collecting the seed from the trees. This year, I am told, is an excellent seed year because of research.

Senator HATFIELD. In other words, you have to make a contract this year over a period of time for the person to make this commitment?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Right. I found also that there are many places where you can contract growth of trees. They do not have to be grown in a Forest Service nursery, they can be grown in a private nursery under contract. I find that the industry, especially, is doing a lot of work in seedlings grown in pots. These trees can be grown in greenhouses in a matter of 11 months and be ready for outplanting.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. O'Donnell.

I have a vote on, in fact I have about 3 minutes to get there, but before I leave, earlier we had called Mr. Robert Simmons and Mr. Edward Osann.

If you gentlemen will stand by, I will vote and come back.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

Senator HATFIELD. The committee will reconvene.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD R. OSANN, FOR SYLVIA TROY, PRESIDENT, SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL, INC.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Osann, I believe you had some testimony to offer the committee?

Mr. OSANN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HATFIELD. We have a copy of your statement here, which will be placed in full into the record; then, if you will, summarize.

[The statement follows:]

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for offering the Save the Dunes Council the opportunity to testify on the Department of the Interior budget for Fiscal 1975. Before renewing what has become an annual divergence of opinion with the Park Service on the pace and priority of developing Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, I would like to point out two situations that give us cause for optimism for the future on this issue. First, we applaud the recent reorganization that placed Indiana Dunes under a Midwest Regional Office of the Park Service. Our initial contacts with the Regional staff have already revealed an increased interest in the Dunes at the Regional level. We trust that with increased interest will also come increased sensitivity to the problems and potential of this valuable park.

Second, somewhat of a silver lining has emerged from the cloud that presently hangs over the development of West Beach, the Lakeshore's proposed beach user facility. In this past year conservationists were joined by municipal and regional planning agencies in voicing objections to Park Service plans on the basis of transportation and urban development issues as well as environmental concerns. West Beach is only the first of many development projects necessary for public use of the Indiana Dunes. Having received criticism from quarters that could not be dismissed as "extremist" or "parochial," park planners and Interior administrators have been jarred out of making decisions in a bureaucratic vacuum. This will undoubtedly have long term benefits.

Turning to the budget request for F.Y. 75 development funds, Save the Dunes Council recommends an appropriation of $521,000. This figure is $343,000 above the Departmental request for F.Y.75 and $97,000 below the F.Y. 1974 Congressional appropriation. At the outset, we suggest that the Departmental request of $178,000 to be used for approximately four miles of bridal paths and related facilities in the Tremont area be rejected. It should be noted that conservationists are not alone in calling for a reordered Lakeshore development program this year. Appended to our statement is a like-minded editorial entitled "Our Lakeshore for a horse," from the Gary Post-Tribune, March 31 of this year. The Council is not opposed to horse trails per se. In fact, we concur in the decision of the Regional office to lay out several miles of simple rustic trails this spring within the Lakeshore at a total cost of $5,000. However, the Administration's request for more elaborate facilities for <u>privately</u> owned horses, such as pull through parking stalls, a hundred horse hitching rail, water lines, bridges and culverts, strikes us as elitist and beyond any semblance of priorities for for facilities the general public can use. While trying to suit the off-again on-again interest of the local Congressman in Lakeshore development, the Park Service has once again bolted away from the dictates of orderly planning. The Save the Dunes Council is not interested in pork barrel politics for the National Park System, and we do not believe that this Committee is either.

The alternatives offered by the Council would represent money well-spent from the standpoint of both metropolitan residents and visitors from around the country. $336,000 that the Department has tentatively budgeted for F.Y. 76 should be included in this year's appropriation for restoration of Bailly Homestead and visitor facilities in that vicinity. The Chairman of the Secretary's Lakeshore Advisory Commission has stressed that consideration should be given to speeding up the completion of Bailly Homestead work by 1976 to provide an historic focus to the park during the Bicentennial year. The appropriation cited above would not complete the work at the Homestead but allow for restoration of the dilapidated exterior of the historic structures and the addition of visitor facilities such as trails and picnic sites.

Additionally, the delay in preparation of an environmental impact statement for West Beach has resulted in higher costs squeezing a number of items out of what was originally proposed for first phase development in this area. An appropriation of $185,000 would restore an entrance station structure, a modest number of picnic sites, and an interpretive shelter, elevated boardwalks, and observation platforms for the Long Lake marsh area. Such facilities could broaden the recreational and environmental experience of West Beach visitors without raising additional substantial environmental and planning problems.

On the subject of park operations, we recommend that the Lakeshore's full-time staff be enlarged from seven to nine positions this year. At its February, 1974, meeting, the Advisory Commission declared it "imperative that a planning specialist position be created on the staff of the Superintendent." In addition, we recommend the staffing of a professional naturalist. Environmental education activity need not be delayed awaiting the construction of extensive facilities. A full-time naturalist would increase public access to the year round educational potential this park has to offer today.

In closing, the Save the Dunes Council acknowledges the necessity for the Department to maintain a system-wide perspective in the annual budgeting process. But we submit that a system-wide approach must recognize the divergent strengths of each unit in the National Park System. The fundamental strength of Indiana Dunes as a National Lakeshore is its potential for exposing a metropolitan population to high quality natural, educational and recreational experiences. A straightforward approach to achieving this potential lies not with the bridal paths for privately owned horses in the Administration budget, but rather the alternative expenditures at West Beach and Bailly Homestead geared to the broader general public.

The Post-Tribune Gary, Ind. March 31, 1974

Our Lakeshore for a horse

Somehow we get the feeling that concentration on the energy crisis may have led President Nixon and his federal executive establishment to confuse their priorities on this area's Dunes National Lakeshore.

The only proposed appropriation for the park's development in the budget which the President has sent to Congress is $178,000 for horse trails in the eastern edge of the park.

Meanwhile, plans go on, directed from afar with little attention paid to local concern, for development of the Lakeshore's West Beach area in a way that is almost certain to cause traffic confusion, entangling cars of park visitors with those of area residents from Miller and the Dunes area to the east.

Now we have nothing against horses and horseback riders. They doubtless won the West. A return to that mode of transportation would certainly help ease the current energy crisis. Further, horseback riding is fun and good exercise.

Nevertheless, we doubt that development of bridle trails will turn any considerable number either of park visitors or area residents away from their automobiles.

The idea of the Lakeshore was to develop a recreational area needed by an increasingly populous section of the country. With that in mind, it would seem there would be more sense in developing those aspects of the Lakeshore with the most mass appeal, and in doing it in such a way as to cause minimal area traffic interference.

Maybe the Hoosier congressional delegation will be able to do something about reordering priorities. There are those who consider Rep. Earl Landgrebe, in whose district the Lakeshore lies, as too keyed to the horse-and-buggy era, and Rep. Ray Madden, whose district it abuts, as so old he can't help being similarly affected. Still, either would prefer the area's motoring vote to that of the equine handful. Perhaps, therefore, they, with some help from the Senate and the rest of the House delegation, can Save the Dunes for more than the horsy set.

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INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mr. OSANN. My statement is very brief but I can summarize very readily. I am sure you recall, Mr. Chairman, several years ago following the efforts of Senator Paul Douglas and Senator Bible, Senator Bayh and many others, the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was created. At that time, it was one of the earlier park porposals that not only offered the prospect for preserving the rather unique ecosystem in national resources but also provided very substantial recreational opportunities highly accessible to the metropolitan population.

There is currently legislation before the 93rd Congress, sponsored by Senator Bayh and several of his colleagues from the Midwest, again pursuing the same answers, protecting the resources provided in recreational opportunities. We, being the conservationists from the Midwest, have had disagreements with the Park Service and the Department of Interior over the years about the pace under their direction, the development of this park, I should say.

We were particularly taken aback this year when the Department's sole request for development funds was for approximately 4 miles of bridle paths, $178,000 worth of work and related facilities for privately owned horses. This strikes us as completely out of kilter with any semblance of priorities for development facilities that the general public can use.

We recommend that this $178,000 that the Department has requested for this purpose be rejected and are offering alternative avenues of expenditure totalling $521,000.

Projects that would be covered by this would be the preservation work on several historic buildings within the lakeshore that are currently in pre-restored condition that are quite delapidated and some visitor facilities in the park's West Beach intensive use area that have been squeezed out as a result of rising costs with the delay of this project.

Also regarding park operations, we recommend that the park staff be expanded from seven to nine, including a planner and a full time professional naturalist. That concludes my testimony.

POSITION OF INDIANA DELEGATION

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Osann. I note here that you have included in your testimony an editorial from the Post-Tribune commenting on this particular question that you have raised. I notice in the last sentence it says, "perhaps, therefore, they"—meaning the Indiana delegations—"with some help from the Senate and the rest of the House delegation can save the Dunes for more than the horsey set." Do you have any more knowledge of what the Indiana delegation or the Senators, what their view, their judgment is on this?

Mr. OSANN. It is my understanding, Senator, that they are receptive to our point of view on this.

Senator HATFIELD. You are not authorized to speak on their behalf, but that is your general feeling, is that correct?

Mr. OSANN. That is correct.

Senator HATFIELD. This is the first I have knowledge of this particular question that you have raised here; therefore, it is intriguing.

Mr. OSANN. It is my understanding, Senator, that there will be at least a written statement submitted by one of the Senators from the area.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you very much, Mr. Osann.

Mr. OSANN. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. SIMMONS, FREELANCE WRITER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Robert Simmons. Is he here? It is sort of a replay of last year, is it not Mr. Simmons?

Mr. SIMMONS. I am anchor man.

I am Robert H. Simmons, a freelance writer of Washington, D.C. testifying on the appropriations for the Smithsonian Institution for fiscal year 1975.

Senator Hatfield, I have three specific things that I wanted to bring up and urge that this Appropriations Committee do. One is please do have a General Accounting Office investigation of the Hirshhorn Museum's activities over the past 7 years, the entire project, how much it has cost, where those costs have gone, and a detailed accounting of the expenditures. I am asking this under the Constitution of the United States, article 9, which states an accounting has got to be made of all public moneys every once in a while. That is article 1, section 9. I am sorry.

The second request I would like to make: I wish that the committee would ask for a General Accounting Office report also of the excess foreign currency program as it is administered by the Smithsonian Institution. For the last several years, since its inception in the early 1960's, there have been many instances of moneys that seem to be appropriated in that program that have not properly been accounted for and need accounting for. I would hope that the General Accounting Office could make a detailed audit of this special foreign currency program, which is known in the Smithsonian Institution as the "funny money program," interestingly enough, and give a detailed accounting of how that money is actually spent. My concern is this: They have $9 million that they are asking for and it is my understanding—this comes from a good source—the Smithsonian takes the skim off from about 28 percent of every grant that goes through their hands, including this money. This would mean that nearly $3 million would go to uses of the Smithsonian Institution, apparently, ostensibly for the administration and that kind of expense.

Senator HATFIELD. Could I interrupt at this point, Mr. Simmons?

Mr. SIMMONS. Surely.

Senator HATFIELD. I know that you are not a lawyer, but have you had any kind of legal advice as to what the legal obligations are under this agreement that has been signed? Are we locked into this? is my question.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Hirshhorn thing, that is the third thing I have to talk about. I just wanted to get these other things out of the way. The third thing I am asking is, please do not appropriate over $500,000 for the operation of this Hirshhorn Museum in 1975 because in my humble opinion, there is no legislative authority for this kind of use

that they have envisioned for this money. They are asking $1,250,000, it is my understanding, for operations. There will be about another $1 million needed for maintenance costs, protection services. Of that $1,250,000, there is no real need for more than $500,000 in my opinion, which I will substantiate in my testimony.

Senator HATFIELD. Let me just respond to your first request. I shall personally discuss this with our chairman the request that you made about the GAO making a report on this project. I shall discuss that personally with the chairman and see what he thinks about it. I want you to know, Mr. Simmons, that we do not take your testimony lightly. We have submitted it. We have asked the Smithsonian for a response. We feel, as a citizen, and as one who obviously has done a lot of research, you have come here very seriously and we are taking your testimony in that same spirit.

I am not a lawyer either. I am not sure exactly what kind of a box we are in. We are in a box, based on your premises, but I certainly want to assure you that we are seriously considering your request and I know the chairman will be very fair in his decision on that.

Mr. SIMMONS. Fine. In this testimony that I have here, I have characterized Mr. Hirshhorn based on testimony that was submitted in 1970 and if you wish to include in the record substantiation of that characterization, which is important only because we are bulding a mammoth memorial on the Mall to this man, you will find substantiation on pages 512 to 518 of volume 1 of the Smithsonian Institution General Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Library and Memorials, House of Representatives, July, 1970. These pages really substantiate it. They go into the details of stock manipulation, stock fraud and the events during World War II when he was arrested trying to smuggle money out of Canada, which is part of a thing that was gone into very carefully. That is enough of that.

In my statement I have given, I mention that a large amount of money has been spent on the privately owned property of Mr. Hirshhorn in New York City and Greenwich and wherever he has it. I have totaled up from the official records, this is not construction money, this is for running this thing up in New York, an amount of $3,632,000.

That does not include other things like librarians. There are other costs that are buried throughout the Smithsonian budget, library costs, librarians, legal expenses, the fiscal office has some people working on it and so on; that adds up to more money.

Something came up now which is quite appropriate to discuss, I think, that in last week's revelation of the costs to the Federal Government approving President Nixon's property in San Clemente and so on, it has been stated that he owes so much taxes on the amount of money that was paid by the Federal Government in improvements on that private property. We have testimony in Congress, and it was given back in 1972 and back in 1970 also, and this appears in that testimony by Abram Lerner, the director of the Hishhorn Museum so-called, that $600,000 was being spent, as of 1970, on restoration, repairs, conservation and so on, on these works of art owned by Mr. Hirshhorn and the Hirshhorn Foundation. Some of the best pieces are owned by Mr. Hirshhorn himself. This represents nothing less than profit on property owned by Mr. Hirshhorn and approved by the Smithsonian.

I would like to give a little evidence of my own here. Last year, I bought a painting, a very fine 18th Century portrait of an English gentleman.

It needed some repairs. I paid a few hundred dollars for it. I then expended $800 to have it rebacked, cleaned—which is a very meticulous process; on an area the size of a postage stamp, it may take a person an hour to clean, sometimes longer, and then hand paint it. That cost me $800 but because of that expenditure, the painting now is worth considerably more than a few hundred dollars. I paid for it. It is worth the amount plus that. The amount of improvement and also it has increased in value because now it is a piece that is in perfect condition. It is worth really several thousand dollars, you see.

That is a very parallel situation to fixing up a house, which a man may some day intend to give to the Federal Government as a museum, or library or whatever the President intended for his house. In this case, Mr. Hirshhorn's property that he owned himself that he should have been paying for to conserve, repair and restore out of his own pocket, we now have definite testimony before Congress that at least $600,000 was paid on that. I would hope that he has paid income tax on the $600,000 worth of improvements to his private property. If he has not, then, Lord knows, it is about time that the IRS looked into it because as a taxpayer—and I am very conscious of the taxes I am going to be paying this year, just having gone over it with my accountant—I would like to have equal attention given to this man's property, for which we are paying at least $600,000. That is an important point.

The other thing I would just mention, in fiscal year 1975—is that a vote?

Senator HATFIELD. I will have one very shortly.

Mr. SIMMONS. They are asking for $1,250,000. Last year, they asked for a base of something like $700,000, another $600,000 or so which was a nonrecurring cost, something that would not come up again, you see. Now they are referring to that grand total last year, which was $1,200,000 approximately as their base for this year's appropriation. There is no base at all. The base last year was nothing more than something like $600,000. That is a very funny kind of flim flam as far as I can see. They do not need this money really, and what they are asking it for is to—and this is the last thing I will take your time with—what they are going to do is rent a museum of contemporary art.

You should get a hold of, if you do not have it already, the rebuttal that they gave last year to my testimony in the House side on the Appropriations Committee. It is a lot of misinformation, but they gave it anyway and they say here that what the Hirshhorn Museum is going to be is our museum, that of contemporary art. They claim here in this statement that the regents of the Smithsonian Institution and the Congress set up a museum of contemporary art in 1966 and that just is not true. There is not a word in that legislation, which is Public Law 89–788, that says a word about contemporary art. It says only that—and you can refer to that, it is in title 20, section 7688, et sequitur—all it says in there is that we are providing a building to house, store and display the Hirshhorn collection.

The Hirshhorn collections are listed in the testimony before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the Senate and the House side. They held the hearings at that time, and they include

paintings which were bought in the 1940's and 1950's and a couple in the 1960's, but that is no longer contemporary art, Senator Hatfield. Contemporary art is what is done now by living artists. Contemporary art has a very important meaning in two ways. One is that it represents value. It represents something. It is a commodity. It is something that is used for speculation. As you know, it is in all the papers now, it is something that is sold now for $2 million to Australia, that was marked for $10 and $15 a few years ago and so on. This is a speculation thing and the people are improving their portfolios and stocks by buying art and holding that for speculation purposes. When the Federal Government gets into that kind of an operation, it has to be very sure that it has a very sound ethical basis.

I pointed out to this committee, and to other committees in Congress before, that we already have a Museum of Contemporary Art.

That Museum of Contemporary Art was set up legally and legislated in 1938. That is the National Collection of Fine Arts. That legislation is also in the United States Code under title 20 and that specifically authorizes them to be a museum of contemporary art. It sets up a commission. This is a Federal commission called the National Collection of Fine Arts Commission. That is made up of 18 men and women, all art authorities. None of them are politicians or politically inclined and none of them are partisans of one kind or another.

Whereas, the Hirshhorn Museum has a Board of Trustees which has sole authority under the law to determine all the displays that go on in that museum, everything that they buy, everything that they sell, everything that they do. That is a Board of Trustees which was named, literally all of them, named by Mr. Hirshhorn himself to represent his interests, his private interests, not the public interests. That is a very, very important thing.

The second thing, as far as contemporary art being a commodity, is that it represents the diffusion of ideas. In the Soviet Union, it is political. It could be political here too, but when we look at the composition of the Board of Trustees and we find that the majority of them gave heavily to CREEP last year, that Mr. Hirshhorn himself gave $25,000 in secret cash, presumably in $100 bills, for some reason, this is a political action group.

It does not matter whether this contemporary art museum was sponsoring Communist art, Facist art or the art of the Democratic Party, the Republican Party; if this is what it is going to be about, it is wrong, you see. I say we should not appropriate any money for these so-called contemporary art programs for this museum because it is wrong. It has no legislative authority.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you. We will have your statement in the record, Mr. Simmons.

[The statement follows:]

The biggest scandal in the art world during the past ten years has not been the so-called "hot pot" acquired under mysterious circumstances by a New York museum, nor has it been the phony buy-in auction prices garnered by certain contemporary paintings whose paint is hardly dry.

The biggest scandal has been the $3,632,000 boondoggle-operation on the fifth floor of 135 East 65th Street, New York City, known jokingly as the "Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden."

That is the amount paid out by the American taxpayers over the past seven years for the purpose of caring for, repairing, restoring, conserving, cleaning, waxing, framing, recording, storing, and servicing the private art collection of Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn -- stock manipulator, stock-fraud promoter, and convicted World War II money-smuggler.

All the works of art -- the paintings, sculptures, drawings, and other odds and ends -- in the "Hirshhorn Collection" on which this $3,632,000 in taxpayers' money has been expended over the past seven years are privately owned, privately held, privately used, and privately enjoyed in private homes, offices, and storage areas. Mr. Hirshhorn owns them all.

While inflation and the skyrocketing costs of the Federal Government have been literally robbing the American taxpayers of their savings, Mr. Hirshhorn has been laughing all the way to the bank. Without the high costs of caring for his accumulation of paintings and sculptures to pay for, Mr. Hirshhorn can afford to enjoy life in his homes in Greenwich, Connecticut; Palm Springs, California; Naples, Florida; New York, N.Y.; Toronto, Ontario; the Riviera, Paris, and Rome; and Washington, D.C.

As a highly skilled confidence man of long practice, Mr. Hirshhorn knows how to coerce and manipulate the right people. He very cannily gave the sum of $25,000 secretly and in cash to the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP). That apparently took care of the Executive Branch of Government.

He knew that he had little to worry about in the Legislative Branch, which had voted to build a memorial to him on the Capitol Mall -- even voting to commandeer and tear down the United States Armed Forces Medical Museum to provide him with an appropriately impressive site comparable to that of the Lincoln Memorial. Not even Franklin D. Roosevelt had been worthy of that honor.

And, of course, the Senate Appropriations Committee had gone right along with his demands for hundreds of thousands and then millions of dollars to take care of his private property that he was using in the mansion up in Greenwich and had stored here and there around Manhattan, where he could look at it at his leisure. Since the American taxpayers were actually footing the bills, he knew that the Legislative Branch of Government would not mind the slight irregularity. It was a lot like selling gold-mine shares to greedy suckers eager for fast profits at no expense to themselves -- an activity that had been his bread-and-butter for over forty years. As long as he could dangle the "magnificent Hirshhorn Collection" under the nose of the Legislative Branch -- threatening to snatch it away now and then -- he knew that more and more taxpayers' money would be forthcoming. The right people had confidence in him, so to speak.

The sad part of all this is that it is no joke. The sum of $3,632,000 is no joke. Especially is it no joke to spend the hard-earned money of the American taxpayers on caring for the private property of Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn, when that same gentleman had guaranteed in a legal document that he would pay all such costs of caring for this private property until the day that title to it was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution.

On May 17, 1966, Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn signed an "Agreement" with the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, represented by Smithsonian Secretary S. Dillon Ripley (a friend of Mr. Hirshhorn's), in which he guaranteed, "during the period between the date of this Agreement and the time when title to said collections of art shall pass to and be vested in the Institution" -- specifically, until after the completion of construction of the art museum and sculpture garden that were to be built at taxpayers' expense -- to "care for the said works of art and ... pay all costs ... incidental to such care."

At the same time, he guaranteed to "keep the same insured against loss or damage by fire, theft, or burglary" and pay all "premiums and other charges incidental to such ... insurance."

A few weeks after the signing into law of the legislation authorizing construction of the so-called "Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden" on the Capitol Mall (PL 89-788, Nov. 7, 1966), Mr. Hirshhorn began to demand that the Smithsonian Institution start paying for the care of his art collection. He named his long-time employee and associate, Mr. Abram Lerner, as "Director" of the "Hirshhorn Museum," and ordered the Smithsonian Institution to start paying his salary. That was one expense that the taxpayers could take off his hands immediately. Secretary Ripley agreed. Mr. Hirshhorn also wanted much work done on his paintings and sculptures, which he had been letting go without the conservation and repair and cleaning that they needed. He ordered the Smithsonian Institution to start paying for this work. Secretary Ripley agreed. The taxpayers began paying for these services to this private property.

At one point, when questioned by some upstarts in Congress about this, Secretary Ripley informed them curtly that only some $600,000 would be paid out by the taxpayers on conservation work done on Mr. Hirshhorn's private property. Secretary Ripley told these Members of Congress that they should not question such expenses and they obligingly shut up.

At another point, Secretary Ripley told Congress that the "Hirshhorn Museum staff" up in New York was simply at work preparing the opening exhibition for the museum; all these costs were necessary, as any good museum man would know, for an exhibition of 1200 works of art. The staff had to prepare 600 paintings and 600 sculptures for the opening exhibition.

Now, however, it turns out that only 250 paintings and some 350 sculptures (probably far fewer, although some are only one inch in height) are to be exhibited in the opening exhibition of the museum.

A trained museum staff could prepare such an exhibition for $100,000 and probably much less. What have been the costs to the taxpayers? The following are the sums, year by year:

In 1967: $62,000. In 1968: $149,000. In 1969: $308,000. In 1970: $385,000. In 1971: $623,000. In 1972: $622,000. And in 1973: $772,000. Added to these costs for direct care of Mr. Hirshhorn's private collection must be the costs of mopping and sweeping the offices and areas in New York, which total more than $700,000 for the seven-year period that the American taxpayers have been paying the bills.

The word "boondoggle" does not properly fit this operation.

This has been a criminal fraud against the people of the United States, involving millions of dollars in appropriations supported by lie after lie after lie.

That is why the "Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden" is the biggest scandal in the art world in the past decade. A General Accounting Office investigation should be requested.

Addendum: The Judicial Branch of Government should not be forgotten. It can be seen that Mr. Hirshhorn was confident of his success with the Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch. Mr. Hirshhorn was farsighted enough to name the Chief Justice of the United States as a member of his hand-picked "Board of Trustees" -- that is, the "Trustees of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden."

With the Chief Justice himself as his Trustee , pledged as a responsible Trustee to watch out for Mr. Hirshhorn's interests, Mr. Hirshhorn could feel secure that the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government was in his vest pocket.

If Bobby Baker had possessed the acuity of Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn, he would have become Vice President of the United States and Vice Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution -- instead of Spiro T. Agnew.

A recent Harris poll revealed that only 21 per cent of the American people have any confidence left in their Government. (This 21 per cent probably represents the percentage that works for the Government.) A brief study of the Hirshhorn operation should give Congress an inkling of why this dismal situation has come about.

For seven long years, millions of taxpayers' dollars have been siphoned into Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn's private interest. Nothing has been done in this operation for the public interest. Not a single public service has issued from the expenditure of these millions of dollars.

The taxpayers -- and the voters -- are simply sick of this kind of thing.

Prior to the November election, when another poll will be taken, it would be salutary if the Senate Committee on Appropriations could show that it is willing to act to regain the confidence of the people. Cleaning up the Hirshhorn mess would be a good place to start.

When a man such as Mr. Joseph H. Hirshhorn can have his way with the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of the Government, it is plain that the ship of state is on the bottom.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS AND LETTERS

Senator HATFIELD. The subcommittee has received numerous other statements and letters in support of various appropriations matters involving the Forest Service, Interior Department, and related agencies. They will be included in the record at this point.

[The statements and letters follow:]

STATEMENT OF CALVIN L. RAMPTON, GOVERNOR
STATE OF UTAH

I wish to express the concern I feel about the proposed cut in budget of the Office of Water Resources Program, Department of the Interior, as recommended in the FY 1975 Administration Budget. I hope Congress will recognize the obvious short-sightedness of this recommendation and not only restore the proposed cut, but increase the appropriation to a level recommended by Senator Moss of $200,000 per state in the allotment part of this program. Three years ago I went on record in hearings of this committee in favor of amending the 1964 Act to increase the basic allotment from $100,000 to $250,000. The Director of the Utah Water Resources Division also testified at that time. I can assure you that our division and department heads are solidly behind this OWRR program. The matching part of the OWRR program and other research sponsored under Title II of the original Act should also be substantially increased if we are to maintain a level of water research commensurate with the acute water problems we face.

I have already written Mr. Roy Ash of OMB and Secretary of the Interior Morton expressing disapproval of the impoundment and diverting to other uses the additional funds appropriated by Congress for the state centers in both FY 1973 and FY 1974. These curtailing actions are both puzzling and disappointing. The fruits of this program are many and obvious. During my tenure as Governor I have noted with pride a steady upgrading of the staff capability in the several departments and divisions of State government concerned with water planning, development, administration, and quality protection. Several key staff additions to these agencies have come from our state university and have benefited from the training and first-hand demonstration and association with research being conducted under this OWRR program. I can assure you that this research program has brought substantial improvement in the quality of agency planning both through research results and the training of people for service at all levels of government and in private industry.

I have noted, also, that our Utah Center has sponsored a number of conferences, short-courses, and seminars which have provided our technical people an opportunity to brush up on new techniques and methodology which they can incorporate with or adapt to their arsenal of water problem solving skills.

Need for better water use and the shortcomings of our research base were highlighted by the Senate Select Committee under Senator Kerr more than 15 years ago. Subsequent deliberations and studies by the federally sponsored Task Group on Coordinated Water Resources Research and the follow-on studies under the direction of the Office of Science and Technology pointed out deficiencies in the water resources research area and made recommendations for improvement. Out of all this came the Water Resources Research Act - a carefully conceived program to strengthen, correlate, and coordinate the national water research program. While we have made substantial gains, water demands and associated problems are increasing even faster than our knowledge about how to deal with them. I am particularly concerned about the limitations of water supply and water quality degradation in implementing programs to improve land use planning, increase energy production, control Colorado River salinity, and develop a comprehensive management plan for the Great Salt Lake.

We take pride in the fact that, although Utah is far from being the most populous and wealthy state in the Union, the state dedicated and put into action at its land grant use university a water research facility costing more than $1.5 million. Three and one-third percent of the state's mineral lease revenues are dedicated to water research. Beyond this, for FY 1975, Utah directly appropriated $346,000 for support of water research at its Water Research Laboratory and Center. This is in a state in which the federal government owns approximately seventy percent of the land, including mose of the extremely valuable oil, coal, gas, oil shale, and tar sands.

I think the federal agencies or the oil, coal, and gas companies do not possess the technical expertise backed by specific research to deal with the very difficult water problems which will arise from their development. One 100,000 barrel-per-day oil shale recovery plant will use up about 20,000 acre feet of water per year, thus concentrating existing salt loadings. The avail-

ability of water for such purposes, the ripple of economic, legal, environmental, and social impacts which could arise from transferring water to meet these energy needs, and the effect on water quality to downstream points are complex but important considerations.

I am confident that these kinds of problems occur in each and every state of the Union. Each state could presumably go it on its own, but this would disintegrate the viable network of water research centers which provides the means for a joint effort, coordination, and pooling of information in a very real way, and for cooperative research effort having awareness of linkages with federal agency programs. The Water Resources Scientific Information Center, an activity of the Office of Water Resources Research, provides each institute, federal agencies, and the states with current information on practically all water resources research.

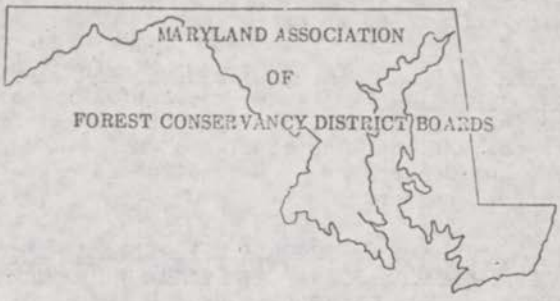
In my opinion, the network of water resources research centers, costing the federal government slightly over $5 million in basic allotment funds for the entire United States (less than the cost of one good sewage treatment plant for a very small city), is certainly one of the most productive federal investments in research. This network has been carefully and frugally built over the past nine years. It will not continue to exist without federal participation.

The federal agencies do not now have an integrated research program on water; rather their separate programs support their own diverse missions. The best hope for integrating these into programs and plans that serve our states and communities, i.e. our people, is through the states themselves. This principle has been recognized in other federal legislation dealing with water resources planning, with land use, and with environmental quality, for example. Unlike the space program, where single great technological decisions could be made at a high level, water decisions have to be made by the people, by states and communities at the grass roots, and it is at this level that we want to bring science to bear. The essential responsibility of the states as trustees and administrators of water resources has been clearly established. The framers of the Water Resources Research program reached the sensible conclu-

sion that the pervasive needs for water science could best be served by a network of institutes at the state level.

I am unable to comprehend the rationale which argues for reducing water research in the face of the energy situation. The most critical element in the development of the vast energy resources of the Intermountain West is water. The impact of coal development on even the water-rich east has had a traumatic effect on the water supplies of that region. We don't want this repeated in the west. To provide the water supplies needed and to insure their quality raises a highly complex milieu of questions that need increased, not decreased, research on water. Reducing the water research program, and threatening the viability of the valuable network of state water research institutes, just doesn't make sense when we are talking about investing from $1.5 billion to $3 billion in energy research to which water is the key.

While more acute in the arid and semi-arid west, increasingly critical water supply and quality problems pervade the entire country. The objective of the OMB staff in cutting back and eventually destroying the best hope for a coordinated national research attack on these problems escapes me. I can only regard it as short-sighted indeed. I strongly urge that OMB reconsider its position in this matter and not reduce its support for research under P. L. 92-175.



March 26, 1974

Representative Marjorie S. Holt
The House of Representatives
1238 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Holt:

The Maryland Association of Forest Conservancy District Boards is an Association of 23 county forestry boards who assist and advise the Maryland Department of Natural Resources - Forest Service.

We are concerned about the wise use of our forest resources, especially those owned by the non-industrial private persons. The concern is for the productivity of these woodlands to help meet the timber, recreational, wildlife and watershed needs of the future.

These same concerns are under consideration at the National level where the following reports have been published within the last year -

1. "Trees for People" program sponsored by the American Forestry Association and the National Association of Conservation Districts.

2. President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment.

3. National Commission on Materials Policy.

4. Forest Service report on Outlook for Timber.

Shortly the budget request for the U. S. Forest Service will be heard before Senator Alan Bible and Mrs. Julia Butler Hansen and their respective appropriation subcommittees.

The issues of concern to us are:

1. Clark-McNary Act, Section 2 (Federal grant-in-aid funds for forest fire control). We respectfully recommend this item be increased from $20 million to $30 million. We support the National Association of State Foresters and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources - Forest Service in this request.

2. Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 (Federal grant-in-aid funds to States to aid in forest management services to landowners). The president's budget for Fiscal 1975 requests $5,574,000, while the authorized figure is $20,000,000. We support the National Association of State Foresters and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources - Forest Service in this request.

3. Forest Incentives Program - This new program, administered by the Rural Environmental Conservation Program (RECP), provides cost-sharing incentive funds to non-industrial woodland owners for tree planting and improvement practices.

These and other cooperative federal-state forestry programs are to assist and guide Maryland woodland owners and encourage them to maintain and manage their lands as productive open space for the benefit of the public as well as themselves.

These programs are administered in Maryland by the Forest Service of the Department of Natural Resources.

We appreciate your support of these programs.

Sincerely yours,

John Cotton
President

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT of RESOURCES and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Dear Senator Cotton:

The Federal Government and the states have been partners for many years in the protection, development, and utilization of the nation's forests. Both branches of government have long recognized the considerable public benefits derived through the enhancement of forest resources. The Cooperative Forest Management Program (CFM), the Cooperative Forest Fire Control Program (CM-2), the Rural Environmental Conservation Program (RECP), and the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) are all evidence of this mutual concern.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has not maintained its traditional level of financial support of these programs, especially the CFM and CM-2, with the states gradually having to assume a greater burden of the cost.

This imbalance was recognized in a concrete way in 1973 by the 93rd Congress with its enactment of the Forest Incentives Program (FIP) and the raising of the appropriation authority in Cooperative Forest Fire Control (CM-2) by $20 million to $40 million, and the Cooperative Forest Management (CFM) from $5 million to $20 million.

Increases in forest productivity cannot be attained over the short term but require long range planning and commitment. The Federal Government has as big a stake in the future of New Hampshire's forests as in the nation's forests. Our studies indicate real shortages in certain timber products, especially those derived from large size, high quality trees.

With each passing year shortages of nonrenewable resources are becoming more evident. Forests are a renewable resource, therefore, it is incumbent on us to accelerate their long range improvement and development.

Within the increased appropriation authority, I therefore, respectfully request your thoughtful consideration in working toward the increase of Federal appropriations to the states in the various programs as follows:

Cooperative Forest Management (CFM) - from $5 million to $15 million
Cooperative Forest Fire Control (CM-2) - from $20 million to $30 million
Forest Incentives Program (FIP) - from $10 million to $25 million

Your past and continuing interest in our state's natural resource programs is most appreciated. Further documentation of our needs will be gladly provided.

It is my understanding that the appropriations for these programs will be considered by the Senate Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senator Alan Bible, Chairman. Your personal contact with him would really be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Natti

Theodore Natti
Director

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PENOBSCOT COUNTY CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.



Dedicated to the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the State of Maine
ITS HUNTING AND ITS FISHING



The Honorable William D. Hathaway
Room 248
Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hathaway:

The Penobscot County Conservation Association would like to request your support for more funds for the USDA Forest Service programs at Orono, Maine. The amount needed is $200,000 for wildlife habitat research.

The research provided by these funds will do much toward supplying our Wildlife managers with the essentioal tools for improved management of our wildlife resources.

If you think it advisable, would you please have this letter entered in the record of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Frederick D. Towle

Frederick D. Towle
56 Fern Street
Bangor, Maine 04401
Chairman,
Legislative Research Committee

THOMAS N. DOWNING
1ST DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 2, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Interior and Related
Agencies Subcommittee
Appropriations Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I recently received correspondence from W.F. Custard, State Forester who is with the State Department of Conservation and Economic Development for Virginia.

Mr. Custard, as you will note from the enclosed, makes a strong case for additional Federal assistance to increase the present funding ratio of 17 percent Federal and 83 percent state in Virginia.

I would ask your consideration of his letter and add my support for the recommendations contained therein.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Downing

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

LEGISLATION
Federal

March 28, 1974

Dear Mr. Downing:

Virginia's forest resources are one of its greatest assets. Approximately 64% of the total area in the state supports forest lands. These forest lands are being called upon to meet ever increasing public and private needs. Timber production, environmental benefits (air and water controls) and multiple-use programs (watershed protection, recreation, fish and game management, aesthetics and open-space areas) are all placing new demands and dependence on the forest resources of the Nation. Recognizing your knowledge and past support of Cooperative Federal-State Forestry Programs, your careful consideration of needed Federal funding to back up state appropriations is requested.

The areas of greatest concern to the forest resources of Virginia are forest protection from wild fires, improved forest management on small private forest lands, development of an urban forestry program, forest pest control against insects and disease, forestry incentives for small landowners, and rural fire defense programs. I would be pleased to provide data on any or all of these programs in Virgina. The need exists to conserve, protect and develop the total forest resources of the state to meet future requirements for the year 2000 and beyond. This will require current action programs.

The Congressional Record-House - for February 14, 1974 contains a speech by Representative Sikes that explains in detail the many problems and needs of the forestry program nationally. His statements are valid for Virginia. However, the National Association of State Foresters estimates financial needs of $30,000,000 annually for CM-2 (fire control and protection) and $20,000,000 annually for Cooperative Forest Management (this would include $5,000,000 for urban forestry).

Virginians have established a strong forestry program; one that has had the support of the General Assembly, the forest industry and the private landowners. The state is doing all it can to strengthen the forestry program. Additional Federal assistance is needed to increase the present funding ratio of 17 percent Federal and 83 percent state in Virginia.

Senator Alan Bible and Representative Julia Butler Hansen, with their appropriation subcommittees, will hold hearings on these matters during the week of April 8th. I hope you will find it possible to support the recommendations of the National Association of State Foresters during these hearings.

It is my plan to be in Washington for several days during the hearings. I would consider it a privilege to visit with you and to briefly discuss Virginia's forest resource program needs.

Very truly yours,

W. F. Custard

W. F. CUSTARD
State Forester

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF FORESTRY
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
TELEPHONE (502) 564-4496

April 3, 1974

Honorable Walter D. Huddleston
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Huddleston:

I am deeply concerned with the administration budget for fiscal year 1975, particularly those proposals found in the U. S. Forest Service portion of the Secretary of Agriculture's budget. This concern applies to the impacts on the Commonwealth of Kentucky as well as the rest of the country, and this letter is to ask your valued support in attempting to get these figures revised to be more responsive to the needs of our Commonwealth and country. Below is a resume for the budget projections as proposed by the Administration, compared to the figures recommended by the National Association of State Foresters. Hearings on these budget figures, both in the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are scheduled for some time during the week of April 8 - 12. I plan to be in Washington, D.C. for part of these hearings and hopefully, if you have time available, I would like to visit with you on the afternoon of April 9.

First, the Administration Budget for fiscal year 1975 calls for -

Clarke-McNary Law of 1924, Section II	$20,177,000	(same as in 1973)
Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 (Increase tied to technical assistance to mills)	5,574,000	(up $522,000)
General Forestry Administration (Increase tied to technical assistance to mills and reduction of waste)	3,662,000	(up $944,000)
Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, Section IV (Combined with Title IV)	333,000	(up $1,000)
Title IV (Increase tied to genetically improved seed orchards)	1,344,000	(up $333,000)
Rural Fire	0	
Forestry Incentives	$25,000,000	

Here are the goals set up by the National Association of State Foresters for enhancing and strengthening the States' and Federal Forestry Programs -

Clarke-McNary	$30,000,000
Cooperative Forest Management	20,000,000
Rural Fire	7,000,000
Forestry Incentives	25,000,000

I know of no state forest agency which comes close to having the resources to get this job done on schedule. The Federal Government plays a vital supporting role which assists the states in many ways. The Federal Grant Programs enumerated in the foregoing are the tools with which the States and Federal Government cooperatively can launch a direct assault on this need for conserving and enhancing the states' and country's forest resources.

The President's Advisory Panel on "Timber and the Environment", "The National Commission on Material's Policy", and the Forest Service Report, "Outlook for Timber", indicates increasing need for wood and recommends substantial investments in management and protection of all commercial forest lands. Greater emphasis should be given to forestry now so that the nation will not face a wood crisis in the future similar to the present energy crisis.

The additional funding is vital to the implementation of our forestry assistance to the private timberland owner. Our Commonwealth's forestry plan adds a valuable dimension to the forestry program in Kentucky. Some description of Kentucky's forest land may be in order. Over 244,000 persons own over ten and a half million acres of timberland. Over ninety percent of this area is suitable and available for growing commercial forest products. Over two hundred thousand landowners own 100 acres or less. This presents quite a problem and makes it apparent that more financial assistance is needed to promote good forestry on these lands, and to provide professional personnel and tools of the trade in order to quickly accomplish good forest management on all timberlands of the Commonwealth.

A serious shortage in such basic elements of our standard of living as materials for housing, paper products, furniture, etc., could develop. Wood substitutes may be technically possible, but such substitution involves the use of a non-renewable resource, and an energy requirement of processing the raw material that is many times the magnitude of that required to convert trees to wood products.

Continuing implementation of existing forestry programs is dependent on additional funding in view of the fact that rising costs caused more than 20% loss in purchasing power since the last appropriation was made in 1973. This is a gap that we urgently need to fill in order to overcome the inflationary spiral that grips our nation's economy.

In 1973 - 74 Congress appropriated $25,000,000 for Clarke-McNary, Section II, but in response to Administration pleas for economy the extra $5,000,000 was frozen and we, the State Foresters, concurred because of the urgent need for economy in Federal spending. But we now feel that a greater crisis can develop if we fail to provide adequate funds for the future that will demand essential timber products for both social and economic stability in our national life.

I am enclosing two copies of the statement of the National Association of State Foresters to be made before the Congressional Sub-committees on Appropriations, April 9 and 11, for your information. I hope you will find it possible to support our recommendations.

Looking back over this, I am sorry that this required such a long letter. I knew no other way to establish with you justification for our recommendations. As always, I sincerely appreciate your valuable time, consideration and support.

Sincerely,

Harry Nadler

HARRY NADLER
Director

STATEMENT OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS
APRIL 1974

The President's Panel on Timber and the Environment, The National Commission on Material's Policy Study and The Forest Service Report: Outlook for Timber, all point up increasing need for substantial investment in management and protection of forest lands. We must assure that the Nation will not face a wood crisis such as in energy now confronting and confounding us all. There is urgency in providing increased funding in Fiscal Year 1975.

Two federal cooperative programs with the 50 States comprise the basic components of protecting and managing our present and future forest resources. The National Association of State Foresters respectfully requests Congressional concurrence and increased funding for the following proposals.

Clarke-McNary Act, Section 2 (Federal funds for forest fire control). This legislation authorizes appropriations up to $40 million for Federal cost-sharing in forest fire control on state and private lands. No more than $20 million has ever been allocated to the States, though, for Fiscal 1973, the Congress appropriated $25 million. Although designed for a 50-50 cost-sharing, forest fire control by state forestry agencies is currently being funded at a ratio of 14% Federal and 86% State.

Further, the Forestry Incentives Program, enacted during the last session of Congress, is an investment of Federal funds in timber production for our Nation's future timber supply. Federal cost-sharing with private landowners in this program is 50 to 75% of the total cost. Yet, Federal cost-sharing at 14% for basic fire protection of this growing wood fiber is inconsistent with the incentives concept and national goals.

The 50 States, by themselves, are unable to financially keep pace with escalating costs for salaries and wages, materials and equipment, let alone intensification to bring about more adequate protection on increased forest acreages. During 1971-73, costs for manpower increased 19%, not for additional personnel, but for adjustments in salaries and wages. During this same three-year period, other increases occurred:

Item	Percentage Increase In Cost	Item	Percentage Increase In Cost
Crawler Tractor	24%	Hand Tools	33%
Transport Truck	37	Nuts and Bolts	35
Fire Unit	28	TOTAL COSTS	27

The President's Budget for Fiscal 1975 requests approximately $20.2 million. We recommend that Clarke-McNary, Section 2, funds be increased for Fiscal 1975 to $30 million.

Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950 (Federal funds to States for forest management services to landowners). This Act was amended by Congress in 1973

to increase the States' responsibilities and authorization was increased to $20 million, including provisions for a new urban forestry program. Nevertheless, funding has been relatively the same.

With the Forestry Incentives Program to motivate our landowners, their requests for technical assistance are far surpassing our ability to provide assistance. The urban forestry program envisioned by Congress should be implemented nation-wide. Land use planning requirements, non-point pollution, as well as soil sedimentation and forest practices acts and regulations, as they apply to this program, require that we increase our staff of technical foresters to permit giving needed services to our landowners.

The President's Budget for Fiscal 1975 requests $5,574,000, an increase of $522,000 which only provides for minimal additional technical assistance to sawmill operators. We urge your favorable consideration of funding Cooperative Forest Management to the full $20 million authorized so that this important work can be accomplished.

Recapped, in brief, is our request:

Program Name	Administration Budget	NASF Recommendation
Clarke-McNary, Section 2 (Cooperative Fire Control)	$20,177,000	$30,000,000
Cooperative Forest Management	5,574,000	20,000,000

Our Nation has embarked upon a major crusade to avert a wood crisis. Millions of dollars are being spent annually to reforest presently unproductive land, and to improve existing forest land. To stand by and witness deterioration of the basic management and protection programs is inconsistent with our new national thrust. We need your help.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN
GOVERNOR

April 3, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee, Interior
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Representative Bible:

I am writing to urge your approval of an add-on budget item of $300,000 for an important U.S. Forest Service research program in the McCormick Experimental Forest at Marquette, Michigan. These research funds are particularly important now, due to ever increasing use of both State and Federal land resources for dispersed hiking, backpacking, and camping.

Michigan has long been a leader in planning for large scale recreation and other land use needs, and the provision of this federally supported research effort would result in extremely useful information for land managing agencies, not only in Michigan, but in other eastern states as well. It is clear that all public forest areas will be under increasing pressure from many divergent uses in the coming years; this research can aid us in finding ways to meet this challenge.

Therefore, I urge immediate funding for this project to begin this important work.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

William G. Milliken

Governor

STATEMENT OF FRED B. KNIGHT

As a scientist I know the important contribution which research can make to wise management of our natural resources. As an educator, I also know that our future resource managers must not only understand why conservation of our resources is critically important, but also how to accomplish the job on the ground.

Maine and its adjoining states are blessed with extensive softwood forests--eight million acres in Maine alone--, chiefly spruce-fir. The University of Maine and the Forest Service are the principal sources of research information for this important type.

The University's research effort relates to all the natural resources generated or supported by Maine's forests, including fundamental studies on the biology of indigenous wildlife species. Forest Service research has been limited to the silviculture and growth of the spruce-fir type. It desires to start research on wildlife habitat requirements of native species. The two types of research, as I will show, are related. Moreover the University's wildlife biology research and the proposed Forest Service habitat research will be complementary.

The University has plans to augment and accelerate natural resource research. Forest Service research on timber management of spruce-fir has already been strengthened, thanks in no small measure to the efforts of this Subcommittee. The Forest Service will also make a start on wildlife habitat research. But there are no funds in the budget to continue this effort. Thus the complementary strengths of Forest Service and University research on the silviculture and growth and the University's wildlife research, are not being effectively translated into wildlife management practices because of a lack of wildlife habitat research. The gap caused by this missing link in the chain of research is increasing. And the consequences in terms of optimum timber and wildlife production will be grave.

Under current conditions, Maine's forests house and feed 180,000 deer, 12,000 - 14,000 moose, and approximately 7000 black bear. Small game and nongame species are plentiful. Game species alone accounted for 380,000 visitors in 1970, many of them nonresidents. Countless others were attracted to the State by the opportunity to see wildlife under natural conditions. Clearly wildlife is a considerable resource. In dollar terms, 43 million were spent in Maine just by fishermen and hunters in 1970.

We already know that new silvicultural and utilization research will increase the sustained yield productivity of spruce-fir forests for wood; we also know that intensive silviculture will result in vegetation patterns, age class distributions, and growth rates which may differ considerably from current ones. But we do not know how such changes will affect the productivity, health and mobility of resident wildlife populations.

The Forest Service proposes to undertake wildlife habitat research which will be closely coordinated with its silviculture research and with the University's wildlife biology research. Specifically it will address three main problems.

1. The effects of intensive silviculture on habitat conditions for wildlife populations.

2. The development of silviculture and management methods which will improve wildlife habitat.

3. Adapting silviculture and management methods to enhance the opportunity of recreationists to observe and enjoy wildlife under natural conditions.

The Forest Service research laboratory for the silviculture of spruce-fir is located on the campus of the University of Maine. The proposed wildlife habitat research will require the addition of staff and equipment at this location. The funds required for wildlife habitat research are $200,000 and they are not now in the federal budget.

I earnestly request your support for an increased appropriation of $200,000 for wildlife habitat research in the Forest Service budget for research at Orono, Maine in fiscal year 1975.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Subcommittee thank you for affording me the time to testify on this matter.

STATEMENT OF PETER V. JACKSON

My name is Peter V. Jackson. I am a supervisor of the Madison Conservation District in Montana, a Director of the National Association of Conservation Districts and Chairman of the NACD Public Lands Committee. I am appearing today to present the views of NACD on appropriations for the 1975 fiscal year for selected programs of the Department of Interior and the USDA Forest Service.

The members of this Committee are no doubt familiar with NACD and with conservation districts. We have appeared before you a number of times over the years, on different subjects. For the record, let me say that NACD represents nearly 3,000 individual conservation districts and their associations in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These districts are managed by more than 15 thousand men and women who contribute their time and services and are intensely interested in the wise use and management of the Nation's resources.

The National Association of Conservation Districts is greatly concerned about the protection and wise use of the Nation's public land resources. Our conservation district leaders and cooperators realize that these resources, especially in the public land states of the West and Alaska, are a principal source of water, wood products, livestock grazing, wildlife and recreation. Adequate funding for resource inventories, planning and management is needed now more than ever and will result in ecologically sound resource use. We maintain that expenditures in this area return to the United States Treasury and the local community many times the dollars invested for management and protection.

There is a basic and well-recognized need for improved management of the soil, water, forest, and range resources of our public lands for a wide variety of social and economic purposes. An increased level of conservation improvement work would benefit all the people of the Nation.

A brief summary of the appropriations requested in this statement follows:

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Range Resource Management - A $2.4 million increase over the President's Budget.
Soil and Water Management - A $6.4 million increase over the President's Budget.
State and Private Forestry Cooperation - A $5.2 million increase over the President's Budget.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Resource Management, Conservation and Protection - We support the increase of $28,392,000 in the President's Budget.
Range Management - $6,160,000 (an increase of $5 million over the President's Budget.
Environmental Analysis - We support budget request of $4,305,000.
Off-Road Vehicles - We support appropriation of $610,000.
Land-Use Planning - We support appropriation increase of $6,590,000.

We recognize the need for adequate funding for all of the agencies of the Department of the Interior. We urge your positive consideration of the support of these agencies in their conservation activities. These include the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, Office of Saline Water, Office of Water Resources Research, Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and National Park Service.

There are two major land management agencies that we want to speak to specifically today. These are the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE - Accelerated and intensified forest and grassland management is needed to obtain optimum use and production from the lands in the National Forest System. Increased concern for environmental enhancement and requests for expanded recreation in wilderness areas has brought a reduction in flow of wood products and other raw materials in these lands. Consideration of "roadless" areas for wilderness and proposals for Eastern wild areas will cause additional reductions and limited use. The U.S. Forest Service can do a better job of satisfying needs for recreation and raw materials if adequate funding is available to accelerate management programs.

Increased funding and the resulting investment in management will also bring significant returns in watershed, fish and wildlife, recreation, livestock forage, and other values of equal significance. Improved forest and grassland management will also increase water quality and amount and, at the same time, reduce erosion, flooding and sedimentation. The magnitude of uses and demands on the National Forest System dictate an increased level of funding for this agency.

We urge a level of financing for National Forest protection, utilization and management that will allow the implementation of the U.S.F.S. Environmental Program For the Future.

We specifically request additional appropriations above the President's budget of $2.4 million for range resource management and $6.4 million for soil and water management.

We also urge an increase of $5.2 million in funds for state and private forestry cooperation. Increases in this category are needed to provide states with funds for personnel to assist with implementation of the new Forest Incentives Program.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - This agency has a challenging job in managing some 450 million acres of the Nation's public lands. Their resources and manpower are inadequate to provide for the conservation, rehabilitation and development of the many and varied resources under their administration.

We recognize the urgent national need to develop additional energy resources and the contribution that can be made by the resources administered by the Bureau of Land Management. However, we are concerned about the effect the development of these energy resources will have on other vital resources such as the soil, water, forage, timber, wildlife and the recreational opportunities that are now available or could be provided by these lands. We believe that, with adequate funding and other resources, the BLM can carry out a program of energy development from these lands with proper protection of the renewable natural resources.

We believe that the increased funding is necessary for the Bureau's inventory and planning programs. Adequate funding and manpower is desirable to obtain resource inventories of these vast areas and provide a reasonable rate of development and implementation of management framework plans and allotment management programs.

Conservation districts have long been concerned with erosion and sediment control on private lands. We believe that public land management agencies must also be given the resources to control the erosion and sedimentation from their lands.

Three years ago, in a national conference on sediment control, in Washington, D.C. Senator Jennings Randolph, Chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, declared "Sediment is the World's greatest pollutant." The Agricultural Research Service estimates that, in the United States alone, four billion tons of soil materials are washed into tributary streams each year. The storage capacity of man-made reservoirs in this country is being reduced at a rate of one million acre feet each year. The silt being dredged annually from waterways of all kinds is estimated at 3/4 of a billion cubic yards.

The public lands of the western states are a major contributor to this problem. We are concerned that approximately 48 million acres of land administered by the BLM are reported to be in bad condition due to erosion. Recent information we received stated that 58 percent of all major streams sediment loads in the eleven Western States are contributed by erosion from public lands.

Preparation and implementation of a Grazing System Allotment Management Plan is a key tool for controlling erosion and restoring and maintaining a quality range environment. This is the system used by the Bureau of Land Management.

It is now recognized that an important use of public lands, and an important management tool on these lands, is livestock grazing. Accelerated effort in this area will contribute to forest and range management, soil and water conservation, wildlife and watershed benefits, including erosion control and other values. We support the proposed increase in the BLM budget

of $28,392,000 in the area of resource management, conservation and protection. However, we recognize that nearly all of this amount is proposed for use in the energy development area. Very little will be available for on-going programs of broad resource management.

The Bureau of Land Management reports that they have 214 Allotment Management Plans covering approximately 6 million acres of public lands that have been planned cooperatively by BLM and ranchers but not implemented due to lack of funding. They also report that there were an estimated 115 Allotment Management Plans completed in 1974, but that only 20 were implemented. Their report indicates that there are 7,270 Allotment Management Plans not prepared. At the rate of 115 per year, it will take over 60 years for the preparation of Allotment Management plans for all BLM lands. This is not an acceptable rate for development of plans which are the basis for good range management and will result in proper use of the land resources and protection of the watersheds.

We believe that the proposed increase of a little over $1 million in Range Management is inadequate. While we express our support for an increase, we feel that it should be in an amount that will get the range management program on the way to a reasonable date of accomplishment. We suggest, therefore, a budget figure in Range Management of $6,160,000. An increase of $5 million would double the present rate of preparation and implementation of Allotment Management Plans. This increase would be complemented by increased funding available for range improvement due to increases in grazing fees.

We have been concerned about the transfer of funds and manpower for environmental analysis and preparation of environmental impact statements. We believe that funds should be appropriated for this activity. We are pleased to support this budget request of $4,305,000.

We also recognize the problem presented by off-road vehicles and the need for proper development of a program in this area. We are pleased to support the appropriation request increase of $610,000 for this purpose.

We agree with the need to accelerate land-use planning, but are concerned that these funds are also earmarked for use primarily in energy areas. However, we believe that these funds are necessary if the related resources are to be protected and the energy resources properly developed. We therefore support the appropriation request increase of $6,590,000 for this purpose.

We believe that the rehabilitation, conservation and proper development of the National Resource lands depends on adequate funding for the agency responsible for these lands. The technicians and administrators of the Bureau of Land Management understand these resources and their necessary management techniques. With adequate authority for management and the necessary staff and funding, they can bring these lands to the desired level of productivity. These lands will then respond as stabilized watersheds, improved water quality, increased production of wildlife and livestock, and increased recreational opportunities.

We appreciate this opportunity to present the view of the National Association of Conservation Districts on these important programs and the appropriations which support them.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN L. GRAY

Mr. Chairman, I am Dr. John Gray. I am a professional forester registered in the state of Florida where I am employed as Director of the School of Forest Resources and Conservation at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

I'm appearing in this capacity to ask that you add to the 1974-'75 U. S. Forest Service Research Appropriation $500,000 to support a new timber management research project entitled, "Environmental and Economic Impacts of Intensive Culture on Lower Coastal Plain Forests.

This new project will be located at Gainesville, Florida. It will involve three way cooperation between the U. S. Forest Service's Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, the University of Florida and forest industries with major landholdings in the south Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains.

In the southern United States there are some 200 million acres of commercial forest land. Twenty-six million acres of this are in longleaf-slash pine type located mostly in the coastal plains sections of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

This is some of the most intensively managed forest land in the world. Approximately 40% of this type has been planted. A very substantial part of the 300,000 acres of forest land in the south to which commercial fertilizers have been applied are in this type since the greatest growth responses occur on the wetter lands on which pine is grown. A very substantial proportion of the 750,000 acres being planted or replanted in the south each year is in this type.

The trend in management of these coastal pine forests is towards high production systems featuring clearcutting of existing timber, thorough preparation of the area with heavy equipment, planting primarily with slash pine of superior growth and disease resistant strains to wide spacings, application of phosphate fertilizers at time of planting and nitrogen four to five years before final harvest, prescribed burning at frequent intervals for wildfire prevention, clearcutting at 22 to 35 years of age and then repeating the cycle again.

By the year 2000, it is estimated that southern forest industry will need 2 1/3 times more pine raw material per year than was harvested in 1968. If this demand is to be met it is imperative that intensive timber production systems be further refined and applied throughout the slash pine growing belt of the south.

But there is one most critical area in which a paucity of knowledge cannot be permitted to exist. We have very little well-founded information regarding the impact of such intensive pine culture systems on the environment itself. These slash pine coastal forests serve as protection and recharge areas for important aquifers. They provide essential habitat for unique and varied communities of game and non-game wildlife. In addition to these two functions there are possibilities for utilizing them much more efficiently to provide forage for beef cattle and to serve as recycling mechanisms for treated solid and liquid waste.

But before expanding such operations further, we need to know what effects land preparation, monoculture and fertilization have on the productivity of the soil itself. We need to know what effects the application of fertilizers may have on the quality and purity of ground and surface waters. We need to determine what effects these systems have on wildlife populations and diversity. Are these extensive monocultures biological deserts for wildlife as some critics claim?

Can we incorporate treated municipal and industrial liquid effluent, sewage sludge, and composted organic solid waste in the pine production sequence as partial substitutes for conventional fertilizers without polluting soil or water resources?

If any of these practices result in unacceptable effects, what modifications will erase or bring these to an acceptable minimum level?

We need answers to these questions and we need them quickly. The Environmental Protection Administration is now concerning itself with silvicultural and harvesting practices in Pacific Northwest forests as non-point sources of water pollution. We need sound information developed through well designed and conducted research to determine -- first, if there are problems and, second, if there are, the least costly and disruptive strategies for solving them.

If this program can be implemented we would invite EPA to participate in the planning with us so that they would have a voice in identifying questions to be answered, a complete understanding of the approaches employed and confidence in the integrity of the results generated.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this need known. We will appreciate your strong support in meeting it quickly and effectively.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN L. GRAY

Mr. Chairman and members of this Subcommittee, I am Dr. John Gray, Chairman of a self-constituted Southern Committee on Fire and Air Quality Research Needs. I am a professional forester registered in the state of Florida where I am employed as Director of the School of Forest Resources and Conservation at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

I appeared before this Subcommittee last year to request that you provide an appropriation of $500,000 for Prescribed Fire and Smoke Management Research at the U. S. Forest Service's Southern Forest Fire Laboratory at Macon, Georgia. We did not get the $500,000 but you did appropriate $300,000 for the current fiscal year -- an increase of $200,000 over the amount recommended by the Administration. A portion of this increase has been released for the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year.

On behalf of our Committee I want to thank you for this increase and give you a brief progress report. This is the second year in which an earmarked appropriation has been provided to support this research. It is now in high gear and beginning to show real progress towards accomplishing the objectives for which it was established.

These objectives are to determine under southern forest conditions:

1. The amounts and kinds of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere by wild forest and native rangeland fires

2. The amounts and kinds of pollutants discharged by prescribed, controlled fires

3. The effects of emissions from each type of fire on air quality

4. Changes needed in controlled burning techniques to prevent exceeding air quality and visibility standards

We need this information in order to be able to continue to use fire as an important tool in the protection and management of southern forest, range and wildlife habitat resources. We are currently control burning two million acres a year on both public and private forest and range lands in the south. A ban on such burning in the interest of preventing violation of air quality standards would be disastrous. We have no practical substitute available, either from an economic or ecological standpoint, which would produce the range of desirable effects we get from the judicious use of fire.

We have made considerable progress in the two years in which an earmarked appropriation has been available to support this program. We have identified the kinds and amounts of emissions produced from the burning of dead forest fuels. We have learned that headfires produce more emissions than backfires. We have learned that the burning of green forest fuel (such as occurs in wildfires) produces a greater volume of emissions than fires in dead fuel. We have learned a good bit about the effects of windspeed, distance and smoke production rates on intensity of smoke concentrations. A mathematical model has been developed which will be used to predict concentrations at varying distances from the source. We have learned that forest fires do not produce sulfur compounds. We have found that they produce nitrogen oxides only when very high fire temperatures occur. Our main problem is production of particulate matter. Even here, early findings indicate that even during heavy burning periods, particulate levels remained well below EPA's 24 hour standard of 80 micrograms per cubic meter.

In summary, the program is moving well such that the $300,000 recommended by the Administration for the 1975 Fiscal Year should be adequate to carry it forward.

On behalf of our Committee I request your support for it at this level.

Other members of our Committee are:

J. Walter Myers, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Forest Farmers Association
Atlanta, Georgia

H. E. Ruark, Director
Georgia Forest Research Council
Macon, Georgia

In addition to our Committee the following organizations have strongly endorsed the need for this program:

American Forestry Association
American Pulpwood Association
National Forest Products Association
Forest Farmers Association
Georgia Forest Research Council
Southern Forest Research Council
Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners
Smoke Management Research Coordinating Committee
Florida Forestry Association

Thank you for the opportunity to present this progress report and request for continued support of this critically needed research.

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STATEMENT OF THOMAS O. HARRIS

Chairman Bible, members of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies.

My name is Thomas Harris. I am Secretary of the Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. I appreciate this opportunity to present this statement to you to outline the need for strengthening the research program of the Forest Service on surface-mine reclamation in Appalachia.

My Department is responsible for administering surface-mining and reclamation laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. We also formulate and enforce regulations essential to good mining practices and proper reclamation of the land.

Kentucky has strong surface-mine laws. Through strict enforcement of these laws together with the cooperation of the coal industry we have made good progress in reclaiming mined areas in Kentucky. Our ultimate goal is to reduce environmental damage to a minimum and to restore the land to a productive level. We need all the help we can get, and an intensified research program by the Forest Service will provide much of the information needed in our future reclamation efforts.

The current energy situation in this country is reflected in increased surface mining activity in our state as well as others. We are now making great strides in better mining, speeded revegetation and the most progressive reclamation known in our state. Even some of our most vocal critics are noticing the advances we are making through better mining and reclamation technologies and with the help of superior surveillance by our inspectors. We are closer than ever to achieving our goal of a reproductive land base from mined acreage.

There is no doubt that current strip-mining methods sometimes result in serious environmental problems. We would be foolish to ignore these damages and we would be derelict in our duties to ignore their very presence. Unless these problems are solved, damage to the Nation's land and water resources will increase as the industry expands. Although diminishing somewhat, probably due to the energy situation, we

still hear demands for an outright ban on surface mining because of the adverse environmental and aesthetic impacts. I believe that such drastic action would be unwise. The answer lies in careful mining and sound reclamation. I feel additional research at Berea can be useful, along with other research projects in the same sphere, in reducing this detrimental environmental impact.

The U. S. Forest Service has had a research program in surface-mine reclamation at Berea, Kentucky since 1962. Assigned the mission of developing methods of reducing damage to the environment and forest resources during surface-mining operations and of restoring these values after mining, the Berea unit has made considerable progress despite its limited budget.

The Forest Service scientists at Berea are among our leaders in the field of surface-mine reclamation research. With adequate funding and improved facilities the project could make greater strides in closing the knowledge gap.

Excellent progress has already been made in the current research program, especially in solving revegetation problems. Results of this research and knowledge of the Forest Service scientists have been used by several states in formulating reclamation laws and regulations. Size of debris basins currently required by a number of states is based in part on results of Forest Service research. Water quality standards for surface-mined areas have been developed and proposed in cooperation with state and other federal agencies. Revegetation techniques devised by Forest Service scientists have been used by all Appalachian states. I have been told that information gained through the Berea research is used by the mining industry, the National Forests, and TVA to guide their land reclamation practices. Personnel of the Berea Unit have assisted in a number of training sessions regarding revegetation techniques for Kentucky Division of Reclamation surface-mine inspectors. Similar training sessions were held for Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia people.

They can offer the kind of practical information we need, but the Berea project is not adequately staffed to supply us the answers as fast as we need them.

For these reasons, I strongly recommend that you appropriate $875,000 next year to the Forest Service specifically for its reclamation research program at Berea, Kentucky. I also recommend that you appropriate $1,721,000 for construction of a Forestry Sciences Laboratory there to provide adequate facilities for the research program.

The expanded Forest Service program would seek answers to problems related to the Appalachian coal field and would be applicable throughout the eastern United States. Work would be in three major categories:

In Engineering, practices would be developed to protect the environment during mining, to create stable spoils, to better integrate mining operations and subsequent reclamation work, and to reduce or eliminate the adverse visual impact of highwalls.

In Hydrology, methods would be developed to better prevent erosion, sedimentation, and acid pollution of streams during and after mining. This would include research in the regulation of storm water and general drainage. It would include such things as design criteria for constructing and maintaining sediment traps, impoundments, ponds, and lakes. Treatment methods for alleviating chemical pollution and turbidity of streams would be explored.

In Revegetation, work would be aimed at methods for revegetating toxic spoils and steep outslopes. They have just recently completed a revegetation study for our Department under a $56,250 ARC grant that will provide useful information in our continuing quest to improve reclamation standards. The use of waste products such as sewage and processed garbage would be evaluated. The usefulness of various mulches would be tested.

To make adequate progress on the proposed research program, an increase of $875,000 for the Berea project will be needed annually. And as I said before, the Berea scientists need better facilities. In 1967, Congress appropriated $40,000 to develop detailed plans for a new laboratory to accommodate an accelerated research program for which the need was seen at that time. Gentlemen, let me assure you, that need has not diminished.

The new laboratory is proposed for an 18-acre site near the Berea College campus where close coordination can be maintained with college programs and staff. Since architectural plans are complete, the Forest Service can contract for construction of the laboratory as soon as $1,721,000 are appropriated for that purpose.

Very frankly, gentlemen, this is an opportunity to advance our knowledge in minimizing harmful aspects of surface mining.

I want to thank you again for giving me this opportunity to present my plea and recommendations.

SIGNED Thomas O. Harris

THOMAS O. HARRIS
Secretary
Kentucky Department for Natural Resources
and Environmental Protection

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH M. POLLARD

Watershed Fire Council of Southern California

P. O. Box 3009, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, California 90051

STATEMENT OF WATERSHED-FIRE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

APRIL 1974

The Watershed-Fire Council of Southern California is comprised of citizens and representatives of official bodies in eight counties in the southern part of the State of California. Our aim is to achieve better protection and management of the mountain watersheds which are so vital to our area. Twelve million people live in close proximity to four National Forests - the Cleveland, the San Bernardino, the Angeles and the Los Padres. Fire fighting methods and techniques are improving with increased research efforts and intensified development of equipment. However, despite this we still have destructive fires which threaten the vegetative cover which protects our highly vulnerable mountain watersheds. For the years 1970 through 1973, for instance, this vegetative cover was destroyed on almost 350 thousand acres of National Forest protected land. 1970 saw one of the worst fire seasons in Southern California's history.

Over the years the Watershed-Fire Council has inquired as to the most appropriate ways of reducing the fire disasters that do so much damage. In the past we have supported additional manpower, aerial fire fighting equipment and ground fire equipment for the United States Forest Service and other fire protection agencies in the southern part of the State. Recently we have found that large unbroken fields of chaparral-type brush are a big hindrance to control of fires. These make it unsafe to put fire fighters in strategic positions. They reduce the effectiveness of air attack on fires and make it difficult for ground equipment to operate effectively.

We contend that large brush-covered areas can be broken into more manageable units. Other types of vegetation such as grasses and low-growing shrubs can be used to replace the native chaparral. This can be done on a planned systematic basis, making fire fighting efforts more effective; making it possible to control fires at considerably smaller acreages, at reduced costs, with less danger to the fire fighters involved, with less damage to the valuable watersheds and with reduced downstream flood damage following fires.

The following examples indicate the value of fuelbreak systems on two fires - one on the Cleveland National Forest and one in Los Angeles County - and show how fuelbreaks and other types of fuel treatment were successful in stopping fires at considerably less than would have been normally predicted. For instance, the case of the Boulder Oaks fire in the Cleveland National Forest, a burned watershed acreage was held to 8,500 acres by fuel treatment work in

contrast to 42,000 acres, fire management people predict would have burned without this treatment. The Trippet fire in Los Angeles County burned 2,770 acres in contrast to a predicted burn of 12,200 acres without fuel management treatment. Even though this was outside the Angeles National Forest, the work and suppression action was by a highly valued cooperating agency - the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Their type of work is similar to that of the U.S. Forest Service and this example very well illustrates a situation also found in the National Forests of Southern California.

For the past couple of years we have recommended a five-year program aimed at enabling the U. S. Forest Service to accomplish this much needed work in one-year increments. Accomplishments to date are shown in Table #1. We are now asking that funds be made available to continue this program for the next year - Fiscal Year 1975. For this year 16,000 acres of native chaparral need to be converted as described. The cost would be approximately $4,650,000.

Additionally, we find that the Forest Service needs to do work to maintain the fuel treatment projects started over the past several years. Here, 33,000 acres need to be given maintenance treatment at a cost of approximately $933,000.

In addition to the proposed work for Fiscal Year 1975, this Council has asked the Forest Service for a longer range program to carry out fuel management work for the next several years. We have been furnished with a five-year program covering the Fiscal Years 1975 through 1979. We are attaching a copy of the summary of this program as Table #2 to this statement for your information.

In addition to the fuels treatment program, our inquiries show that the Forest Service is presently developing a new overall fire protection plan for the National Forests in the California Region - including Southern California. While the details of this are not available to us yet and we will be looking into this plan further, we urge that you give the Forest Service's efforts favorable action on the funding of the fuel management program outlined for the Los Padres, Angeles, San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests.

Attachments

TABLE #1

ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT - AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1973

Special Supplemental Funds - Fuel Mngt. - Calif.Region

Forest	Miles of New Fuelbreaks	Acres of New Fuel Modification	Maintenance Existing	
			Miles Fuelbreaks	Acres Modified Fuels
Angeles	42	1,661	29	110
Cleveland	68	5,528	8	211
Los Padres	35	594	23	173
Mendocino	17	1,073	3	92
San Bernardino	23	666	15	-
Sequoia	20	61	-	18
Stanislaus	7	176	6	48
TOTALS	212	9,759	84	652

Minutes
Watershed Fire Council
December 21, 1973
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TABLE #2

REGION 5

FUELS MANAGEMENT NEEDS FY '75 - '79

	Fuelbreak Construction and Type Conversion	Maintenance	Southern California Total	Other Calif. Forests-Fuels Management Needs	Grand Total
'75	4,651,100	932,900	5,584,000	2,400,000	7,984,000
'76	3,940,300	1,200,600	5,140,900	3,000,000	8,140,900
'77	5,600,400	1,152,300	6,752,700	3,500,000	10,252,700
'78	5,534,500	1,183,800	6,718,300	4,500,000	11,218,300
'79	5,534,500	1,183,800	6,718,000	5,000,000	11,718,300

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. TILLER

The President's Budget for Fiscal 1975 for funding of the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950, as amended, requests $5,574,000, an increase of $522,000 which provides only minimal additional technical assistance to sawmill operators.

The National Association of State Foresters will urge your consideration of increasing this item to its full authorization, $20 million, including implementation of a national program of urban environmental forestry. I will not speak here for this urgently needed increase, but rather to implementation of this more intensive CFM program as it will affect private forestry consultants in South Carolina.

Ever since the passage of the CFM Act in 1950, and before that as a matter of fact, the South Carolina Commission of Forestry has worked closely with our private consulting foresters, and foresters employed by industry as well. During the period 1951-1973 (please see attached tabulation), we have referred 6,522 forest management cases to forestry consultants and an additional 2,100 such cases to industry foresters.

South Carolina is blessed with some 60 private consultants (more than any other state, I believe) who have arrangements with owners to manage some two million acres of forest holdings; and do work for many more. The first consultant began work in 1939, and, over the years, they have increased in number and prospered, and their contributions to the proper development of our woodlands is ever increasing. The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry employs some 27 foresters. Yet, we work together in the job which must be done to provide the services which are needed by our forest landowners. There is seldom any conflict - and never any that is not solved through prompt communication.

In addition, the State Commission of Forestry has arranged joint training sessions with consultants; arranged specialized training for consultants by the U. S. Forest Service; made aerial photographs available through its district offices; helps get research findings to consultants quickly; and makes its district office libraries available.

Quoting from a speech made in late 1970 by Mr. Frank W. Bennett of Baton Rouge, President of the National Association of Consulting Foresters, "After all consulting foresters and all CFM foresters stretch themselves to the limit to try to help as many small landowners as possible, there will still remain a tremendous number of 'little fellows' owning collectively a great amount of land without professional help." This is the situation as we find it in South Carolina. We have over 100,000 forest landowners. Yet, in all the years, state forestry personnel and the consultants and foresters employed by the wood-using industries and other public foresters altogether have been been able to provide forest management services to considerably less than half the owners. We need more CFM foresters and more consulting foresters in South Carolina if we are going to develop all of our woodlands to their full potential and if we are going to meet projected needs for wood products by the end of the century.

I know that this Subcommittee, and I, too, believe in the maximum utilization of private consulting foresters in the development, management, and wise utilization of all the forest resources in South Carolina, and in all states.

And I believe that all State Foresters are honestly and forthrightly trying to fully utilize all private and public foresters to accomplish the vast program of work which must be done in these next years to produce all the needs of all our people for wood, water, wildlife, outdoor recreation and protection of our environment.

I am certain that in South Carolina, and in all states, the greatly intensified Cooperative Forest Management Program we need will result in even far more referrals to private forestry consultants.

Referrals - Forest Management Cases /1
By S. C. State Commission of Forestry
To Private Forestry Consultants and Industry Foresters

1951 - 1973

Year	No. Referrals Consultants	No. Referrals Industry	Total
1951	130	40	170
1952	145	45	190
1953	185	48	233
1954	158	50	208
1955	166	50	216
1956	220	60	280
1957	218	92	310
1958	148	109	257
1959	227	115	342
1960	310	100	410
1961	442	72	514
1962	378	59	437
1963	375	29	404
1964	340	11	351
1965	350	25	375
1966	400	68	468
1967	326	48	374
1968	396	116	512
1969	340	122	462
1970	311	153	464
1971	295	112	407
1972	316	116	432
1973	346	460	806
	6,522	2,100	8,622

/1 - All cases of all kinds; involves all forest management, harvesting, marketing, utilization, etc.

STATEMENT OF A. GENE GAZLAY

The purpose of this statement is to express my strong support for an increase of $450,000 in the appropriation to the U. S. Forest Service for Forest Fire Research at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan.

That level of funding will provide the increased research effort urgently needed to assist the state forest fire control organizations in the 21-state North Central-Northeast Region in meeting their protection responsibilities. In this Region, approximately 175 million acres of forests and woodlands are used and enjoyed by 55 percent of the Nation's population. The Region experiences more than one-fourth of the country's forest fires and has suffered many major fire disasters. As recently as 1971, a single fire in one afternoon devastated more than 22,000 acres of woodland in New Jersey's Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Much of the forest land that was cut over and burned during the 1800's and the early part of this century has been regenerated and is now beginning to furnish wood products to support a significant portion of the Nation's forest-based commerce. Timber sales from Michigan's state forests, for example, set all-time modern records for both volume and dollar value, and even higher levels are forecast for coming years.

More and more people are turning to the forests for recreation of many kinds. Here in Michigan, forests are a major base for such popular outdoor pursuits as hunting, camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, trail-biking, gathering of wild foods (mushrooms, berries, nuts, etc.), bird-watching and nature study. Seasonal cottages, retirement homes, resorts, commercial camp-grounds and other developments are springing up at a rapid rate in forested areas.

The frequency of fires, 98 percent of which are man-caused, is increasing as more people use the forests for recreation. The significance of that increase has been masked in recent years by abnormally wet weather in much of the Region, including Michigan, which has made it possible for fire control organizations to keep acreage losses from most fires quite low.

Preliminary research by the Forest Service at East Lansing has identified three conditions necessary to repeat the holocaustic fires of a few decades ago. Two of those conditions are presently met in much of the Region. They are: (1) a build-up of highly flammable fuel in the form of residue from logging operations and

dead leaves and branches from maturing trees, and (2) more people in the woods for recreational purposes, thus increasing the chances of fire ignited by carelessness or accident.

The third condition is a three-month drought. We have had such droughts in the past, and it is only a matter of time until we have them again.

No presently known human technology can stop a forest fire when fuel and weather conditions are optimum. The expectable losses and suffering from a holocaustic fire under modern conditions are staggering. It is therefore essential that research be intensified to find ways to prevent such fires from starting and to control them if they do start. The $450,000 increase for the Michigan State University fire research effort would be of great benefit to the 21-state Region including Michigan. I urge your favorable consideration.

STATEMENT OF A. GENE GAZLAY

This statement is presented in support of the request of the U. S. Forest Service for an appropriation of an additional $300,000 for recreation research on management problems related to visitor use of roadless areas of the North.

This research would be centered at Marquette, Michigan, and use the Cyrus A. McCormick Experimental Forest as its field laboratory. This 17,000 acre Forest is dedicated by the Forest Service for recreation research and related ecological problems. Controlled experiments in visitor management can be conducted in this area without interfering with other established areas for recreational use. The findings from these experiments can be verified in other areas and applied by managers of State and Federal lands and other wild areas, both public and private, in dealing with problems in the future.

One of the greatest problems in managing the wilderness, primitive, or roadless area is the use by too many people. Research directed toward determining the effects of visitor use on the quality of the natural areas is needed, as is research on the quality of the experience anticipated by users versus the actual reality of the completed use.

The research program would also be designated to learn the combination of factors that affect people's choices among the many outdoor recreational

opportunities available. Very little is known at this time regarding how people plan their visits for dispersed travel. It is apparent that there are potential people-to-people problems as well as people-to-environment conflicts. These concerns are shared by our recently appointed Wilderness and Natural Areas Advisory Board which has responsibilities for identifying wilderness and wild areas appropriate for protection.

I respectfully request that you consider this proposal, and approve the necessary funding for recreation research on managing visitors in roadless areas of the North. These funds will finance scientists to be located at the North Central Forest Experiment Station's Marquette, Michigan Research Laboratory and provide funds for cooperative research by universities and other institutions.

The need for funding recreation research to determine the environmental and psychological carrying capacities of our remote forest lands is, I hope, apparent. But we must also learn how to enhance the aspirations and experiences of the visitors to these remote areas of the North. Your interest and attention to this important and timely problem is appreciated.

LETTER FROM JAMES H. GLASS

LEAGUE OF OHIO SPORTSMEN

Headquarters, 2404 Cleveland Ave.–Columbus, Ohio 43211

Telephone 263-3818 Area Code 614

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies, The League of Ohio Sportsmen submits this statement for your consideration and for inclusion in the printed record of the Subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The League of Ohio Sportsmen, an affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation, is devoted to the wise use, preservation, aesthetic appreciation, and restoration of natural resources in the State of Ohio.

For anyone who has heard a ruffed grouse drumming from atop his log, watched a frisky grey squirrel emerge from his favorite den tree, or magnificent whitetail buck slip throught the early dawn mist or felt the tug of large-mouth bass would certainly recognize the inestimable value of our forest resources.

There is now an ever increasing threat to our forest resources. Air pollution has become a major problem in many parts of the country. There is much evidence available that shows acute damage to trees has been incurred by various air pollutants in virtually every section of the country. What is more alarming, however, is that evidence now indicates chronic low levels of air pollutants may cause much more damage than earlier suspected. Tree growth and volume loss has been demonstrated. In addition, the current energy crisis has caused a relaxation of pollution standards with the result that polluted air will become more serious than ever. We cannot face the increasing threat of air pollution damage to our trees without answers to some of these problems. If we are to provide the information needed by landowners to manage and protect their trees and forests against acute or chronic damage from air pollution within this decade, present research efforts must be intensified greatly as soon as possible.

Only a small amount of research on the relationship of air pollution to forest trees is now underway at universities and elsewhere. The Forest Service program at Delaware, Ohio, is too small to provide the answers we need in the near future.

The League of Ohio Sportsmen strongly urges you to give every consideration to a $450,000 annual increase in Fiscal Year 1975 and an additional $450,000 annual increase in Fiscal Year 1977 to permit the Forest Service to initiate and carry out this very important air pollution research program at Delaware, Ohio. This total annual increase of $900,000 should be adquate to conduct a substantial attack on the major air pollution problems threatening our forests and other wildlife habitat.

James H. Glass, President
League of Ohio Sportsmen

LETTER FROM JAMES H. GLASS

LEAGUE OF OHIO SPORTSMEN

Headquarters, 2404 Cleveland Ave.–Columbus, Ohio 43211

Telephone 263-3818 Area Code 614

March 1, 1974

Senator Alan Bible
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible,

The President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment, the National Commission on Material's Policy and the Forest Service report, "Outlook for Timber", indicate increasing need for work and recommend substantial governmental investment in management and protection of all commercial forest lands. We feel strongly that greater emphasis should be given to forestry matters now so that the nation will not face a wood crisis in the future similar to the present energy crunch.

Areas needing bolstering are fire protection, forest management, forestry incentives, urban forestry, and forest pest control. Due to limitations in state funding and federal participation, forest fire protection in Ohio is limited to five million acres in eastern and southern Ohio. Woodlands in the remaining 20 million acres of the state are unprotected. Your support of greater CM-2 appropriations for forest fire control would enable Ohio to participate in cost-share programs with the Forest Service to extend fire protection to these valuable woodlands.

The 1974 forestry incentives program will revitalize tree planting and timber management on small private land holdings but funding is only available in token amounts. Your support in funding forestry incentives in 1975 to a more realistic amount would be a great service to the state. The urban forestry program initiated in 1971 in Ohio is being stiffled due to lack of federal support. We urge you to support the efforts of the Forest Service to secure funding for urban forestry cooperation with the states in 1975.

With the probablility of the gypsy moth moving into Ohio from Pennsylvania and Michigan in the near future, we cannot over emphasize the need for federal support of forest pest control programs. There are many other pests and hazards that are or will deteriorate Ohio's capacity to maintain and develop its timber production capacity on the state's 6.3 million acres of woodlands.

Your past support of timber oriented programs beneficial to Ohio is appreciated and your continued support is solicited. Keeping Ohio green and growing is a job for all of us interested in the productivity of Ohio woodlands.

Sincerely,

James H. Glass

James H. Glass, President
League of Ohio Sportsmen

STATEMENT OF DAVID H. HOWELLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

March 18, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Interior Appropriations
Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton was the lead-off witness before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee on March 4, 1974. Certain portions of his testimony relative to the Office of Water Resources Research FY 1975 budget are inaccurate and should be corrected for the record.

On page 77 of the hearing transcript, Secretary Morton said, "I will be very candid with you the fragmented, shotgun approach of giving a little money to all of the colleges to hire a couple of people is an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing to make very specific technological advances." The North Carolina program is geared to State problems. This is based on a biannual assessment of problems and research needs developed in cooperation with the Federal, State, local, and private agencies. All proposed research is reviewed by user groups and checked against completed and on-going studies to assure relevancy, best use of existing information, and avoidance of duplication of effort. Copies of the 1972 assessment of water resource problems and research needs (now undergoing revision), last year's annual report, and a brochure describing our current research program are attached in support of these views.

The Congress decided in 1971 that $100,000 was not sufficient as a financial base for State Institute programs and increased the annual authorization to $250,000. The Administration supported this amendment. For the Administration to cut the budget request for FY 1975 to $89,000 - below the original 1964 authorization and then to argue that the amount is too small to be effective is totally without logic.

While granting the limitations of $100,000 in today's inflated market and well documented justification for an increase to the $250,000 figure authorized in 1971, it is not accurate to refer to the amount as sufficient to "hire a couple of people." In North Carolina, as well as the other states, all overhead - laboratories, heat, light, water, etc. - is paid by the university in which the research is conducted. We purchase salary release time of needed research faculty - never full time employment. Individual projects are generally supervised by a faculty scientist on a 20-25 percent release time basis. The principal work is done by graduate students under his supervision. In this manner, 4-5 projects can be undertaken with one full scientist year. While the compensation for graduate students is very low ($3,500-4,000 per year) the stipends permit the students to pursue graduate studies and simultaneously participate in water resources research projects. In many cases faculty release time is paid by the universities from other sources, further reducing the costs.

Our Institute research projects - as elsewhere - are only partially supported with Federal funds, normally 50 percent or less. The severe economic tailoring associated with adjusting the limited funds to meet the research needs has resulted in a much higher productivity for Federal research dollars than exists in other programs.

The program has been coordinated as well as any Federal water research program. This has been carried out by use of the Water Resources Scientific Information Center, the OWRR Research Catalog, Science Information Exchange, conferences, seminars, and professional staff of the Office of Water Resources Research.

Information on the technological advances secured through the OWRR program is readily available to the Secretary. He need only refer to the Annual Reports and special reports from the Institutes. Your attention is called to pages 1-3 in the attached annual report for a summary of useful research findings in North Carolina. Since the 1971 amendments authorizing technology transfer activities, the Institutes have been conducting specialized seminars, training courses, and other media to feed back research findings to water resource agencies and other user groups. This program has been at least as - if not more - successful as any Federal water resources research program in the production of technological advances.

The Secretary also said, "We thought that there were other areas, particularly in the energy field, that were more important." Government policy which permits the picking up and laying down of research activities to suit the whims of the moment is predestined to incur enormous costs and difficulty. Water problems are serious and must be dealt with on a continuing basis. Many are closely allied with energy problems and these must be solved jointly. Good work must be continued in both areas.

Next on page 79, the Secretary said:
"Let's call it what it is (OWRR program). It is not a research bill, it is a college - a land grant assistance bill and I am for that. But I am not for putting a false name on it."

The Institute format in North Carolina and elsewhere is to operate with Statewise advisory and technical committees to develop research program responsive to recognized needs. You will note the composition of these committees in the introductory pages of the attached annual report and research brochure. While our Institute office is located at N. C. State University, the program is not. Research is conducted on all campuses - State and private universities - where both faculty interests and scientific competency exist. At the present time this includes the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University, East Carolina University, and N. C. State University. So, the fact is that it is a very cost effective research program utilizing the qualified university faculties wherever they exist. No campus has any special entree to the program. Our objective is to develop interest and activity wherever the competency exists.

Why the Secretary would want to turn over a thriving, efficient water resources research program to another Federal department is difficult to understand in view of the arguments for DENR. But that may be the answer to the present problem.

While Secretary Morton was quick to agree with you as to the worth of the fine Nevada program, he might have been prepared to discuss the equal merits of other State Institutes throughout the United States. We think we have one of the best programs in North Carolina, for example. There is simply no evidence to support the conclusion that there are only a few good Institutes and that the appropriated funds should be allocated to these, leaving the others to wither on the vine. One of the most important considerations is that the OWRR program is the only Federal program to provide financial assistance to the States so that they can bring their university scientific resources to bear on State water resources problems. The vast majority of the States have effective programs which need to be strengthened - not weakened - through more adequate appropriations.

Further on page 80, Secretary Morton said that the annual allotments to the Institutes, "Just about gives you one professor and a secretary and pays the rent and all the other fixed charges the university put on this thing." The misunderstanding reflected here with respect to full-time vs release-time of faculty and

overhead costs was discussed earlier in this letter. No Federal funds are used for "fixed charges," etc. All of these are paid by the participating universities - unlike any other Federal research program.

The Secretary subsequently referred to spreading "this money out across the whole college spectrum" and the difficulty of getting a "non-duplicative research program." No funds are allocated to North Carolina or other States until we have prepared and OWRR has approved a very detailed research plan including procedures to carry it out. This is based on an assessment of problems and research needs in collaboration and consultation with State and Federal water agencies and other interests. The implication of careless and haphazard allocation of funds to land grant universities is grossly incorrect.

We hope that these comments will help to correct the record. The program has been markedly successful and deserves the opportunity to further demonstrate its potential through increases in appropriations as authorized by the 1971 amendment to the Water Resources Research Act. If the Administration's position on a reduction in annual allotments to $89,000 for FY 1975 is permitted to stand, it will most assuredly spell the demise of the program.

Sincerely,

David H. Howells

David H. Howells
Director

STATEMENT OF JAY M. BAGLEY

My name is Jay Bagley. I am Director of the Utah Water Research Laboratory. I would like to comment in opposition to the proposed cut in the FY 1975 Administrative Budget for the programs of the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of Interior.

For more than twenty years, I have been involved in seeking solutions to water problems through private practice and consulting, through research, and through the administration of broadly-based research programs. During this time I have had close acquaintance with the water research programs of the federal agencies through direct participation and collaboration with them. Our Utah laboratory has conducted research in cooperation with 20 different federal agencies during the past 8 years on a wide variety of water problems. Our program involves some 35 professional researchers from several disciplines and total annual research expenditures approaching $2 million. Some of our research is accomplished in direct cooperation with federal laboratories such as the USDA Northwest Watershed Research Center at Boise, Idaho; the Southwest Watershed Research Center at Tucson, Arizona; the National Sedimentation Laboratory, Oxford, Mississippi; and the regional EPA laboratories at Ada, Oklahoma; Corvallis, Oregon and Cincinnati, Ohio.

In all my research association and experience I must say that the program initiated under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 has resulted in the greatest payoff for the small amount invested of any research program I know anything about. The phenomenal cost-effectiveness is due to a number of things perhaps only partly anticipated by those who framed the original legislation. The OWRR program gave water research a "critical mass" bringing some urgently needed but missing dimensions to the water research thrust; provided a viable framework for "parallel" coordination of research activities between states; established a needed link to achieve "sequential" research coordination among state, regional, and national programs; gave impetus to the broad dissemination and implementation of research results; and incorporated grass roots consultation and collaboration in the identification of research needs and priorities and in the evaluation and implementation of research results. Let me elaborate briefly on just a few of these substantial payoffs as I have observed them. I would like to dwell primarily on the "extras" that are over and above the very substantial and meaningful research results that are documented so profusely in annual reports of the individual centers and in the reports and documents of OWRR itself.

A Coordinated System of Research Centers

The Water Resources Research Act served to unify and strengthen state water research programs by providing that a research center or institute be established in each state. The common tie these centers maintain with OWRR established a forum or basis for direct communication and coordination between states. The fact that OWRR must approve all projects—allotment, matching, or other research—and the fact that it supports and maintains an abstracting and dissemination service makes duplicative programs between states a remote possibility.

While some have questioned the ability to coordinate 51 centers and have referred to the OWRR program as being too fragmented and too diffused to achieve any substantial technological advance, an objective appraisal of the program in operation will find that one of the biggest strengths of the OWRR program is in the horizontal and vertical coordina-

tion it fosters. The centers play a pivotal role in the entire research coordinating process. Furthermore, the rather unique and effective pattern of organizing for a unified research thrust on regional problems is undoubtedly a fresh and viable contrast (and yet an effective complement) to the more traditional and rigidly structured regional research centers which are more common with federal in-house agency research.

Consortial Arrangements to Achieve Problem-Oriented Regional Research Thrusts

Within this national structure of state water research centers, consortial arrangements have been fostered in which centers join to provide a unified research thrust on regional problems of common interest. These cooperative arrangements are "ad hoc" in nature, selecting the most qualified talent from participating state centers in order to form the best team with which to address the problem of concern. Unlike most federal regional research centers which specialize in particular problem areas and have rigid jurisdictional boundaries, consortial arrangements among state centers are normally for the life of a particular regional research effort only. Consortial arrangements form, disband, and reform according to the problem of concern, always involving only those centers who share the common problem and including the best talent from whatever center it may come.

For example, the Utah Center has been involved in a regional project on the problem of developing techniques for estimating the potential of water resource development in the western region of the U. S. for achievement of national and regional social goals. This extremely basic study is nearing completion and its results are most eagerly awaited by federal and state water planning and development agencies—several of which have offered technical and financial support since the project began. This cooperative effort involved an interdisciplinary team whose members came from Utah, Colorado, California, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada.

The Utah Center is also currently cooperating with the seven Colorado River and Great Basin states in a comprehensive and systematic identification of research needs in this region of the country. The Pacific Southwest Interagency Committee composed of state and federal action agency representatives from this same region, are working jointly with the state centers in this endeavor. The association of PSIAC provides the needed exposure of research people to the viewpoints and ideas from the planning/management side. This jointly executed program will result in the development of a water research strategy which assures that research will be programmed to most effectively and efficiently meet the requirements of planners, managers, and administrators of water resources in this region.

The OWRR-related centers of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and California have joined in a study of salinity damage estimates and salinity control impacts which could be experienced with the implementation of various salinity management options for the Colorado River. An advisory committee composed of individuals from action agencies and user organizations helps to insure that the research approach and orientation will be tempered by practical considerations.

As a final example of regional problem solving, the research centers of Utah and Nevada have initiated a study on the Virgin River which will test multi-objective planning techniques to this region of rapidly changing

growth patterns. Again, the centers are working closely with local and state planners in structuring the approach to assure meaningful implementation of the research results.

The OWRR centers have made some significant contributions toward the solution of regional problems. If funding levels were increased, the federal government would quickly find that not only do the state centers respond to the diversity of problems at the grass roots level, but that they have a ready-made and flexible structure for attacking regional problems in ways that are more effective than traditional federal regional programs to which we are accustomed.

University Linkage

Unlike some of the federal regional research laboratories, the OWRR program sought a direct and intimate tie to the universities. This made the facilities and expertise of the universities immediately available to the federal government. The Act provided for no "brick and mortar". Rather, the system of centers, with very modest operating support by the federal government, not only opened up the cooperative use of university and federal resources, but it served to make the on-going water research programs of the universities more mindful and responsive to national priorities. Since no overhead is paid on the basic state allotments and since none of it goes into facilities, the financial support is undiluted and is guaranteed of the maximum return for the federal research dollar.

Small Infusion of Funds—Substantial and Multiple Returns

The OWRR program constitutes only about 7% of the total federal water research budget with the allotments to the university centers constituting about 3% (a little over 5 million per year for all centers—less than the cost of a single small sewage treatment plant). Yet, since the advent of OWRR, policies, perspectives, and programs of the federal and state agencies have undergone some rather major overhauls. While it would be incorrect to presume that all of this has been a direct result of OWRR, any objective evaluation would discover that the relatively small infusion of financing has spawned an impact far out of proportion to the dollars involved. There are several good reasons for this.

First of all, the OWRR program was able to initiate research which was hardly appropriate for agencies to undertake themselves either because it was introspective in nature or because personnel make-up was inadequate. In the OWRR program significant emphasis has been placed on problems of evaluation procedures, planning objectives, planning methods and criteria, effectiveness of institutional arrangements, ecological and social impacts, etc. Several reports, notably those coming from the Office of Science and Technology during the early sixties lamented the lack of emphasis on these topics in the then current federal water research programs.

The university community is particularly well suited to incorporate interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary thinking to research problems because of the diverse talent available at a central location. Having large and diverse programs, universities can make incremental adjustments in personnel assignments to provide only the proportion of time actually needed and at the time needed for a research effort. Federal agencies, on the other hand, must normally justify a full-time continuing position before an "exotic" talent can be added.

One other highly significant aspect of having an extramural water research component in association with universities is the added assurance

of objectivity. The university setting is probably unsurpassed in providing an atmosphere for free inquiry insulated from special interest groups and self-serving biases that sometimes reflect themselves in narrowly oriented, in-house, mission agency research. The taxpayer simply cannot afford to be without a substantial element of research in the pattern of OWRR to guarantee the objective comparisons, challenges to the norm, innovations, and evaluations this component provides. The extreme imbalance in financial support of the OWRR-type research as contrasted to agency research would be aggravated still further through the funding cuts recommended by the Administration. The OMB view that OWRR constitutes a categorical grant of "college assistance" with little hope of real research contribution or taxpayer benefit is certainly a myopic perspective.

Grass Roots Insights Coupled with National Perspective

Many other points could be cited to illustrate the critical or pivotal role the OWRR state centers play in meeting water research needs. State centers are better aware of state and local goals, and with the advice and assistance of state officers and citizen advisory committees there is a rapid recognition of the water-related problems faced in their achievement. At the state level, the close interchange between researchers and users of research results provides a valuable insight into the social, political, and institutional framework within which results must be implemented.

The state centers are in an excellent position to meld these grass roots inputs with regional and national perspective funneled through OWRR as a result of inputs from federal agencies and a national citizen's water resources research panel, advisory to OWRR. Federal support to these individual state centers provides the glue which binds the local-state-federal system together. Thus, the individual operational objectives of federal and state agencies can be better understood and compromised; broad national water policies which vary in applicability from state to state can be tempered by state and local situations well understood by state centers; and a bit of balance between applied and basic research can be obtained through a longer range perspective normally possible in university settings.

Water, Energy, and Environment—Growing Problems

It has been suggested that one reason for a recommended decrease in the OWRR program was that there were other areas, such as energy, that were more important. Such rationalization is difficult to follow, to say the least. The increased extraction and processing of energy resources will entail heavy financial, socio-economic, and environmental burdens (along with the many economic and social benefits). A recent National Academy of Science Study "Rehabilitation Potential of Western Coal Lands" pointed up the critical importance and limitation of water in the extraction, processing, and rehabilitating of spoil piles and tailings ponds. Expected development of the oil shales, tar sands, coal, and oil in the Rocky Mountain region would utilize large quantities of water. Water is already scarce in the area and can only be reallocated from current use patterns. The legal, economic, environmental, and social impacts of such transfers could be tremendous. Similarly, the effects of reallocating supplies, and the effects of specific operations on the quality of water, raise a whole host of unanswered questions whose dimensions extend to the Mexican border. It is inconceivable that Congress could authorize multi-billion dollar research programs for finding and developing more efficient uses of the nation's energy resources and yet endorse a recommended decrease in water resources research! I am confident Congress will not do this.

Quite apart from the energy crisis, my state and region is experiencing explosive growth in urban areas, second home and recreational community development, ski development, and many other kinds of recreational and industrial development and activity. These developments are accompanied by extremely difficult problems of water supply and waste disposal. It is easy to concur with the conclusions of a recent report of the U. S. General Accounting Office which said that the federal water quality goals for 1985 likely will not be met because the necessary research and development is still to be done and current funding levels are inadequate to accomplish it. Greatly expanded research will be required over the next several decades to cope with the resource-environment dilemma.

A Backward Step?

In summary, this is no time to be cutting back on water research. It is time to examine carefully our national water research strategy and the coordination of our research efforts. Contrary to the beliefs of some, such an examination would reveal that the modest program of OWRR has all the elements of an integrated, systematic, and comprehensive approach to the solution of water problems. An expansion of its concepts and programs through increased federal support would greatly increase the cost-effectiveness of all water research programs of which it is a part and to which it relates.

The states may be able to take up the slack in terms of lost financial support if the OWRR program were abolished, but the important question is: Can the viable network for coordination, collaboration, problem oriented regional thrusts, research information dissemination, grass roots participation, manpower training, and climate for objectivity in research be maintained? This network of research centers has been carefully and frugally developed over the past nine years. Added federal support will strengthen it and assure the taxpayer of the advantages I have outlined above. Reduction in an already dangerously low level of federal support would cause many of the bonus features to become unglued and the cost-effectiveness of the OWRR program to be greatly diminished.

STATEMENT OF BERNARD B. BERGER

My name is Bernard B. Berger and I am Director of the Water Resources Research Center at the University of Massachusetts. My purpose here is to present testimony in opposition to the proposal to cut the appropriation for the Allotment grant program, Section 100, of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 as amended.

In each year between 1965 - 1973, Congress appropriated $100,000 per Institute for Allotment grants, the maximum amount authorized. In 1973, Congress amended the Act to increase the authorization to $250,000 per Institute. At the same time, increased responsibility was placed on the Institutes to improve methods of information transfer, and to attain desirable levels of collaboration and coordination with water resources officials in the State. In that year, Congress appropriated $140,000 per Institute. The increment of $40,000 was denied the Institutes by the Executive Branch and used for purposes unrelated to the Water Resources Research Act. In Fiscal Year 1974 a smaller increment was similarly diverted. The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1975 calls for an appropriation under the Allotment grant that would provide $89,000 per Institute. In my opinion, this weakening of the Allotment grant program, an essential element of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, does not serve the public interest.

The Allotment grant program is beneficial for a number of reasons:

(1) It provides small seed projects, averaging $4500 annually per project at the University of Massachusetts, which are useful in evaluation of new ideas applicable to the prudent use of our water resources.

(2) It encourages investigators from a wide variety of disciplines to bring their specialized knowledge to the solution of water resources problems.

(3) It increases the number of professional workers, in many disciplines, who make their careers in the water resources field.

(4) It provides support for research which generally falls outside the exclusive area of concern of any Federal agency.

(5) It provides support for research that is responsive to important State, regional and national water resources problems.

At the University of Massachusetts decisions on research projects meriting support by Allotment grant funds are made only after careful evaluation. Each candidate proposal is reviewed for: (a) responsiveness to need as expressed by officials of public agencies and (b) research merit by scientists at this and other Universities. Information Users Advisory Committees composed of public officials in the State have been developed for most projects.

The results of research supported by Allotment grants may disclose new and potentially very useful findings. Let me cite an example: a project concerned with a search for mutations in certain aquatic plants occurring widely in major tributaries of the Connecticut River. This research was considered desirable given the almost complete absence of knowledge on genetic change in plantlife rooted in streams affected by pollution. As a result of this study which was initiated only nine months ago, it has been found that a stretch of the Millers River below an industrial plant appears to show such changes in significant degree. If these findings stand up, and they must of course be substantiated, we will be compelled to search for cause and effect relationships. Because of the many aspects of genetic biochemistry common to all forms of life, including man, and an association between gene mutations and certain types of cancer, we must not stop our study. You will appreciate the enormous sensitivity of this issue in Massachusetts in view of the fact that the Millers River is being considered as a potential source of water diversion to Quabbin Reservoir, metropolitan Boston's major water supply.

This has been an original finding. It could not have been anticipated from precedent research. The project's objective: genetic change in aquatic plants rooted in contaminated water, had not been considered by persons con-

cerned with water pollution control. The possible use of such plants as indicator organisms for the presence of water-carried substances producing genetic stress is novel indeed. The example cited represents, in my opinion, a fair case of application of knowledge emerging from fundamental research to significant problems of society.

The cited example also illustrates the validity of a point of view presented when Congress was holding its original hearings on the Bill which finally was passed as the Water Resources Research Act - 1964. This view reflected the hope that Section 100, the Allotment grant provision, would provide an opportunity whereby University research workers, including many who had not previously been concerned with water resources, would be encouraged to direct their specialized talent and techniques to the examination of water resources problems. In this way, it was believed, new departures in water resources protection and use would emerge.

Criticism of the Allotment grant program as "fragmented" indicates a lack of awareness of this important opportunity to bring highly skilled research workers into the field of interest with very low outlay of funds. I would challenge critics to show how new knowledge and new ideas may be brought to the solution of water resources problems with less expense than through the seed money made possible by the Allotment grant provision.

The average research project supported by the Allotment grant at the University of Massachusetts is funded at a level of $4500 per year. Each such project involves the efforts of a member of the faculty and a graduate student. Indirect costs are borne solely by the University. Fifteen research projects are being supported by current year Allotment grant funds. No member of the faculty receives income for such research during the academic year. However, it is expected that approximately $13,000 will be spent for faculty compensation during the summer

months. Approximately twenty-five percent of the Allotment grant is used for purposed directly reflected to administration of the program.

This low level of funding does not reflect in the least the magnitude, quality and productivity of the research effort. In every case, both the principal investigator and his graduate student are thoroughly immersed in their project and are in touch with professional workers similarly engaged throughout the nation. In my opinion, the cost of the same effort made in the context of Federal intramural research programs or private research organizations would be at least ten times greater.

I do not say this lightly and without knowledge. I have been involved in water research for almost a quarter of a century. During the period 1950-54, I participated in water quality research at the Fort Detrick (then Camp Detrick) Biological Warfare Laboratories. During the period 1954-1962, I was in charge of the water supply and water pollution research activities of the U.S. Public Health Service's Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center. From October, 1968 to September, 1969 I had a special assignment as water resources specialist in the Federal Office of Science and Technology and served during that period as Chairman of the Federal Committee on Water Resources Research.

In 1969, the annual cost of supporting a senior research worker in the Department of Agriculture was estimated at $42,000. It would be substantially higher now. The situation in the other Federal Departments would probably be similar. The cost of conducting Federal research by contract with private organizations would be even greater. I would emphasize again that these increased costs do not mean the productivity or merit of the research effort is proportionately greater than a similar effort conducted at less than one-tenth the cost by University personnel supported by Allotment grant funds. This is just not the case.

I wish to conclude by stating that, in my opinion, the Allotment grant program is unique in Government. It provides opportunities at very low cost for the conduct of innovative and imaginative research; it provides a mechanism whereby highly talented research workers in many disciplines not previously concerned with water resources may direct their efforts to problems in the water resources fields; it encourages research workers to undertake studies on problems that are not in the exclusive domain of any one Federal agency, or of any Federal agency; it provides a flexibility in terms of research commitment that is absent in Federal intramural research programs and is obtainable from private research organizations only at considerable expense.

In my opinion, a reduction in the Allotment grant appropriation would go against the national interest in utilization andprotection of the water resource. The view of Congress expressed in Public Law 89-404 and Public Law 92-175 which amended the Water Resources Research Act - 1964 to increase the authorization for annual Allotment grant from $100,000 to $250,000 per Institute reflected realistically the value of this program. I believe a move to increase, not reduce, the annual Allotment grant appropriation is justified by the nature and accomplishment of the program.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD G. WILM

My name is Harold G. Wilm. I am a former public administrator, now teaching in the School of Natural Resources at the University of Vermont, and functioning as a part-time Director of the Vermont Water Resources Research Center. My professional background includes some twenty-three years of research and administration with the United States Forest Service; six years as Associate Dean of the New York State College of Forestry; seven fascinating years as New York State Commissioner of Conservation, during which I participated with the Congress in the development and passage of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 and the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965; and four years as Assistant Director of the Federal Water Resources Council, in charge of planning grants to the States. Rather like the research grants under Title 1 of P.L. 88-379, these planning grants are allotted by law to every State, to serve as a nucleus for planning the development of water resources under State leadership.

My purpose in presenting this testimony is to object most strongly to the apparently uninformed and careless comments on the subject of Water Resources Research, made by Interior Secretary Rogers Morton in his testimony of March 4, 1974. I have had a great deal of respect for Secretary Morton, both before and during his tenure as Secretary of the Interior; and his statements on March 4 must have been simply the result of serious misinformation.

During the ten years since the Water Resources Research Act was passed in 1964, I have watched the progress and expansion of these State programs with a great deal of interest, particularly during my seven years as a Cabinet-level Administrator of State action programs in Conservation. Almost universally, the $100,000 per year which have been allotted to each State under Title 1 of

the Act have truly served as seed money, attracting additional research funds from both non-governmental and governmental sources. In some of the States, the annual investment in productive and useful research on water-resources problems ranges up to more than a million dollars per State. But it must be kept in mind that such funds are generally for specific projects which are proposed, carried out, and completed within variable although definite periods of time. In order to provide stability and continuity of attack upon such problems, it is absolutely essential to maintain a small, continuous staff of competent research administrators, who can search out important water-resources problems, stimulate and coordinate research upon them, decide on the comparative priority of such research projects, and see to it that the results are properly reported and made available for public use. To maintain such a staff and keep competent, experienced people, it is necessary to have progressively increasing annual appropriations per State, as authorized by the Organic Act and as provided for by Congressional Appropriations over succeeding years.

As a much-related fact, the $100,000 allotted to each State is only a portion of the funds available to the research administrators. In addition each University supplies office space and services generally averaging $80,000 or more per year: another indication of the respect and support provided by the States for this research program.

In light of these facts it seems strange that when the Congress has provided for increases in the appropriations, as in Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974, the Administration has deliberately chosen to squeeze down and impair the efficiency of each State's nucleus of experienced research workers, through impoundment of the increases; and this year the Administration Budget contains an even more severe constriction of 11% on the basic budget for each State. This kind of action militates severely against the efficiency and productivity

of these research programs, and against the professedly desirable growth of responsibility by the States by solving their own problems.

Turning away from appropriations, I should like to make one more comment on Secretary Morton's testimony. As Chairman of the Federal Water Resources Council, Secretary Morton must know full well that, even without a new Department of Natural Resources, planning and research activities of the Federal Departments are already coordinated. From personal experience I know that the people in charge of water resources planning and research maintain all desirable contacts with each other, both in the States and between the Water Resources Council and the Office of Water Resources Research in the Department of Interior. Because of this personal knowledge, which I am sure Secretary Morton must share, it is difficult to understand the source of his negative comments on inter-agency cooperation in the fields of water resources planning and research.

Mr. Chairman and Honorable Members of the Committee, I sincerely hope and strongly urge that you will not only restore the 11% percent cut which the administration budget has made in the annual allotment funds, but will provide the necessary increases in appropriations under all of the Research Act's Authorities, which will maintain the productivity and growth of this extremely worthwhile research program.

STATEMENT OF J. HERBERT SNYDER

As Director of the Water Resources Center of the University of California, I wish to place before this committee a mixture of hard facts and philosophical context surrounding those facts relating to the role and accomplishments of water resources research. These pertain directly to the F/Y 1975 budget funding level proposed by the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget for Interior's Office of Water Resources Research. That office's allocation and grant programs are of strong concern to the 51 centers and institutes of water resources research competence established as a result of action of the Congress (PL 88-379, as amended).

In his testimony before the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee March 4, Secretary Rogers B. Morton indicated what seem to us some fundamental misconceptions regarding PL 88-379, both as it has been established and strengthened by the Congress and as it has been administered at the federal and state levels. The California Water Resources Center believes the record should be clarified on several of these points, as we view them.

First, we believe that OWRR's administration of PL 88-379, as amended, has been, on the whole, well conceived and administered. From time to time it has taken steps to improve efficiency and under new leadership more of these are being set in motion. There has been good collaboration and consultation with the state centers. We believe that if there have been any major operational deficiencies at OWRR they have been primarily the result of under-funding and under-staffing in the area of state program liaison and review.

Beyond that observation, we at the University of California Water Resources Center offer the following points for your consideration in at least partial answer to Secretary Morton's earlier testimony.

* Allotment and matching grant programs administered by OWRR never have been intended merely to "pay for a professor and a secretary" in most state research centers, or to enable the colleges "to hire a couple of people ..." as Secretary Morton testified. On the contrary, at most state institutes of competence, as designated under PL 88-379, as amended, federal funding is used as seed money to encourage and support a variety of comparatively small but highly important research projects. Most of these seek solutions to longstanding but still unresolved basic water resource research problems, and until more of the basic answers are found, many of the so-called applied research and development projects cannot go forward. There is no substitute for patient, step-by-step, unglamorous but fundamental research of the type conducted in the state centers, with the University of California's serving as a prime example. Our own project portfolio seeks each year to present a balanced, varied research program, purposely not putting all eggs in one basket.

Without the federal support, many of these research projects never would be tackled, or could proceed only at a much slower pace. Nor should it be overlooked that one of the prime purposes for which the federal funding program was established was the scientific-technical training of graduate students in research techniques applied to real-life water resource problems, thus raising the level of expertise and broadening the talent pool of young scientists for the nation's long-range welfare. It must be recognized also that the law does not require that OWRR grants to the state centers be used only for short-range, direct problem-solving research, as Secretary Morton implied. In our opinion, this would be a shortsighted approach and would not necessarily result in any speedier solutions, since in science there is no magic word which can command the solution to a problem.

* To correct another apparent misunderstanding of the PL 88-379 programs and their underlying philosophy, the water resources problems of this nation, with California again serving as a microcosm, are not few, scattered and simple of solution. Every state in the union has not one but many water problems of its own, some of which may be in common with its neighbors but others which are unique. Regional effort can coordinate expertise on a multi-state basis

and already is doing so on a number of mutual problems. California is joining with Arizona, Colorado, Nevada and Utah in seeking solutions to enormously complex problems involving the Colorado River. But it not only is a vast oversimplification to suggest, as Secretary Morton did, that a few states might continue to be given federal funding support while the others were eliminated, but such a concept is grossly in error concerning the very nature of and need for the OWRR program.

* While energy problems have rocketed upon the nation during the past year and will continue to demand both money and expertise toward rapid solutions, it would be false economy to rob Peter to pay Paul--that is, to withdraw federal funding for the equally vital and even more basic problems of water resources research. Both programs need to go forward together. There are many inter-relationships between energy and water resource problems, and undertaking to solve one set at the expense of the other probably will not get the job done for either one. There have been important gains in the far-reaching cleanup of the nation's rivers and bays in recent years, with many beneficial ripple effects on wildlife, fisheries, recreation and esthetic concerns. The momentum needs to be maintained. Research funded in whole or in part through PL 88-379, as amended, has provided a sound scientific basis for this environmental improvement and underlies much of the high priority programs of the Environmental Protection Agency. The two agencies' programs reinforce each other and both should enjoy full support of the executive and legislative branches of federal government.

* California's Water Resources Center was established in 1957, well before the federal research program was begun. Consequently, we are funded in the approximate ratio of 80 percent state, 20 percent federal--but this by no means is to say that we can do without the latter. Both funding sources are urgently needed. Even a comparatively small cut in federal support, coming on top of the 20 to 25 percent inflation factor of the past two years, amounts to what could be a death blow for several high priority research projects. In other states less favored with strong legislative support, the federal budget reduction could well bring about a state of research paralysis in water problems. We would point out also, that if Secretary Morton's testimony is taken at apparent face value, last year's withholding of authorized and appropriated funds, together with this year's and that proposed for next year, establish a pattern which is becoming rapidly and painfully clear: the state water resources institute budgets are systematically being nibbled to death at the federal level. Since many of the institutes were established in response to provisions of PL-88-379, as amended, for purposes deemed by the Congress beneficial to the nation, and since the long-range nature of most water research projects has never been a secret, it does seem now to be a strange reversal in which we find ourselves. We believe this situation demands immediate congressional attention, as well as that of the executive branch, before the damage already being done to these vital research programs becomes irreparable.

SOME RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

Now let me be specific about some outstanding accomplishments in California's research projects funded through the Office of Water Resources Research. Each of these illustrates how information derived from a project has been applied by state or federal agencies, or by other user organizations, to a specific need.

Enhanced environmental protection and increased water yield -- An investigation of the effects of prescribed burning on Sierra watersheds indicated that increased water runoff resulted without seriously disturbing forest and soil conditions. The study generated a computer model for forest management that includes burning as an effective tool. Results have been incorporated by the U.S. Forest Service, California Division of Forestry, and U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Other agencies and watershed managers are expected to make similar use of the findings.

Effective management of developed water supplies -- How can reservoir systems be made to yield maximum firm water and power supplies? A simplified, less expensive computer program developed through a University of California research project resulted in information needed by the California Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation which can be used in their continuing management programs.

Increased knowledge of ground water strata and flow -- A study of the physical properties of sedimentary rock formations typically associated with development of subsurface water and with geothermal power resources is producing important data needed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the California Department of Water Resources and by other public and private agencies involved in the development of geothermal power and water resources. Another study for the first time has developed applicable mathematical-computer solutions to complex problems dealing with the flow of ground water, leading to better conjunctive use of surface and ground water supplies in California.

Increasing water use efficiency and plant productivity -- The development and practical application of improved chemicals to reduce water evaporation loss by trees, plants and shrubs is an important result of a long-term California research project. Results are being used by the California and Arizona highways agencies, and a long list of grower associations concerned with fruit trees, ornamentals and Christmas trees. Chemical companies in this field also have benefited directly from this research.

Analysis of water systems development timing and sizing -- Another item of California research relating to planning for optimum water supply project sequencing and sizing produced a new computer methodology for determining best conditions under which public agencies should invest development funds for new reservoirs and conveyance systems. Results are of keen interest to the California Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Department of Interior, and to certain California counties facing critical decisions for water development projects.

These are but a few specific examples of "payoff" from recent California water resource research projects. Supporting details and further information can be provided upon request.

The dissemination of information produced by organized research efforts remains a primary need in most state center programs. Conduct of information programs in the California Center is currently developed primarily from State of California funding. During 1972-73 the Water Resources Center Archives (library) program physically located on the Berkeley and Los Angeles Campuses of the University of California were administratively centralized within the Director's Office and placed under the direct supervision of a newly-appointed Staff Officer for Information Programs. Improvement in the timing, form and usefulness of research reports to water management agencies stemming from Center-supported research, and better liaison with these agencies in the development of policy-oriented research, are the goals of this newly-launched activity. Increased federal funding authorized in the 1971 amendment (PL 92-175) would help to accelerate development of a comprehensive information program by the Center.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summary, since FY 1970 the OWRR Allotment Program has funded part or all of 26 water research projects involving 30 principal investigators on six campuses of the University of California. Research has been conducted in 17 different research problem areas defined by the Federal Council on Science and Technology, ranging from environmental protection and total water system analysis to the economic impact of variable water quantity and water quality in urban and agricultural areas.

A total of $500,000 has been received in California from the PL 88-379 Allotment Program for the period 1969-74. Of this, only $44,230 has been used for other than direct research support. It has supported clerical and travel administrative overhead in the Director's Office, the dissemination of information (including the sponsorship of regional conferences), research program analysis and development, preparation and publication of conference and symposium proceedings, and partial funding of new information dissemination activities in the spirit of the 1971 amendment to the program (PL 92-175).

A table summarizing these expenditures is attached.

Water research projects have played key roles in California's economic development, or in avoiding or mitigating threatened economic loss. They have helped to protect or enhance environmental values. Benefits will continue to accrue years after specific funded projects are completed.

We ask your support for continued adequate funding for these vital OWRR programs.

A SUMMARY OF ALLOTMENT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES (Sec. 100, PL 88-379, as amended) OF THE WATER RESOURCES CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1969-74

			Campus	FCST	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Totals for 5 years 1969-1974
A-021-CAL	Pacific Ocean Influence Upon California Rainfall	Bjerknes	UCLA	2B	5300					5300
A-029-CAL	Physical, Chemical and Microbiological Factors Affecting Discharge of Water Into Drain Tile	Richards	UCR	4A	13100	9730				22830
A-030-CAL	Public Attitudes Toward Reuse of Reclaimed Water	Knutson	UCB	6F	19300					19300
A-031-CAL	Drainage Design as Influenced by Conditions in the Vicinity of the Drain Line	Luthin	UCD	4A	17200	17000				34200
A-032-CAL	Hybrid Computer Simulation of Ground Water Basins	Karplus	UCLA	2F	18200	18000				36200
A-033-CAL	System Identification and Multi-Level Optimization of Integrated Ground Water Systems	Dracup	UCLA	6A	9400	10000				19400
A-034-CAL	Removal of Oil From Aqueous Wastes by Flotation	Goren	UCB	5D		8000	8000	8000		24000
A-035-CAL	Potential Usefulness of Antitranspirants for Solution of Some Water Supply Problems	Hagan	UCD	3F		17250	17250	17250		51750
A-036-CAL	Weather Modification and International Legal Implications	Engelbert	UCLA	6E		5400				5400
A-037-CAL	The Politics of Ecology in the Lake Tahoe Basin: Attitudes, Interests and Institutions	Costantini	UCD	6B		10000	10000			20000
A-038-CAL	Measurement and Management Aspects of Water Toxicology	Flowers	UCLA	5A			15000	15000		30000
A-039-CAL	Finite Element Solutions for Unsteady and Unsaturated Flow in Porous Media	Bruch	UCSB	2G			7000	7000	7000	21000
A-040-CAL	Pre-Investment Planning: Optimal Timing...Multi-Facility Water Resource Systems	Scherfig	UCI / UCLA	6A			9075	9075		18150
A-041-CAL	Efficiency and Equity Augmenting Water Supply	Mercer	UCSB	6B			8556	8556		17112
A-042-CAL	Deformation Moduli of Water Bearing Formations at Elevated Temperatures	Somerton	UCB	3B			6500	6335		12835
A-043-CAL	Probabilistic Models in Design and Operation of Multi-Purpose Reservoir Systems	Arunkumar	UCLA	6A			10000	10000		20000

			Campus	FCST	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Totals for 5 years 1969-1974
A-044-CAL	Prescribed Fire Effects on Water Repelency...in Mixed Conifer Litter and Soil	Biswell	UCB	4A			3600			3600
A-045-CAL	Intergovernmental Relations and Project Grants: Politics of Water Effluents	Reagan	UCR					7000		7000
A-046-CAL	Origin and Evolution of the California-Nevada Compact Commission: Interstate Conflict Over Water Use, 1935-68	Jackson	UCD	6E				7000	9000	16000
A-047-CAL	Evolution of Streamside Buffer Strips for Protecting Aquatic Organisms	Erman	UCB	4D					11000	11000
A-048-CAL	Design of New Residential Water Consumption Systems	Milne	UCLA	6D					10000	10000
A-049-CAL	Impact of Urbanization of Water Yield Flood Peak, and Water Quality in the Berkeley Hills of California	McBride	UCB	4A					8500	8500
A-050-CAL	Economic Efficiency of Water Used to Produce Calories and Protein	Rada	UCLA	6C					10000	10000
A-051-CAL	Removal of Organic Carbon From Water by Catalytic Oxidation With Solid Catalysts	Smith	UCD	5D					10000	10000
A-052-CAL	Adaptation to Increasing Salinity of the Colorado River	Robinson	UCD	3F					13000	13000
A-053-CAL	Evaluation of a Probability Approach to Uncertainty in Benefit/Cost Analysis	Mercer	UCSB	6B					9000	9000
Director's Office, California Water Resources Center, Including Information Dissemination and Research Development					17500	4620	5019	4784	12500	44230
Total Annual Allotment Program (PL 88-379, Sec. 100 Funds)					100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	500000
Estimated Non Federal Contributions Relating to Annual Allotment Program OWRR Annual Report Form CM-6) Including Indirect Costs					73040	80248	87437	24264	200000*	683137
Total Matching Fund Program (PL 88-379, Sec. 101 Funds, Based on OWRR Annual Report Form CM-8)					186652.30	125174.50	94712.92	89771.71	55783*	552094.43
Estimated Non Federal Contributions Relating to Matching Fund Program (Form CM-8), Including Indirect Costs)					259374.65	174361.02	156951.07	145422.71	71604*	807713.45

*Preliminary Estimate

STATEMENT OF DONALD CROSSAN

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I am Donald Crossan, Vice President for University Relations and Business Management of the University of Delaware. In 1965, the Water Resources Center at the University of Delaware was established in accordance with the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-379). During the ensuing years, significant water resources research has been accomplished toward the solution of Delaware's water problems. Herein lies the strength of this program: the identification of local problems by the water users, the support of research on these specific problems, and the dissemination of the results to the users. Only at our Land Grant Institutions has this formula been proven successful over the years.

Now the energy crunch should be added to our continuing water problems. In Delaware, as elsewhere, water may be a critical factor in the solution to our energy problems. Two major happenings show the relationship between water and energy in Delaware. First, the proposed concentration of nuclear power stations in the Delaware Valley will be greater than anywhere else in the country. Water availability will probably be the limiting factor for these plants. Research will be needed to overcome the problems of waste-heat discharges, ecological factors and water supply for the proposed plants before the full potential of nuclear power can be realized. Our Water Resources Center is the only P.L. 88-379 center in the Delaware Valley and our researchers have worked on the above problems since the inception of the Center's program.

The second water-energy problem in Delaware concerns the location of the deep-water oil port for the eastern U. S. The prime site has been identified as the Delaware side of Delaware Bay. If the port is constructed there, the matter of on-shore storage, refining, satellite industries, and potential salt water intrusion into fresh water aquifiers must be evaluated with regard to water resources and industrial development. These are serious water and land-use implications which must be researched prior to the implementation of the port proposal. Proper planning for energy must involve proper planning for water. The University of Delaware Water Resources Center has played the leading role in water resources planning research over the last ten years in our State.

Although the interrelationship between water and energy must have a high priority in our future research programs, the traditional water problems of pollution, supply, conservation, and management have not disappeared. Our Center has always had a balanced program of combining research on immediate problem areas with research on problems of long-term interest to Delaware. We have the flexibility to adapt our program to the needs of the State through the yearly evaluation and commitment of the funds.

With this brief background, my purpose for making this statement is to call to your attention the potential harm that may come to this program if the funding support for the P.L.88-379 institutes is not increased. Viable research can only be performed by competent scientists supported by the proper equipment and staff. Moreover, tomorrow's water problems will be solved by researchers that are being trained through today's research projects. The combination of research, training and service is unique to the P.L.88-379 institutes in the water area. As the problems grow, the effort must also grow to find the answers. Your continued, even increased, support of this program is essential to the well being of us all.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. WARNE

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. MY NAME IS WILLIAM E. WARNE. I AM A CONSULTANT IN WATER RESOURCES WITH OFFICES IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. THIS STATEMENT IS PRESENTED BY ME AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. I AM ALSO SPEAKING FOR THE ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, WHICH IS A MEMBER OF NWSIA.

FOR 38 YEARS, I HAVE PARTICIPATED IN OR DIRECTED PROGRAMS OF WATER AND RELATED RESOURCE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES. I SERVED AS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF RECLAMATION 1943-47, AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT 1947-51, AS DIRECTOR OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME IN 1959, THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN 1960 AND THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES 1961-67. I SERVED UNDER PRESIDENTS KENNEDY AND JOHNSON ON THE PRESIDENT'S WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADVISORY BOARD AND FOR EIGHT YEARS I SERVED ON THE OLD CALIFORNIA WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD. OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO ME IN MAKING THIS STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF AN ADEQUATE APPROPRIATION TO FINANCE THE FEDERAL DESALINATION ACTIVITIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1975 IS THE FACT THAT IN 1951 I HAD THE PLEASURE OF LAUNCHING WITH THE LATE GOODRICH W. LINEWEAVER THE STUDIES THAT LED DIRECTLY TO THE FIRST AUTHORIZATION FOR THE OFFICE OF SALINE WATER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AS THE YEARS HAVE RUN ON, I HAVE COME TO REALIZE THAT PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF OUR WATER SUPPLIES ARE IMPORTANT TO OUR NATIONAL WELL-BEING. THESE ACTIVITIES ARE AS IMPORTANT AS CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURAL WATERS IN OUR RIVERS, STREAMS AND UNDERGROUND BASINS. I AM CONVINCED THAT DESALTERS, WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PLANTS, AND PROGRAMS FOR CONJUNCTIVE USE OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES WHEN TAKEN

TOGETHER WITH THE MANAGEMENT FOR QUALITY CONTROL OF THE COMBINED WATER SUPPLIES THAT THEY TREAT, WILL BE AS IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE IN THE DECADES IMMEDIATELY AHEAD AS WERE THE GREAT DAMS AND WATER CONSERVATION AND CONTROL WORKS THAT WE BUILT 40 YEARS AGO AND THAT HAVE MEANT SO MUCH TO THE WELFARE OF THIS GENERATION. THE GREAT RESERVOIRS THAT WERE BUILT AT THAT TIME EXTENDED THE USEFULNESS OF OUR WATERS, ESPECIALLY IN THE WESTERN REGION WHERE, BECAUSE OF ARIDITY, SHORTAGES FIRST APPEARED. TODAY'S NEW TYPES OF WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS WILL EXTEND THE USEFULNESS OF THE PRESENTLY DEVELOPED WATERS THROUGH ENABLING THEIR SAFE RECYCLING AND REUSE. THIS INTENSIVE USE WILL BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO MEET WITH MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS THE ENLARGING DEMANDS OF THE PERIOD BETWEEN NOW AND THE NEXT CENTURY.

THE NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION WAS BROUGHT TOGETHER LAST YEAR FOR THE PURPOSE OF FOCUSING INTEREST ON DESALINATION AS A TOOL TO BE USED IN IMPROVING SUBSTANDARD COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES AND IN ENHANCING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT. WE ARE INTERESTED IN APPLICATION OF ALL THE NEW WATER SCIENCES TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF SUBSTANDARD COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES. NWSIA IS COMPOSED, AT THIS TIME OF 13 PUBLIC AGENCY MEMBERS IN DIVISION 1; 24 MANUFACTURERS OR CONSULTING FIRMS IN DIVISION 2; AND 109 COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS IN DIVISION 3.

THE DEMANDS FOR WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS DO NOT ARISE SIMPLY FROM ISOLATED LOCAL OR REGIONAL NEEDS. POOR QUALITY DRINKING WATER IS SERVED TO THE PUBLIC IN SOME COMMUNITIES IN TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE STATES. SOME OF THESE INSTANCES AFFECT THE WELFARE OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. THE PROGRESSIVELY DEGRADING COLORADO RIVER PROVIDES A CASE IN POINT. MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE PACIFIC SOUTHWEST ARE SERVED WATERS FROM THIS STREAM. THE WATERS OF THE LOWER COLORADO FAIL BY A WIDE MARGIN TO MEET THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE RECOMMENDED DRINKING WATER STANDARDS.

IN CALIFORNIA, THE STATE ASSEMBLY'S WATER COMMITTEE HAS JUST COMPLETED A STUDY OF THE STATE'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS. THE STUDY SHOWS THAT THERE ARE 1,047 WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN THE STATE THAT

SERVE MORE THAN 200 CUSTOMERS EACH. OF THE TOTAL, 659 SERVING A TOTAL OF 12,412,000 PEOPLE ARE DEFICIENT IN ONE OR MORE QUALITY CATEGORIES. OF THESE DEFICIENT SYSTEMS, 319 SERVING 1,523,000 PEOPLE FAILED TO MEET BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARDS, AND 236 SERVING 6,429,000 FAILED TO MEET CHEMICAL STANDARDS. OF THE SMALL SYSTEMS THAT SERVED LESS THAN 200 CONNECTIONS EACH, 2,111 WERE FOUND TO BE DEFICIENT OUT OF A TOTAL OF 2,852. OF THESE SMALL DEFICIENT SYSTEMS, 341 FAILED TO MEET CHEMICAL STANDARDS AND 1,024 FAILED TO MEET BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARDS. SOME SYSTEMS FAILED IN SEVERAL CATEGORIES.

NOTE PARTICULARLY THAT 236 LARGE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS THAT SERVE 6,429,000 CALIFORNIANS DELIVER WATER THAT IS DEGRADED THROUGH EXCESS SALT AND OTHER MINERAL CONTENT. ALMOST ONE OF EIGHT OF THE SMALL SYSTEMS ALSO SERVED SIMILARLY DETERIORATED WATER. AS THE WATERS ARE USED MORE INTENSIVELY IN THE FUTURE, BECAUSE OF THE GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION, THE TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS IN THESE SUPPLIES WILL CONTINUE TO MOUNT. OTHER WATER SUPPLIES WILL ALSO BECOME AFFECTED.

I AM NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE GOOD STATISTICS FOR EACH STATE AT THIS TIME, BUT THERE ARE OTHER STATES IN WHICH WATER SUPPLIES ARE SIMILARLY DEGRADED.

DESALINATION OF COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, WYOMING, NORTH DAKOTA, FLORIDA, PUERTO RICO, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. DESALINATION IS BEING CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF UPGRADING WATER SUPPLIES IN MANY OTHER STATES. AS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MOVES TO ESTABLISH SAFE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, MUCH GREATER PRESSURES WILL BE APPLIED TO UPGRADE SUBSTANDARD COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS THAN HAS BEEN FELT TO DATE. THE SAFE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS LEGISLATION IS NEARING FINAL PASSAGE IN THE CONGRESS.

WE ARE JUST BEGINNING THE JOB OF RAISING THE QUALITY OF OUR DRINKING WATER.

THE WORK THAT THE OFFICE OF SALINE WATER HAS DONE SINCE 1952 IN RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION OF THE VARIOUS METHODS OF FRESHENING SALTY AND BRACKISH WATER HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR SOME OF THE LOCAL

WATER AGENCIES THAT ARE IN THE WORST STRAITS TO UNDERTAKE PIONEERING PROJECTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENDERING THEIR WATER WHOLESOME. A FLEDGLING DESALINATION INDUSTRY HAS ALSO APPEARED IN THE UNITED STATES.

NWSIA BELIEVES, HOWEVER, THAT WE ARE A LONG WAY FROM SAFELY HOME. PERHAPS WE HAVE ABOUT REACHED FIRST BASE. THIS IS CERTAINLY NO TIME, IN OUR OPINION, TO FIRE THE COACH AND ABANDON THE DESALTING GAME, WHICH SEEMS TO BE THE INCLINATION IN SOME QUARTERS. WE BELIEVE ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS TO RESTORE THE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1975 ARE IMPERATIVE.

THE WATER QUALITY PROBLEM OF THE COLORADO RIVER HAS BEEN SHARPLY FOCUSED AS A RESULT OF PROGRAMS CALLED FOR BY THE MEXICAN WATER TREATY OF 1944. A PROPOSAL FOR A 100 MGD DESALTER TO FRESHEN THE WELLTON-MOHAWK DRAIN HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF WATER DIVERSIONS INTO THE MEXICALI VALLEY FROM THE COLORADO RIVER. THE WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS OF THE COLORADO RIVER ALSO ARE SEVERE UPSTREAM FROM MORELOS DAM.

STUDENTS OF THE WATER PROBLEMS OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN KNOW THAT DIVERTERS CAN NOT USE ALL OF THE WATERS OF THE RIVER, WITHOUT ALSO RETAINING IN THE BASIN ALL OF THE SALTS THAT THESE SAME WATERS OF THE RIVER NATURALLY CONTAIN. AS USE OF THE WATERS OF THE COLORADO HAS INTENSIFIED, THE SALTS HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED IN THE RESERVOIRS THAT CONTROL THE RIVER. THE SALTS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED ON THE LANDS WHICH ARE IRRIGATED. THEY APPEAR IN GREATER CONCENTRATIONS IN THE DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLIES THAT ARE PROVIDED FROM THE COLORADO RIVER.

LONG AGO, BEFORE DEVELOPMENT BEGAN IN THE BASIN, FLOODS FLUSHED AWAY THE SALTS TO THE GULF OF CALIFOARNIA.

SINCE THE CONSTRUCTION OF GLEN CANYON DAM, FOR MORE THAN A DOZEN YEARS, NO ORIGINAL FLOWS FROM THE COLORADO RIVER HAVE REACHED THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA. ALL OF THE SALTS HAVE BEEN RETAINED IN THE BASIN. THIS AMOUNTS TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF SALT A YEAR. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIN ACCOUNTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE DETERIORATION OF THE WATERS OF THE RIVER. POSITIVE PROGRAMS OF

ACTION ARE REQUIRED TO REVERSE THIS TREND. DESALINATION MUST PROVIDE A LARGE PART OF THE ANSWER TO THIS PROBLEM.

THE ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT IS AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE DELIVERY SYSTEMS OF BOTH THE COLORADO RIVER AND THE SANTA ANA RIVER. FOR TWO DECADES ORANGE COUNTY HAS BEEN THE LEADING COUNTY IN CALIFORNIA IN PERCENTAGE OF GROWTH. A RURAL COUNTY OF ORANGE GROVES 20 YEARS AGO, THE COUNTY IS URBANIZING RAPIDLY AND TODAY 85 PERCENT OF THE WATER THAT IS AVAILABLE TO THE COUNTY IS USED IN DOMESTIC SYSTEMS. THE ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NOW SERVES 1,500,000 PEOPLE. THE DISTRICT BECAUSE OF NECESSITY HAS PIONEERED IN SEVERAL WAYS OF EXTENDING AND IMPROVING ITS WATER SUPPLIES. ITS WATER FACTORY 21 IS THE MOST ADVANCED PROJECT SO FAR DEVISED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING THE USEFULNESS OF AVAILABLE WATER RESOURCES. THIS PLANT WILL RECLAIM WASTEWATERS FROM THE ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS. IT WILL DESALT SEAWATER IN A FACILITY THAT THE DISTRICT HAS COOPERATIVELY BUILT WITH THE OSW. IT WILL BLEND THESE TWO PRODUCT WATERS TO OBTAIN A SATISFACTORY QUALITY OF WATER FOR INJECTION INTO A FRESH WATER BARRIER UNDERGROUND. THE FRESH WATER BARRIER WILL PREVENT INCURSION OF OCEAN WATER INTO THE GROUNDWATER AQUIFER THAT THE DISTRICT USES. IT WILL ALSO REPLENISH THE FRESH WATER RESERVOIR THAT THE DISTRICT MANAGES UNDERGROUND.

THE ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT FACES THE NECESSITY, IN ADDITION, OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF WATERS THAT IT RECEIVES FROM THE SANTA ANA AND COLORADO RIVERS PRIOR TO PERCOLATING THEM TO THE UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR. THE DISTRICT HAS CONTRACTED FOR $480,000 FOR THE DESIGN OF SIX DEMONSTRATION DESALTING UNITS TO BE INSTALLED AT ANAHEIM LAKE. SIX MANUFACTURERS--A PAIR OF EACH OF THREE PROCESSES--ARE PRESENTLY WORKING ON THIS PROBLEM. THE PROCESSES TO BE EXPLORED ARE REVERSE OSMOSIS, ELECTRODIOLYSIS AND ION EXCHANGE. THE DISTRICT ALSO HAS BEGUN PLANNING FOR A WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FACILITY AT THE FOREBAY OF ITS GROUNDWATER BASIN SYSTEM. THE PLAN HERE IS TO RECLAIM HIGH QUALITY WASTEWATER AND TO DESALT THE RECLAIMED WATER FOR REPLENISHMENT OF THE

GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES AND IMPROVE THE GROUNDWATER BASIN SALT BALANCE CONDITION.

THE ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT HAS COOPERATED WITH OSW IN THE PAST, AND IT HOPES TO COOPERATE WITH THE AGENCY IN THE FUTURE, FOR IT BADLY NEEDS THE TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS THAT THE OSW RESEARCH HAS BROUGHT FORTH AND THAT IT CONTINUES TO PROMISE. THE DISTRICT NEEDS THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE PIONEERING DEMONSTRATIONS THAT THE FEDERAL AGENCY HAS ENCOURAGED THE DISTRICT TO UNDERTAKE.

OSW BUILT THE 3 MGD VTE/MSF DESALTER AT WATER FACTORY 21. THE OSW PLAN CALLED FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THIS FACILITY INTO A 15 MGD MODULE OF A LARGE DESALTING PLANT. AT OSW'S REQUEST, THE ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT BUILT ITS SEAWATER INTAKE AND ALL OF THE SUPPORT FACILITIES LARGE ENOUGH TO SERVE THE 15 MGD MODULE. THE DISTRICT HAS SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS INVESTED IN OVERSIZING OF THESE FACILITIES. IF OSW'S COOPERATION STOPS AT THE MINIMUM OPERATION OF THE 3 MGD DESALTER, THIS WILL BE A LOSS TO THE DISTRICT.

THE BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR THE 1975 FISCAL YEAR FOR OSW PROGRAMS OF DESALINATION IS GROSSLY INADEQUATE. THE PROPOSAL IS LESS THAN ONE-FIFTH OF THE $15,500,000 TO $16,000,000 THAT IS NEEDED AND COULD BE USEFULLY EMPLOYED IN THE DESALINATION PROGRAM. NWSIA BELIEVES THAT THE '75 FISCAL YEAR APPROPRIATIONS SHOULD REFLECT A DETERMINATION ON THE PART OF THE CONGRESS TO PURSUE THE DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AGGRESSIVELY. WE ARE NOT AT THE POINT WHERE THE PROGRAMS CAN SAFELY BE DIMINISHED OR TERMINATED.

THE PROPOSAL IN THE BUDGET, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD NOT FINANCE THE SUPPORT AND OPERATION FOR A FULL YEAR OF THE 3 MGD DESALTER AT WATER FACTORY 21. IT WOULD NOT PROVIDE FOR OSW COOPERATION AT ANAHEIM LAKE, ALTHOUGH AT LEAST $750,000 SHOULD BE INCLUDED FOR THAT PURPOSE. IT WOULD NOT PROVIDE FOR THE NEEDED STUDIES THAT WILL PERMIT THE EXPANSION OF THE 3 MGD DESALTER TO A DEMONSTRATION MODULE OF 15,000,000 GALLONS PER DAY. THE COMPLETE MODULE IS NEEDED BEFORE LARGE SCALE DESALTERS ARE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES. ONE

COULD QUESTION UNDERTAKING THE 100 MGD PLANT ON THE WELLTON-MOHAWK DRAIN WITHOUT THE EXPERIENCE THE LARGE MODULE WOULD HELP TO PROVIDE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I CITE SPECIFIC INADEQUACIES OF THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR AS THEY INVOLVE THE ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ONLY BECAUSE I KNOW THE DISTRICT'S PROGRAM BEST, AND NOT BECAUSE NWSIA FEELS THAT THE PROPOSALS ARE ADEQUATE IN OTHER RESPECTS.

OSW SHOULD BE FINANCED TO CONTINUE AND STEP UP ITS PROGRAMS IN DEVELOPMENT OF PROCESSES FOR USE IN TREATMENT OF BRACKISH WATER, FOR RESEARCH IN THE HIGHLY PROMISING GEOTHERMAL PROJECT THAT IT HAS UNDERTAKEN WITH THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION ON THE EAST MESA IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY, FOR WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENT, FREEZING, DISTILLIZATION, AND ENERGY PRODUCTION. OSW NEEDS TO DO MORE WORK IN SEAWATER MEMBRANES. RESEARCH SHOULD BE STEPPED UP IN THE METALS AND MATERIALS NEEDED TO WITHSTAND THE BRINES. THE TEST FACILITIES AT ROSWELL, N. M.; YUMA, ARIZ.; WRIGHTSVILLE, N.C.; FOUNTAIN VALLEY, AND EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA; WE BELIEVE, SHOULD BE RESTORED TO ACTIVE AND YEAR-LONG BASES. OBVIOUSLY THE OSW CAN NOT EFFECTIVELY RESUME ITS PROGRAM AT AN ADEQUATE LEVEL WITHOUT AN INCREASE OVER THE PROPOSAL IN THE BUDGET FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.

THE UNITED STATES ONCE CLEARLY LED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY OF DESALINATION, BUT NOW APPARENTLY WE ARE FALLING BEHIND JAPAN AND OTHERS. UNLESS OUR GOVERNMENT PERSEVERES IN THE DESALTING RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS, NWSIA FEARS THAT OUR EMERGING LOCAL PROGRAMS AND FLEDGLING DESALTING INDUSTRY WILL FALTER. WE THINK THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL DRIFT TO THE REAR OF THE WORLD PROCESSION, AND THIS AT THE VERY TIME THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS MOVING TO STIMULATE WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF SAFE DRINKING STANDARDS LOCAL WATER SUPPLY AGENCIES TO ENTER THE FIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR ALL OF THESE REASONS, THE NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION URGES THE COMMITTEE TO INCREASE TO ADEQUATE LEVELS THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975 DESALINATION PROGRAMS.

STATEMENT OF S. T. DEMETRIADES

Chairman, my name is Sterge T. Demetriades. My title is President and Technical Director of STD Research Corporation, a small business incorporated in 1964 in the State of California and doing business in Arcadia, California.

What brings me here today is the strongly held belief that there is no more urgent and important business facing the Nation at this time than the problem of becoming self-sufficient in energy resources.

A strong case for coal-fired base-load Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) electrical power generation, with its inherent higher thermal efficiency, (that means production of more Kilowatt-hours per ton of coal) as a partial solution to the problem of self-sufficiency in energy, has been made elsewhere (for example in the May, 1973 hearings of this subcommittee) by distinguished leaders of the MHD community in the universities and industry of the United States.

There are many factors that make MHD power even more attractive today than at the time of last year's statement on MHD before your subcommittee. These include:

(1) Economic and political factors such as the great increases in the price of fuel and the U.S. drive for energy self-sufficiency.

(2) Social and environmental factors such as thermal and chemical pollution control and the drive for better use and conservation of our environment and resources.

(3) Technical factors such as the evolutionary development of MHD power generation systems technology at AVCO Everett Research Laboratory, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the University of Tennessee Space Institute, at the Bureau of Mines, at Standord University, at the Bureau of Standards, at STD Research Corporation, and at other Office of Coal Research contractors.

When taken as a whole and properly interpreted, these evolutionary technical developments can be used to show, beyond any reasonable doubt, that MHD power generation can meet all the desirable technical and economic objectives.

And that, Madam Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, is, as far as I am concerned, a revolutionary statement because as recently as October 1973, I stated (Business Week, 20 October 1973, p. 94H) that "we need more basic research."

If we need more research, it is no longer on whether we can meet all the desirable technical and economic objectives, on whether we can get there, but on precisely <u>how</u> to get there. In other words, we have now entered the stage of development and to push forward a realistic program in MHD development, we need more money.

It is unrealistic to believe that an expenditure of approximately $7,500,000 per year, the present rate of spending on MHD by the Office of Coal Research, will have an early influence on the power industry

which represents an investment of the order of $100,000,000,000 (one hundred billion dollars) and which forms the cornerstone of our industrial base.

Let us put the program of investment for development of MHD power in proper perspective. We are assured that the United States has several hundred years of coal reserves. Therefore, for any research and development program to have a significant impact on the better utilization of these coal reserves, it must be concluded in a few tens of years, a few decades. MHD can do that but not at the present rate of funding. At the present rate of funding, it will take more than 100 years, if ever, to develop MHD to the point where it will significantly stretch the life of our coal reserves. In fact, if we allow for the time lag that the training of new generations of MHD scientists and engineers will require, we will never put MHD power stations on the power grid in significant numbers at the present rate of spending in research and development for MHD.

Past MHD generator funding in the United States has been haphazard and inadequate. It is a triumphal proof of the basic and inherent simplicity of the concept, that MHD generators have worked at all and that we have come as far as we have, with the funding history that MHD has had in this country.

Although it may be considered unfair by some to compare MHD with the very mature technologies of its competitors (gas turbines with combined cycles of all sorts), I welcome such comparison. In a gas turbine to get high efficiency you look for materials and systems with high strength at high temperatures simultaneously.

In MHD you divorce the high strength from the high temperature requirement. This is fundamental. You do not need high strength at high temperatures. To put it differently, after all these many scores of years of research and development at the rate of something in excess of $300 million per year, the turbine combined cycle can give us an efficiency of 50% (maybe) without much more room for stretching. Yet in MHD we can begin at 50% efficiency with lots of room for stretching it to 60% or higher. Ultimately MHD can give you about twice the gain of the gas turbine in a combined cycle.

Finally, the history of management of science and technology teaches us that all engineering or scientific research and development programs require a certain "critical size" before they can take off and bear fruit rapidly. This critical size ranges from a few score to a few hundred people and the larger the program and its objective, the larger the critical size. In my opinion, the U.S. MHD program, because of necessary capital spending, has not yet received adequate funds to reach this critical size. This country is famous for its principle of maximization of choice. Underfunding MHD, however, is going contrary to this principle because at this rate you are closing this option.

Although even stronger cases can be made for MHD generators with scenarios other than coal (for example a hydrogen- or methanol- or fusion-based future economy would be a natural for MHD because of the higher flame temperatures available), I limit my remarks today to coal-driven MHD because coal is here now and in abundance.

I have been working on MHD for sixteen years. I have spent a good part of the last ten years in developing computer codes that model and simulate MHD generators with unprecedented sophistication and accuracy, and on doing small-scale bench-top critical experiments and measurements to provide inputs to the computer programs. During these years, I have had support for this work from NSF, AFOSR, NASA, OCR, industry, and others. It is only now that I am beginning to see the highly fragmented national effort on MHD begin to crystallize around the Office of Coal Research. Large scale experiments are required now to prove our theoretical predictions. Several options should be pursued simultaneously. All this requires considerably more money than in the present OCR request for the paucity of which there is no excuse. If this money does not become available, there will be continuing confusion: Please remember that we are addressing a very large problem. Gradualism does not pay in such cases.

Rather than prolong the agony of MHD, I urge you to fish or cut bait. I urge you to triple the present budget request of the Office of Coal Research.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH HOLUM

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My first exposure to Magnetohydrodynamics as a potential technique for electric power generation occurred while I served as an Assistant Secretary in the Department of Interior. The power marketing agencies were under my supervision. The Office of Coal Research received secretarial direction from the Assistant Secretary for Mines and Minerals.

Although I had no direct responsibility for MHD, I found the concept exciting and its potential for increasing the efficiency with which we utilize fuel resources highly attractive. Later I learned of the environmental advantages inherent in MHD and my interest increased.

Since leaving the Department of Interior, a large part of my time has been committed to working with a group of consumer-owned electric systems from the upper Missouri Basin states that must build additional power generating facilities to meet their growth requirements. These rural electric cooperatives and municipal electric systems are determined to keep the cost of electric energy at the lowest possible levels for their member owners, while meeting high environmental standards and using resources wisely.

They plan to build a large coal-fired generating station on or adjacent to the western coal fields. They are convinced, and their engineering studies confirm, that doing so will achieve the best possible use of resources and meet their load growth requirements most economically. If MHD technology were

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available today, it would make the public interest goals of these utilities more attainable.

As individual utilities, and acting through the Mid-West Electric Consumers Association, these systems have urged an expanded and better financed MHD research and development program over a long period of time. Fred Simonton, Executive Director of Mid-West, has testified to this Committee on several occasions, urging increased appropriations and expressing the interest of the Association's membership in applying MHD to the use of western coal for power generation.

A year ago I participated in discussions which preceded the presentations to this Sub-committee of a National MHD Development Program by five of the country's leading authorities. I was present when these gentlemen made their statements to the Committee. The five witnesses were:

J. B. Dicks, Professor
University of Tennessee

R. H. Eustis, Professor
Stanford University

A. R. Kantrowitz, Chairman
AVCO
Everett Research Laboratory, Inc.

K. A. Roe, Chairman and President
Burns and Roe, Inc.

S. Way, Consultant
Westinghouse Research Laboratory

These gentlemen urged a vigorous, expanded MHD program designed to complete the necessary research, conduct the required engineering design work and achieve the construction of an MHD demonstration plant in the shortest feasible period of

time. This Committee and the Congress responded by providing additional funds for MHD on two occasions during the 1974 fiscal year.

My exposure to MHD convinced me that the United States' MHD research and development program deserved more adequate funding many years ago. The nation-wide and world-wide energy emergency makes doing so now much more urgent.

Can we really afford to delay the availability of this promising technology by failing to increase the Administration's request for MHD funding? I think not.

During the course of this year's hearings, your expert witnesses have suggested a $25 Million Dollar Program for 1975. This seems modest, indeed, when compared to the resources that will be squandered and the environmental problems that must be dealt with if we delay longer.

My work with the utility group from the upper Missouri Basin states has provided me with an opportunity to see at first hand the demands that the 1974 energy emergency are placing on United States' resources, particularly western coal. While it is true that we still have huge resources, it is obvious in 1974 that we must practice wise use and conservation.

Under the circumstances, I suggest that we have an obligation to make certain that MHD's potential for better resource use is realized in the shortest possible period of time.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DR. BERT ZAUDERER

The current oil shortage has focused attention on alternate energy sources, but an equally important approach to meeting future energy needs is the effort to increase generation plant efficiencies. During the first half of this century, the dramatic growth in electric power usage was accompanied by increasing steam power plant efficiencies. Currently, conventional steam plants, operating at 40% efficiency, consume about three-quarters of a lb. of coal to produce a kilowatt hour of electricity, compared to 4-1/2 lbs. of coal at the beginning of this century. Further increases in steam plant efficiencies are not feasible due to the 1000°F peak temperature limitation on steam plant operation. Since coal (or low BTU gas derived from coal) burns at 3000°F, power plant efficiencies of up to 60% could be achieved by using energy converters capable of operating above 1000°F as topping devices on steam plants. This would not only reduce the nation's fuel bills by several billion dollars per year, but would also reduce the environmental impact of power plants per kilowatt output.

The MHD generator is well suited for use as a topping device. In the MHD generator, electricity is produced by the motion of an electrically conducting gas through a magnetic field. This is the same principle by which copper wires produce electricity in a rotating electric generator. Since the inception of MHD research in the late 1950's, the major effort has been devoted to open cycle MHD in which the products of combustion are rendered electrically conducting by burning fossil fuels at the very high temperature of 5000°F. Since combustion gases are relatively poor electrical conductors even at 5000°F, large scale facilities are needed for the demonstration of efficient open cycle MHD.

Closed cycle MHD uses a physical phenomenon similar to that found in fluorescent light bulbs to render the gas electrically conducting. This enables the closed cycle MHD generator to operate at temperatures below 3000°F where low BTU gas derived from coal can be used as a fuel. Closed cycle MHD can achieve the same efficiencies as the hotter open cycle MHD system. An important economic advantage of closed cycle MHD generators is its high power density which allows the development of the concept in pilot plants which are about one-tenth the size of open cycle MHD pilot plants. Due to the greater complexity of the physics of closed cycle MHD, initial progress was considerably slower than in open cycle MHD. Since 1970 major progress has been made, especially at the General Electric Research Laboratory in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, where closed cycle MHD has been under study since 1960. Evaluation of laboratory scale experiments has yielded sufficient data to design a highly efficient closed cycle MHD generator. Electric energy extraction efficiencies twice as high as the best results obtained in open cycle MHD generators have been measured.

To translate this research breakthrough to commercial utilization as rapidly as possible, an eight year, two step closed cycle MHD program was proposed in late 1971 for joint support by the Office of Coal Research, the electric utility industry (through the Electric Power Research Institute), and the General Electric Company. The first step is a pilot plant size (15 megawatt electric power), closed cycle MHD generator to be tested for short periods of time (about one minute). The program objective of this four year, approximately $4 million program, will be to test the feasibility of using low BTU coal gas as a heat source for closed cycle MHD systems and to obtain the necessary engineering data to design a 50% efficient, closed cycle MHD plant. It is proposed that funding be shared about equally by the Government and private industry. In depth technical reviews in 1972 and 1973 by representatives of over a dozen electric utilities, the Electric Power Research Institute, General Electric's energy conversion specialists, and a power plant engineering firm resulted in an endorsement and a committment of industry funds for the program. It is requested that the Office of Coal Research join in the program with a $450,000 appropriation in fiscal year 1975 and $2 million over the four year life of the program. Following the success of this first phase, a four year 15 MW (electric), pilot plant program should be initiated which will demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of efficient, coal gas fired, closed cycle MHD power.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEON E. RING

Mr. Chairman, my name is Dr. Leon E. Ring, my title is Deputy Director of PWT, with ARO, Inc., Contract Operator of the Air Force's Arnold Engineering Development Center. I wish to thank you for this opportunity to appear before your distinguished Committee on a subject of National Interest.

Last year I appeared before this Committee and described how coal-fired, base-load MHD electrical power generation with its inherent higher thermal efficiency can provide, in an environmentally acceptable way, a partial solution to the energy crisis. Further, I requested additional funds for the Office of Coal Research (OCR) of the Department of Interior so that a program could be initiated to demonstrate experimentally the high performance potential of the MHD generator. I would like to thank this Committee for supporting the request and report to you that an MHD High Performance Demonstration Experiment has been initiated. Modifications are currently being made to an existing Government-owned MHD facility at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, and, in the modified configuration, we expect to generate over 50,000 kw of electrical power at efficiencies required for commercial applications.

The MHD generator performance can be measured in relatively short duration experiments. However, in making the facility modifications, attention is being given to providing facility components, where appropriate, with extended-duration test capability so that the facility will be useful beyond the initial High Performance Demonstration Experiment. For example, the OCR recently approved a change in the magnet configuration which will allow the magnet to operate continuously at a moderate field strength in addition to the high field strength for a short duration. This dual mode of magnet operation, while increasing the magnet cost by only 10 percent, will give the

facility the capability for testing large scale MHD generator channels, the critical generator component, for extended durations, and the facility will be available to all contractors working on the MHD generator development program.

During this past year, others have also made significant progress on the development of MHD generators. An MHD generator was operated continuously for seven hours on clean fuel; an MHD generator was operated continuously for one hour on coal combustion products; progress was made on the development of combustors and other generator components. We believe the progress has been consistent with the level of effort and the progress to date justifies increased emphasis on the program.

The Office of Coal Research has made significant changes during this past year in the organizational structure and personnel administering the MHD program. We believe these changes, together with technical consultants being utilized by OCR, have resulted in a capability to plan, contract for, and direct a viable MHD generator development program. We believe they should be given complete authority to do just that. An overall development plan has been prepared by OCR and is currently being refined through discussions with the Electric Power Research Institute and industry. We believe the plan is a good one and should be followed. Further, in detailed discussions with OCR personnel and their consultants, I find them competent to make technical judgments and decisions on the MHD program. Therefore, it is recommended that the OCR development plan for MHD be followed, that OCR be given full responsibility and authority to administer and control the program, and that restrictions not be placed on how the funds can be used since this would result in a more costly

and less efficient program for the development of MHD electrical power generator systems.

The funds requested by the Administration for MHD development by OCR for FY 75 are at the same level as that provided in FY 74. We do not believe this is adequate. In view of the progress made on MHD during this past year, the potential of MHD generators as a partial solution to the Nation's energy problems, and the increased urgency for solution of the Nation's energy problems, we recommend that the funding for MHD research in the Office of Coal Research budget be increased by at least 4 million dollars. This will allow the program to concentrate on larger-scale hardware and thereby address the real-life engineering problems associated with MHD generators. Failure to provide the increased funding will force the program to address the engineering problems in a very limited way and delay excessively the availability of the MHD technology for the generation of electrical power in this Country.

In summary, we recommend that the Office of Coal Research budget for MHD generator development be increased by 4 million dollars above the Administration request, and that OCR be given full authority to use these additional funds, with no restrictions, as needed to support their MHD development program.

I thank you for the opportunity to present this information to your Committee.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BURLEY

Mr. Chairman. I am Robert Burley, AIA, chairman of the American Institute of Architects Commission on Environment and Design, AIA State Preservation Coordinator for Vermont, and an advisor to the National Trust.

Today, the American Institute of Architects, the national society for our profession representing 24,000 licensed architects, wishes to express its support for full funding of the historic preservation programs administered by the National Park Service under the authority of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Many architects, like myself, who have diversified practices which include master planning, new construction, as well as restoration and adaptive use, frequently recommend the preservation of buildings to our clients. Our professional analysis of a project may indicate that one or more existing buildings should be preserved and adapted for continuing use. In some cases, the reasons have been based on a building's historic value, but just as often the compelling logic has been for economy, structural soundness, adaptability, and the intrinsic character that many of these buildings contribute to our communities. At this point, I would like to submit for the Committee's information an article entitled "Economic Determinants" which appeared in Historic Preservation magazine.

Reaction to most completed restoration projects has been enthusiastic, and many of these buildings continue into their second or even third century of heavy commercial, industrial, or public use, often becoming the focal point and touchstone for other community activities.

For many years, the AIA has testified on the value of historic preservation and the substantial accomplishments that have resulted since the passage of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act. We would like to commend again the excellent work that is being done by the National Park Service.

To encourage and assist the development of local preservation projects, the AIA Committee on Historic Resources maintains a network of Preservation Coordinators in every state. These Coordinators work with the officials responsible for preservation programs in their states and with the Institute's chapters throughout the country. The tremendous increase in both the quality and scope of the individual state programs, as reported by this AIA network, is the best possible testimony to the wisdom of the Preservation Act. As you know, the states' ability to organize sound projects could lead to a request for matching funds in the amount of $103 million dollars for fiscal year 1975 -- nine times the federal grant level funded for fiscal 1974. The willingness of the states to raise or allocate higher matching funds confirms the priority given to this program by communities.

Still, the full potential of the Historic Preservation Act is yet to be realized. That full potential is especially clear at this moment. During the last nine months, national attention has been focused on the energy crisis. Less noticed, but equally serious, have been the shortages of construction materials recurring over the past several years. We have seen severe shortages and therefore inflationary cost increases in steel, plastics, asphalt, and wood. These are not just temporary shortages, related to a labor problem or an oil embargo. These are long-range shortages that will continue to occur with increasing impact as worldwide demands proceed to exhaust our limited and irreplaceable natural resources.

As the need for energy and materials conservation increases, it is foolish to pay the costs to tear down a building, only to replace it at a higher cost, both in materials and money. This is especially true if the original structure is sound and adaptible for contemporary use.

A large portion of both the technology and the incentive for recycling historic and other existing buildings has resulted from the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the work of the National Park Service, the National Trust, the Advisory Council, and the AIA State Preservation Coordinators. What originally started as an effort to preserve America's heritage is now becoming a major tool in city planning, revitalizing downtown areas, and making wiser use of present resources.

The number of areas, ranging from small villages to large cities, to which these preservation techniques can be applied to advantage is unlimited. We do not believe the historic preservation program funding could ever increase to match the full national potential of recycling and adaptive use. However, we recommend a substantial increase in the program funding to continue the development of preservation technology and to make technical materials available in every state. This should result in further stimulation of privately-funded adaptive use and preservation efforts by raising our national consciousness and setting fine examples of federal preservation efforts.

We also recommend that the funds available for matching grants to the states be increased to more nearly approach the level of funding that the states themselves are willing to raise. Otherwise, we will be stifling local initiative and we will be creating a larger and larger backlog of important historic preservation projects -- which will become more expensive to do in future years, or even impossible should the buildings be lost.

With good demonstration projects of historic value, with technological development, and with more survey work completed, the historic preservation program is capable of breeding thousands of adaptive use projects across the country that will carry their own economic weight.

We believe the National Park Service historic preservation program is a worthy one. It has been enthusiastically received and supported at the grassroots level. Of particular significance, this program's cost-benefit ratio is probably one of the most favorable ever achieved in a federal program.

We are pleased that the Administration's budget request for fiscal 1975 will, for the first time, equal the amount authorized for the historic preservation program administered by the National Park Service. We support this request for $20 million dollars for the coming fiscal year, and strongly recommend that the Committee approve an appropriation in this amount.

Thank you for this opportunity to express the view of the American Institute of Architects.

APPALACHIAN TRAIL CONFERENCE

P. O. BOX 236 - HARPERS FERRY, W. VA. 25425

STATEMENT BEFORE

HOUSE & SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT SUBCOMMITTEES

The Appalachian Trail Conference is an organization of 34 Appalachian Trail Clubs and 9000 individual members who are interested in preserving and maintaining the Appalachian Trail, which was designated as a National Scenic Trail under the National Trails System Act (P. L. 90-543).

This act authorized $5 million for land acquisition to preserve the Appalachian Trail environment and to keep it open. It provided a two-year period for State action in land acquisition. This two year period expired on October 9, 1973. The States have and are continuing programs to protect the Trail, and some of them are acquiring lands with State funds, the State of Maryland being an outstanding example.

None of the Federal funds authorized have been spent so far for land acquisition and we believe that the Federal Government should now begin a modest program for acquiring lands that are available from willing sellers. No funds were requested by the Interior Department for its part in this program although the Department of Agriculture has requested some funds for acquisition of inholdings along the Trail.

We believe it is important for such a program to be begun now because lands through which the Trail passes are continually increasing in value and opportunities to purchase some of these lands from willing sellers may be lost if they are not acquired when they are available.

We would suggest that a modest program totalling $500,000 be initiated for FY 1975 to acquire key tracts available from willing sellers that the States cannot purchase under their regular programs. Member Trail Clubs are keeping track of land ownership along the Trail and are in a position to suggest, through the Appalachian Trail Advisory Council, those tracts that are of the highest priority.

There has been some concern that the National Park Service will have difficulty in administering a number of isolated tracts of lands along the Trail. We would suggest that parcels acquired by the Federal Government be delegated to the States for administration under the various State trail plans. Maintenance of the Trail in these areas would continue to be done by the local Clubs as at present under a cooperative agreement that has been negotiated with the National Park Service.

STATEMENT OF LEONARD C. RENNIE

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee:

I am Leonard C. Rennie, a resident of this city. I am secretary of the Council of American Maritime Museums and in this capacity I speak to that part of the proposed National Park Service Budget identified as "NP-103, Program of Work."

The Council of American Maritime Museums is an organization confined to recognized American maritime museums and other eleemosynary institutions possessing notable maritime collections. One of our objectives is "to encourage public understanding and appreciation of maritime history. . ."

Our membership on January 23, 1974, consisted of Bath Marine Museum, Bath, Maine; Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, St. Michaels, Maryland; Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum, Long Island, New York; The Mariners Museum, Newport News, Virginia; New Bedford Whaling Museum, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts; Philadelphia Maritime Museum; San Diego Maritime Museum; San Francisco Maritime Museum; Smithsonian Institution; South Street Seaport Museum, New York City; Suffolk Marine Museum, West Sayville, New York; and Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Connecticut. Other museums of similar professional standing are to be invited to join during the current calendar year.

Obviously the functions of an effective maritime museum are numerous. Most pertinent to the subject of this hearing are the restoration and preservation of historic sites, structures and artifacts, and the education of the American people about their economic, political and technological significance.

Some of these museums occupy sites of historic significance; some have joined their communities in acquiring, preserving and presenting sites and vessels which otherwise would have been lost to us forever.

Your inclusion of NP-103 in the funded budget for Fiscal '75 will enable our maritime museums, through their local governments, to secure much-needed financial assistance for restoration and presentation programs of lasting value and, in some instances, to add to our Bicentennial Celebrations certain valuable elements now sadly lacking in programs for the Nation's Two-Hundredth Anniversary.

An example of a museum which would benefit by additional help from NP-103 is the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, at St. Michaels, Maryland, some two hours-drive from this Capitol. It occupies an historic site, Navy Point, in a town which did battle with British forces. It has rescued from oblivion and restored to public access and knowledge a lighthouse of a style unique to the Chesapeake Bay. It has restored vessels which once played a part in the economic evolution of this area.

I remind you, Gentlemen, that a vessel of American registry, flying the American flag anywhere in the world, is as much an American site as any building or battlefield.

The American people should not be ignorant of what these were, how they functioned, how our people created them, worked them and wove them into the fabric of this nation.

For a brief indication of what NP-103 can do for us all when it assists a valuable institution to attain some of its objectives, I ask you to hear Mr. Richard J. Holt, Director of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, one of our member institutions. May he now speak?

Thank you, Gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD J. HOLT

CHESAPEAKE BAY MARITIME MUSEUM
ST. MICHAELS • MARYLAND 21663

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Subcommittee:

As director of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum and representative of the Council of American Maritime Museums, I would like to speak on behalf of that part of the proposed National Park Service Budget identified as "NP-103, Program of Work."

In America, there is a growing awareness that museums are playing a vital role in our everyday life. Today, there are more than 5,900 museums in the United States. They attract more than 700 million visitors a year.

The phenomenal growth of museums during the past decade and the unprecedented public interest in them is not simply the result of more leisure hours or our increased standard of living. It also seems to stem from the anxieties and uncertainties of our times. With changing standards, principles and beliefs; with the realization that the moral fiber of our nation is in danger of unraveling, people need and are searching for ballast, anchorage, or a base. They are seeking meanings that are real. Like navigators plotting a course, there must be a point of departure and lines of position along the way. We must know where we were to know where we are. We can then establish the direction where we are going. History and the traditions of people are real and, while evolving, they can provide the point of reference, the point of departure, the lines of position for the passage of present and future generations.

The Chesapeake Bay region has had a tradition, established long before the American Revolution, of people with individuality, with skills and craftmanship. These are the men who built and manned some of the fastest sailing craft, from the colonial smuggling sloop and schooners and privateers during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, to the slavers, the pilot boats, the clipper ships, and the fast merchant traders of the 19th century. There was no illegal trade in 1750 and 1850 in which the Chesapeake sailing vessels were not hailed for their speed and ability to work to windward. It is to the traditions

of these watermen and their neighbors, who used the Bay as a means of transportation, commerce, and livelihood, that the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum is dedicated.

As a result of volunteer community effort and with a very modest beginning, the museum was first opened to the public in May 1965. The ensuing interest and public support brought about a very rapid growth and the need for capabilities to create new exhibits and cope with the ever-increasing problems of maintenance. Additional land was acquired and long-range planning developed to insure a pattern of growth in keeping with the objectives and character of the museum.

Today, with the support of private individuals, members and friends, the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum is providing services to more than 50,000 visitors a year. The museum has restored approximately five acres of a colonial, shipbuilding town with its buildings and boats. An independent survey made by the State of Maryland indicates that the impact of the museum has rejuvenated the Town of St. Michaels whose population is approximately 1,600 people.

Like other members of the Council of American Maritime Museums, we need additional support to carry on the educational program to which the museum is dedicated and to assist in the restoration and maintenance of the historical sight and memorabilia which must be preserved for future generations.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH A. SCHOWALTER

Summary

United States Steel Corporation has developed a "Clean-Gas Process" which has outstanding potential for providing solutions to many problem areas facing not only the steel industry, but the Nation as well. Its hot desulfurization feature should provide the most efficient low-Btu fuel gas for combined cycle power generation plants and thus is of interest from the conservation and energy crisis viewpoints. In addition, use of domestic fuel in clean power generation and other operations would have a favorable impact on balance of payment problems as compared to alternatives involving importation of clean energy.

A three-year research program is proposed, including a pilot plant study to provide the information for the design of a commercial plant. The project costs have been estimated at about $10 million, and joint funding is proposed. It is respectfully requested that the Committee consider appropriation of $1.75 million in the Office of Coal Research fiscal year 1975 budget for this project.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, on behalf of the United States Steel Corporation, I would like to present this statement on our coal-gasification process for entry into your record.

My name is Kenneth A. Schowalter. I am Chief Staff Engineer-Chemicals and Plastics at the Research Laboratory of the United States Steel Corporation. For nearly 20 years, I have been engaged in research and development projects relating to the production of metallurgical coke, chemicals, and fuels from coal. One of the projects which evolved from these studies is our Clean-Coke Process currently being jointly developed by the Office of Coal Research and U. S. Steel.

U. S. Steel has developed a second process which offers promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of a number of the problems facing our country today. This process, titled the "Clean-Gas Process," provides for gasification of coal and hot desulfurization of the resulting gas. This clean hot gas is ideal for use as on-site industrial fuel, for conversion to electric power through a combined-cycle system, and for process use, such as metallurgical ore reduction.

Process Description

The Clean-Gas Process could use any coal or carbonaceous feed including lignite, subbituminous coal, high-sulfur coal, or any other residual char products

from coal-conversion processes. Therefore, development of this process would encourage the use of inexpensive, low-quality or high-sulfur coal.

The process utilizes an entrainment-type coal gasifier operating hot enough such that the coal ash would be removed as a molten residue (slag). The gas produced in a gasifier would be hot (about 1700 F) and would be desulfurized at this temperature. Since the gas can be used directly for combined-cycle power generation and direct fired heating, the energy can be used more efficiently by avoiding lowering the temperature for scrubbing.

Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual process. The coal is dried, pulverized to about 70 percent minus 200 mesh, and injected into the gasifier with oxygen. The gas leaving the gasifier is at about 1700 F and contains about 80 percent carbon monoxide and hydrogen at a carbon monoxide:hydrogen ratio of about 2:1. The remainder of the gas is carbon dioxide and water vapor and 1 to 2 percent nitrogen and hydrogen sulfide. This hot gas passes through cyclones to remove entrained dust.

It is proposed to remove the hydrogen sulfide in the blended stream by reacting it with calcined dolomite. By removing the sulfur from the gas at high temperature, we avoid cooling the gas to remove hydrogen sulfide as required by conventional processes such as potassium carbonate or monoethanolamine scrubbing. Therefore, the sensible heat of the gas is conserved and the difficult problem of heating a carbon monoxide-rich gas is avoided. The reacted dolomite is regenerated and elemental sulfur recovered so that pollution problems associated with conventional fuel uses of coal are avoided.

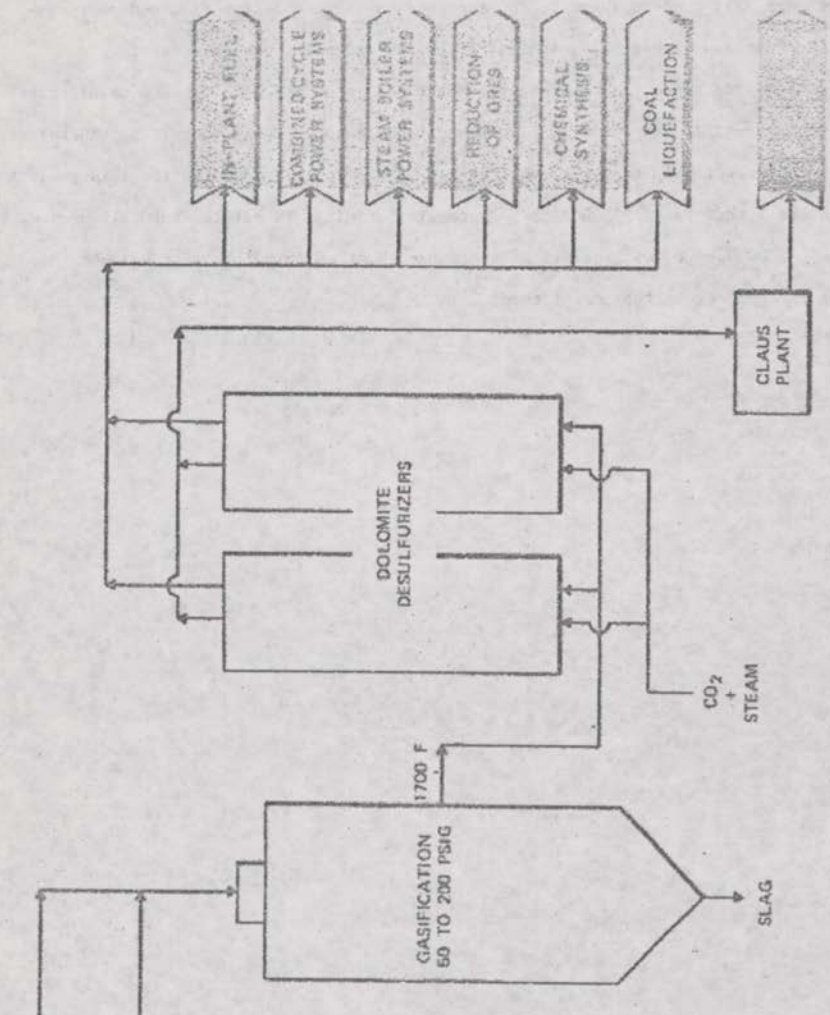
Proposed Research and Development Program

A three-year development program on the Clean-Gas Process is proposed. The first year would include bench-scale work, pilot-plant design, and some pilot-plant construction. The pilot plant will be completed during the second program year and operated during the third. The Office of Coal Research has recently awarded a change order to the Clean-Coke Contract which authorized $148,868 to begin the bench-scale and pilot-plant design work. The total cost of the three-year program will be about $10 million.

The pilot-plant gasifier will consume about 100 tons of coal and about 85 tons of oxygen per day. It will be designed to operate at 50 to 200 psig. As a result of the above-mentioned $148,868 authorization, it has been possible

to move this project ahead by developing data for the design of the desulfurzation unit and by beginning design of the 100 tpd pilot coal gasifier.

We expect to complete the major design of the gasifier and desulfurizer by January 1975 and order long-delivery items during fiscal year 1975. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the Committee consider funding for this project in the fiscal year 1975 budget. Appropriation of $1.75 million for this project in the OCR budget will permit initiation of work on this important coal-based energy project in the near future.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SYNTHESIS
REDUCTION
OF ORES
STEAM BOILER
POWER SYSTEMS
COMBINED CYCLE
POWER SYSTEMS
IN-PLANT FUEL
CLEAN GAS PROCESS

Figure 1

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

The National Audubon Society, one of America's largest conservation organizations with over 300 local chapters and more than 300,000 members, supports the budget requests for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife with a few exceptions, which we would like to comment upon in detail.

Overall, it is disappointing to see that our nation's wildlife resources still are receiving very low priority from the Administration, while other agencies within the Department of Interior, such as the Bureau of Reclamation, still have budgets laden with pork. Some key programs have received slight increases in appropriations which we welcome, but the figures are a long way from adequate. For example:

Passage of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 gave the Department new and much-needed authorities to protect endangered and threatened species. Although the budget request includes some increase in funding for various facets of the endangered species program, this increase is not enough to adequately deal with management, research and enforcement.

As you know, we have appeared before this Committee in past years to urge a doubling of the number of enforcement agents. There has been some increase in personnel, but at the same time there has been an increase in responsibilities, such as those under the Marine Mammals Act, the new Endangered Species Act, and various treaties.

The Committee may be familiar with some of the cases which have been broken by Interior's enforcement agents. One recent example is a ring of more than twenty people in Oklahoma who were selling eagle feathers and feathers from various migratory birds, which were then manufactured into pseudo-Indian artifacts and sold. Each case like this takes an enormous amount of investigations, and for each case which is successfully brought we can only assume that there are many more which go undetected because of the shortage of manpower. We realize, of course, that arbitrary personnel ceilings set by the Administration, would prevent the immediate hiring of as many agents as are needed, but nonetheless we wish to urge an increase in funding for this important task. We also wish to urge an increase in funding for other aspects of the endangered species program, both in management and research.

One related area is funding for acquisition of endangered species habitat under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We understand that this year's budget for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation includes only $1.3 million for this purpose, which is

far from adequate. If key habitat is not purchased now, not only will the cost of these lands escalate, but the existence of the endangered species will be jeopardized if this is delayed.

We would also like to comment on funding for predator control. Although we have serious reservations about the enormous amount of money spent to protect a private industry, we do realize that mechanical methods of predator damage control are more expensive than toxicants. We very much hope that the increased funds sought will be very carefully spent and will quell the demands from the wool growers for a return to the use of poisons. A large share of this funding should, of course, be used for research into alternative methods of control.

We note that the level of funds requested for management of the national wildlife refuges remains at the same inadequate level as last year, when cutbacks were made in personnel at many locations. Although we endorse the Bureau's plans to phase out inappropriate recreation activities at the national wildlife refuges, we believe that in order to properly manage these very important segments of the public's natural resources, more funds are needed.

We are pleased to see the increased funding sought for environmental monitoring of stream channelization, dredge and fill permits, energy development and the like. All of these activities severly impact the environment, and it is vital that solid information be developed which can help prevent needless degradation of our natural resources under the guise of the energy crisis or as a result of ill-conceived development of wetlands.

We thank the committee for this opportunity to present our views.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS N. BONNER

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03824

March 11, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The backcountry areas of Northeastern United States provide some of the most interesting and scenic areas for recreational activity in the country. The New Hampshire mountains are within an easy one day's drive of about one-third of the Nation's population. These exceptional outdoor recreation opportunities have resulted in a tremendous expansion in recreational use here. This expanded use is not without problems because it threatens to damage the fragile soils, disrupt current uses such as timber production, change tree growth and composition, degrade the environment because of human waste and litter that is not being properly handled, and affect the purity of our water.

I am writing to you because of my interest in the research appropriation for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Durham, New Hampshire. The research conducted by the Forest Service here complements the work that the University of New Hampshire's College of Life Sciences and Agriculture is doing. Greatly increased environmental research is essential if we are to provide the information needed to improve our environmental management here in New Hampshire.

The research areas that particularly need strengthening are: (1) the impact of the increased use by man on the ecosystem, (2) the capacity of various fragile areas to support people, (3) the impact of increased use on water quality, and (4) the development of cultural techniques that will improve the growth and composition of forest plants despite the impact of increasing use by man.

I therefore ask your careful consideration of additional funding in the amount of $300,000 for watershed management research and $100,000 for timber management research for a total of $400,000 for Forest Service research budget at Durham.

I would appreciate your placing a copy of this letter in your hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Bonner

Thomas N. Bonner
President

STATEMENT OF H. A. KEENER

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03824

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing to you about the need for increased research funding at the U. S. Forest Service Laboratory at Durham, New Hampshire. This facility is located on the campus of the University of New Hampshire and works cooperatively with university faculty on many problems. I am therefore familiar with its current research in genetics, watershed, timber and recreation. It is helping us a great deal. Last year congress appropriated $100,000 to strengthen the research at Durham; however, I understand it is not in this year's budget.

Of great concern here in New England, is the increasing recreational use of our backcountry areas. Such use has increased by 60 percent in the past five years. Managers of these wildland areas are under intense pressure to accommodate visitors, while at the same time, minimize the impact on the primitive forest environment which attracts visitors. As a result of substantially increased numbers of people visiting the backcountry, many problems and questions have arisen. We need to develop ways to handle human wastes where soils are shallow and normal urban methods of waste disposal cannot be employed. We need to maintain the fragile alpine vegetation and still allow continuing enjoyment by the public. We need to preserve the quality of the water that is used by towns and cities downstream. These problems need to be dealt with now.

Research also is needed in ecological areas such as (1) the prediction of changes in growth and composition of plants on fragile, disturbed, and heavily used sites, (2) the productivity, energy, and nutrient cycles related to site, use and management, and (3) development of cultural techniques which improve growth and quality, yet maintain and enhance the visual appeal of the forest.

Research could make meaningful headway in these two important areas with an additional annual appropriation of $300,000 in watershed management research and $100,000 in timber management research at the Durham, New Hampshire Laboratory.

Thank you for your consideration of these matters. I would appreciate having a copy of my letter included in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Keener
Dean

STATEMENT OF T. T. METZGER, JR.

March 8th, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs is vitally interested in improved management of Pennsylvania's forest game resources. The Federation recognizes that the key to that objective is improved management of forest game habitat. And that the management of deer habitat is of first priority.

Deer are Pennsylvania's most valuable game resource. Over 1000,000 deer are harvested annually by 800,000 hunters. And Direct expenditures by these hunters now exceed 120 million dollars annually. Deer hunting in Pennsylvania is big business.

The Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania produces the highest populations and heaviest yields of deer in the state. This region also produces our most valuable crops of hardwood timber. But serious conflicts have arisen between the production of deer and the continued growth of timber.

The high deer populations have led to overbrowsing of deer-food species, especially the reproduction of valuable timber species. As timber stands are harvested to meet the rising demand for wood products, the deer quickly move into the cutover areas and damage or destroy the hardwood seedlings through heavy browsing. There is a widespread deer-food problem and a critical deer-timber problem.

Past efforts to solve these problems have not been successful. A new approach to deer habitat management is needed to restore the

balance between the production of these two valuable forest resources.

A new approach consisting of a research process that will lead to the development of systems of deer food management has been formulated by the Forest Service. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University have cooperated in this work. Preliminary studies have been installed by the Forest Service in a 5,000 acre research unit near Warren, Pennsylvania. Effective implementation of this research program awaits only the necessary scientists and technicians to carry it through.

A new Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pennsylvania to deal with problems in both timber management and wildlife habitat management. But the staff in habitat research consists of one man. Thus the facilities for habitat research at this Laboratory have not been realized.

Because of the critical need for solutions to the problems in habitat management, we respectfully request your support for an additional appropriation of $150,000 to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pennsylvania.

Will you kindly have my letter to you entered in the printed record of the Subcommittee hearings for the Forest service.

Sincerely yours,

T. T. Metzger, Jr.,
President P.F.S.C.

LETTER FROM GENE E. LIKENS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
ITHACA, N. Y. 14850

4 March 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am sure you are aware of the tremendous increase in the demands for water, recreation, and other products from our forested lands that has occurred in the last few years. These increasing demands call for better knowledge about our forest landscape and the effects these uses have on the environment.

For several years, Cornell University has been cooperating with the U.S. Forest Service unit at Durham, New Hampshire, in studies of the basic relationships of climate, soils, water, vegetation, and animals in a hardwood forest ecosystem, which has been subjected to varying uses such as logging.

Our cooperative research has been very fruitful, leading to an awareness and better understanding of major environmental concerns such as clear-cutting of forest lands and the effects of acid rain. However, because of limited funding we have not made the progress that is necessary. It is particularly important that we make more progress in determining ways of arriving at a compatibility between man and the forest ecosystem. It is important that we know more about the impact of increased use of the forest ecosystem on the quality of the water and other products flowing from it.

For these reasons, I express my strong support for additional funding to the Forest Service Durham Laboratory in the amount of $300,000 for watershed management research and $100,000 for timber management research.

I would appreciate having this letter made a part of the record of your hearings.

Sincerely yours,

Gene Likens

Gene E. Likens
Professor of Ecology

LETTER FROM DR. F. H. BORMANN

Yale University *New Haven, Connecticut 06511*

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Greeley Memorial Laboratory
370 Prospect Street

March 6, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations
for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing you again this year concerning the tremendous upsurge in the use of our forests in the past few years by people seeking recreational experiences as well as the increased demands for other uses such as timber, water, and wildlife. These increasing demands are placing the forests in serious jeopardy. In order to avoid subtle or dramatic degradations to the forests through mismanagement, we must determine proper management approaches. And to do this, we need to expand comprehensive research.

Yale University has been cooperating for a number of years with the U. S. Fores t Service on a study that has far-reaching consequences for the forest lands of the United States. This study is an investigation of the basic relationships of climate, vegetation, animals, soil, and water in a hardwood forest in New Hampshire. One of the main purposes is to obtain information under natural forest conditions and on sites that are being changed by man's activities so that appraisals can be made.

Although considerable advances have been made through our cooperative efforts, the Forest Service's role has been limited by the lack of funding. In order to conduct an effective research program that can answer pressing forest environment problems, an additional appropriation of $400,000 is necessary. These funds will make it possible to carry on an effective program of research concerned with forest environmental programs.

Your serious consideration for additional funds for the Forest Service at Durham, New Hampshire, would be appreciated. And would you please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

F. H. Bormann

Dr. F. H. Bormann

STATEMENT OF GEORGE ZAPPETTINI

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

March 18, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20512

Dear Alan:

I am deeply concerned with the Administrations Budget for FY-1975, particularly those proposals found in the U.S. Forest Service portion of the Secretary of Agriculture's budget. This concern applies to the impacts on the State of Nevada as well as the rest of the country and this letter is to ask your support in attempting to get these figures revised to be more responsive to the needs of our state and country.

Enclosed is a resume of the budget projections as proposed by the Administration, compared to the figures recommended by the National Association of State Foresters. I have identified in greater detail the program needs and their application to Nevada in the write-up. With the importance of the forest and watershed resource to Nevada ever increasing, I believe we must be realistic in our budgeting so the problem can be dealt with in good manner.

We are also faced with an increasingly serious rural fire protection problem due to "urban sprawl" in Nevada and need immediate help to begin a constructive program. Through the Association we are asking that this important program be funded and would appreciate your consideration.

Hearings on these budget figures, both in the Senate and House Appropriations Committees are scheduled for sometime during the week of April 8 - 12. I plan to be in Washington, D. C. for these hearings and hopefully, if you have time available, I would like to visit with you on these.

I certainly hope you will find it possible to support an increase in these budget items, and also that I may have an opportunity to visit with you while I am in Washington.

Very truly yours,

George Zappettini
State Forester

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY PROGRAMS

The Administration Budget for Fiscal Year 1975 includes the following budget requests for cooperative forestry programs.

Program	1975 FY Budget Request	1974 FY Budget Request	1974 FY Nevada's Share
CM-2 (cooperative Forest Fire program within the Clarke-McNary Act)	$20,177,000	$20,177,000	$228,100
CFM (Cooperative Forest Mgmt.)	5,574,000	5,052,000	33,100
GFA (General Forestry Assistance)	3,662,000	2,718,000	--
CM-4 (Nursery support, genetic practices)	333,000	332,000	15,000
Title IV (match money for re-forestation effort on public lands)	1,346,000	1,013,000	--
Rural Fire	--	--	--
Forestry Incentives	25,000,000	12,000,000	
TOTAL.			$276,200

In evaluating these budget requests, the National Association of State Foresters finds these figures unacceptable in several different areas. The figures do not reflect the inflationary trend which makes it cost more to maintain existing programs on the established need to support additional efforts in programs which will help establish, maintain, and protect the evermore increasing value of the forest and watershed resource or the Rural Fire resource.

Our total State Forestry budget for Nevada for Fiscal Year 1973-74 is $1,112,097. As you can see from the above, our federal allotment for all programs is $276,200; leaving $835,897 as the State share which amounts to 75% of the total. As you can readily see, we are more than facing our responsibilities and do need help.

Following are the recommendations of the N.A.S.F., showing the amounts of increase and the projections of how these increases would impact Nevada's share.

Program	N.A.S.F. Goal	Increase over Admin. Budget	Nevada's Share (est.)	Amt. of Increase
CM-2	$30,000,000	$ 9,823,000	$ 338,100	$110,000
CFM	20,000,000	14,426,000	46,151	13,000
GFA	3,662,000	No recommendation		
CM-4	333,000	No recommendation		
Title IV	No recommendation			
Rural Fire	7,000,000	7,000,000	Unknown at this time	
Forestry Incentives	25,000,000	--	--	--

What Needs to be Accomplished in Nevada

CM-2

For years now, we have used converted military excess trucks as our "first line" fire trucks, they have served a very real need. We find now however, that they are no longer practical to use because of their age and the unavailability of repair parts. The most recent year of manufacture of these trucks is 1955 and in many cases were well used when we acquired them. We now need to replace them with new commercial type vehicles which are by far, more economical to maintain and operate.

Since the inception of the retardant bomber program in Nevada, the State has had to rely on the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to pay for the availability standby for these aircraft. Since the trend is to use much larger aircraft than in the past, we find we are forced to use a more expensive tool than is necessary most of the time. With an increase in CM-2, we would have the flexibility to contract for smaller aircraft and not be forced to participate in a program we don't need and cannot afford.

If CM-2 were increased to the $30,000,000 as recommended by the N.A.S.F., Nevada's projected increase of $110,000 would be used to:

1. Improve the flexibility and mobility of existing techniques by continually updating and improving firefighting equipment.

2. Improve its retardant bomber and helitack capabilities. Both of these type of aircraft are expensive, but vital in Nevada where roads are limited and fast initial attack capability is very essential.

3. Develop a program of "fuels management" to reduce the amount of fuels in the forest and watershed to an acceptable level.

Rural Fire

In Nevada, the rural fire problem is very real. With the increased migration of people to the forest and watershed scene to live, this problem is increasing each day. A total count of ranches and homes in rural Nevada is not available, but a recent survey shows over 2,800 structures along the eastern front of the Sierras in Washoe, Carson, and Douglas counties, 368 structures in the Rainbow-Lee Canyon areas of Mt. Charleston Range in Clark County, and over 6,000 structures in the rural areas of Elko County.

These figures represent an increase of approximately 60% in the past five years. To provide a reasonable level of protection in these areas is beyond the capabilities of the State or the counties as now financially structured.

Rural fire programs need guidance, assistance, and coordination with the forest and watershed protection programs. Hopefully, any assistance that may come from this area will come through forestry channels so that it can be properly coordinated with the needs of the forest and watershed environment.

CFM

With our current CFM allotment of $33,100, we have been providing technical forestry assistance primarily to the Lake Tahoe and the Mt. Charleston area with limited assistance to the rest of the State.

Due to the energy crisis, we now find that our vast acreage of pinon-juniper has a market value for the various products. This will require additional technical input to utilize properly. Estimated revenue which can be derived on a sustained yield basis are in the order of ten million dollars annually. In the past we have primarily worked in rural areas with only very limited participation in urban forestry. The requests for more work in urban forestry have greatly increased, especially in the Las Vegas Valley. Any increase will allow service to this important area.

The entire field of desert forestry is coming into its own in Nevada with the influx of people into the State. However, without adequate technical advice and assistance, the benefits will not accrue to the taxpayer.

STATEMENT OF NEAL S. TOSTENSON

OHIO RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
NEAL S. TOSTENSON
88 E. BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO
43215 - PHONE (614) 228-6336

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DONALD E. RICHTER
129 N. TENTH ST., CAMBRIDGE, OHIO
43725 - PHONE (614) 432-5645

March 13, 1974

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on
Appropriations for the Department of Interior and
Related Agencies
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I respectfully request your favorable consideration of the attached statement which is submitted for the official printed record of your Subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The Ohio Reclamation Association again seeks the assistance of your Subcommittee in adding $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1975 and an additional $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1977 for Forest Service research at Delaware, Ohio, to provide information which can reduce tree losses to air pollution and find ways to use trees to reduce the impact of air pollution. We were encouraged in Fiscal Year 1973 when funds were appropriated to cover this important research, but as you know they were impounded. Again in Fiscal Year 1974 favorable consideration was given to a supplemental appropriation bill for this research, but it was attached to the bill to halt bombing in Cambodia and was vetoed. We continue to believe there is a great need for this research and urge you to approve this increase.

Sincerely yours,

Neal S. Tostenson
Neal S. Tostenson
Executive Vice President
Ohio Reclamation Association

Enclosure

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. The Ohio Reclamation Association submits this statement for your consideration and for inclusion in the printed record of the Subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

The Ohio Reclamation Association represents the strip mining interests of the state and in our extensive reclamation efforts we plant more trees than anyone else in the state. We have long been interested in and have taken an active role in protecting and preserving our environment.

There is now an ever increasing threat to our forest resources. Air pollution has become a major problem in many parts of the country. There is much evidence available that shows acute damage to trees has been incurred by various air pollutants in virtually every section of the country. We have certainly suffered our share of losses in Ohio from the chlorotic dwarf disease which we now know is caused by air pollution. What is more alarming, however, is that evidence now indicates chronic low levels of air pollutants may cause much more damage than earlier suspected. Tree growth and volume loss have been demonstrated. Evidence has also been found that trees exposed to chronic low levels of air pollution, but without visual symptoms of injury, are more susceptible to attack by insects and disease. Acid rains, which result from air pollution, seriously threaten all aspects of forest productivity - timber, water, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

We cannot face the increasing threat of air pollution damage to our trees without answers to some of these problems. If we are to provide the information needed by landowners to manage and protect their trees and forests against acute or chronic damage from air pollution within this decade, present research efforts must be intensified greatly as soon as possible. The present small effort by the Forest Service on air pollution research is not enough. A much expanded effort is needed to know how the rate of tree growth is affected, the probability of tree mortality, and whether or not the reduction in tree vigor is enough to make the tree susceptible to insect and disease attacks that could kill or spoil its usefulness. In addition to this, we need to provide some positive means to manage air pollution damage. Increased support for air pollution research by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, will enable scientists to understand more fully the effects of air pollution and develop a series of environmentally safe controls such as protective or remedial foliage sprays or injections, manipulation of the forest or tree microenvironment, selection and propagation of pollution tolerant trees, and other specific management practices to reduce losses from air pollution.

Finally, a most exciting phase of this research program would be investigations into how trees can be used to cleanse pollutants from the air. We have known for a long time tree leaves can trap dust and various other particulate pollutants, but certain trees may also be able to absorb or detoxify gaseous pollutants through their biochemical system.

Only a small amount of research on the relationship of air pollution to forest trees is now underway at universities and elsewhere. The Forest Service program at Delaware, Ohio is too small to provide the answers we need in the near future. An additional $900,000 per year will permit the Forest Service to intensify their air pollution program.

The Ohio Reclamation Association strongly urges you to give every consideration to a $450,000 increase in Fiscal Year 1975 and another $450,000 increase in Fiscal Year 1977 to permit the Forest Service to initiate and carry out this very important air pollution research program at Delaware, Ohio.

LETTER FROM TED D. HALEY

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

March 5, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Even though appropriated funds were not released, I appreciate your support last year for the U.S. Forest Service reclamation research project at Berea, Kentucky. I respectfully ask for your continued support again this year.

Surface mining will become more and more important to the future energy needs of our nation. Therefore, we must try to help those who are interested in the responsible performance of the strip-mining industry. We can do this only through additional research in surface mining methods and reclamation techniques.

The planned program of the Berea Unit of the Forest Service is designed to supply us with objective information related to the hydrological and other environmental effects of strip mining in Appalachia. Further, the project should provide information so desperately needed so that any adverse effects of surface mining can be eliminated or at least minimized.

I urge you to increase the appropriation for the Forest Service project at Berea by $875,000. An additional $1,721,000 should be made available for construction of adequate facilities for the research project.

I would appreciate very much your placing this letter in the record of your Subcommittee's hearings for the Forest Service appropriations.

Very truly yours,

Ted D. Haley

TED D. HALEY
Director of Mining Option of Civil Engineering
University of Kentucky

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LETTER FROM DAVID A. SCHNIEDER

February 11, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriation for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Protection of our streams and other natural resources has long been a concern of the Izaac Walton League. Kentucky members of the League recognize the importance of and the need for a strong research program on surface-mine reclamation in order to protect our environment.

With the current energy situation and the ever-increasing demand for fossil fuels, we are becoming more and more concerned for, without doubt, surface mining activities will increase.

The Forest Service project at Berea, Kentucky, has outlined a five-year program of research that will go a long way in providing information needed so that damages to our environment due to strip mining can be minimized.

We urge your support in appropriating $875,000 so that the U. S. Forest Service research can be accelerated commensurate with this growth of the surface mining industry and the need for reclamation technology.

In addition we request that $1,721,000 be appropriated for a new Forestry Sciences Laboratory to be constructed at Berea, Kentucky, to facilitate a more effective research program.

We respectfully request that this letter be entered in the record of your Subcommittee hearings concerning the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

David A. Schneider

DAVID A. SCHNEIDER
President,
Izaak Walton League of Kentucky

LETTER FROM TUDOR RICHARDS

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
3 SILK FARM ROAD • CONCORD • NEW HAMPSHIRE 03301

February 27,1974

Hon. Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bible:

Our forests in New England have been subjected to constantly increasing recreational use in the past few years. They now are supporting the activities of a wide variety of uses---recreationists, solitude seekers, bird watchers, timber producers, hunters, fishermen, and many others.

As a forester and wildlife biologist, it is apparent to me that in some instances these forest uses are not compatible, and further, that some of these uses may be detrimental to long-term environmental aspects. In order to avoid such conflicting problems we need to have reliable research that can provide guidelines to forest managers. It is essential that we preserve and use our natural environment wisely for future generations.

I know that the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service at Durham, New Hampshire, has an active forest research program and that they are concentrating their efforts on people-pressure problems.

Through an appropriation from Congress in 1971, funds were provided to construct a new laboratory to furnish much-needed space for forest environmental research. This fine new building, which I've visited, provides a major improvement in their research facilities, but the program needs to be expanded. I understand that additional funding of $400,000 is needed to implement the overall research program. These funds will provide for more effective use of the laboratory and allow some small increases in staffing in the watershed and timber management research.

I hope you will give these additional funding needs serious consideration.

Would you please enter this letter in the printed record of the subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service?

Sincerely yours,

Tudor Richards

Tudor Richards
Executive Director

LETTER FROM FRED C. SIMMONS

Dear Senator Bible:

I have been a practicing forester for over 50 years, a large part of this in New England. I am aware, because of my present position, of the needs of foresters employed by industry and landowners, or engaged by them to render management services.

As professionals, foresters have a responsibility to incorporate research information into management practice. Our Association, and our magazine, The Northern Logger, are two of several important agents for disseminating this type of information. In performing this function we realize, as perhaps few do, that the task of the forest manager has become more complex, and his need for relevant research greater than ever before. There has not, however, been a corresponding increase in research effort.

The Forest Service desires to strengthen its research on the biological responses of northern hardwood forests to multiuse forest operations. The objective will be to develop cultural methods to improve the growth, quality and aesthetic appeal of these forests. This research will require the addition of $100,000 in timber management research funds for the Forest Service at Durham, New Hampshire. This is the kind of research needed and wanted by forest landowners and industrial and self-employed foresters. I hope your Subcommittee will provide the necessary funds.

The Forest Service also needs $300,000 for watershed management research at Durham, New Hampshire to conduct investigations on back country ecosystems. These studies will lead to management recommendations to check and repair deterioration in the wilderness qualities of such areas.

At this point I want to make it very clear that I am opposed to unlimited withdrawal of forest land for wilderness. But I support research designed to develop management principles for limited wilderness areas, particularly suited to this type of use. These are primarily the high mountain peaks. This research will make it possible to return some of the areas now withdrawn, or being considered for such withdrawal, to true multiple use, so that they can be managed to improve their recreation potential for all our people, instead of just a hardy few.

It is human nature, having fouled one area, to seek another, though less desirable. True wilderness, however is a limited resource. Consequently, Americans would be better

advised to promote research to maintain true wilderness qualities than to demand new, less suitable, areas when the reckless abuse of existing back country and wilderness areas have caused their charms to fade.

Mr. Chairman I would appreciate it if you placed my letter in the record of the public hearings of your Subcommittee. I also respectfully request your own support for $100,000 in timber and $300,000 in watershed management research for the Forest Service at Durham, New Hampshire. These funds are not in the Forest Service budget.

Sincerely,

Fred C. Simmons

Fred C. Simmons
Executive Secretary
Northeastern Loggers' Assoc.

LETTER FROM CURTIN WINSOR

Dear Senator Bible:

The Pennsylvania Environmental Council has an active interest in optimum use of Pennsylvania's natural resources. This includes support for the management of forest resources that is environmentally sound.

We believe that an imbalance has occurred in the management of forest resources in the Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania. And that this imbalance has led to a serious environmental problem of deterioration of the forest range. This problem now appears to be rather widespread. It is likely to increase in severity unless corrective measures are taken.

The problem stems from a general demand for a large deer herd and an increasing demand for the production and harvest of hardwood timber. Each of these resources constitutes the base of a multi-million dollar activity: deer hunting, and the manufacture of wood products. Each activity is essential to the economic well-being of the Plateau area.

The large deer herd has overbrowsed the forest range. Thus when hardwood stands ready for marketing are harvested, the deer enter the cutover areas and browse heavily on the tree reproduction. Stands often fail to regenerate and are lost for timber production.

Restoration of the balance between these two valuable resources depends largely on the development of habitat management programs for the production of natural deer foods. Such programs are not now available.

The Forest Service has had one scientist in wildlife habitat research at Warren, Pennsylvania. Research has concentrated on development of certain practices in deer-food production that could be integrated with timber management practices. However, it is apparent that this approach alone will not solve the problem of overbrowsing.

A new approach has been formulated. It consists of a research process that will lead to the development of systems of deer food management on units of deer range. Preliminary studies have been installed in a 5,000-acre unit. Full application of the research process depends on the necessary complement of scientists and technicians.

A new Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pennsylvania in 1964. This Laboratory has adequate facilities for a more vigorous research program in wildlife habitat research.

Therefore, we respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pennsylvania.

Will you kindly have my letter to you entered in the record of your hearings on the Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

Curtin Winsor

Curtin Winsor
President

LETTER FROM RICHARD W. BOERS

CITY OF TOLEDO OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DIVISION OF FORESTRY
618 MICHIGAN ST.
TOLEDO, OHIO 43624
TELEPHONE: 255-1500 EXT. 401

JAMES B. DAKEN
CITY MANAGER

J. MICHAEL PORTER
DIRECTOR

RICHARD W. BOERS
COMMISSIONER

ROSE GARDEN ARTS FESTIVAL
4TH WEEKEND IN JUNE

GEO. P. CROSBY GARDENS
2518 MORGAN DRIVE
536-1031

BRUSH & LOG RECYCLING
225 ELMDALE
531-9806

OPEN SPACE SECTION
243-6592

TOLEDO ARTS COMMISSION
255-1500 EXT. 401

February 25, 1974

Senator Alan Bible
Chairman
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee
Interior and Related Agencies
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bible:

As Commissioner of Forestry for the City of Toledo, I respectfully ask the support of you and your Subcommittee to expand Forest Service air pollution-tree research at Delaware, Ohio, by $900,000. I believe $450,000 per year should be appropriated in Fiscal Year 1975 to initiate an expanded program with an additional $450,000 per year appropriated in Fiscal Year 1977.

Continuing public concern over the quality of our environment has led to substantial progress on controlling or reducing gross forms of pollution. Chronic forms of air pollution are now recognized as cancerous agents sapping the health of our trees.

We must learn how to protect our trees through the use of protective compounds, resistant strains and techniques, such as fertilization and aeration. Research is also needed on how to use trees to reduce pollution. We are all familiar with how trees trap dust from gravel roads and quarries. Research should determine the feasibility of using trees to remove gaseous pollutants as well.

The Forest Service has an air pollution and trees research project at Delaware, Ohio. This project seeks to answer the many questions about the relationships between air pollution and trees. This project is the logical base for the expanded research effort which we hope you will be able to support.

I would appreciate it if you would include this letter in the published record of the hearings.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours respectfully,

Richard W. Boers

Richard W. Boers
Commissioner of Forestry

LETTER FROM F. D. CUSTER

Mountain Top Tree Farm
P. O. Box 27
OAKLAND, MARYLAND 21550

February 22,1974

Dear Senator Bible:

Please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings on appropriations for Forest Service Research.

Air pollution levels in the East and Midwest have increased many fold in the past few years. The burning of high sulfur coal by electric generating stations has made a major contribution to the incresae in pollution-especially sulfur oxides. With the acute energy shortage it appears that even more coal will be used to generate electric power in the future- pushing pollution levels even higher.

Chronic levels of air pollution, especially sulfur oxides, have already ruined hundreds of thousands of pine, spruce and fir commercially grown Christmas trees in Maryland and West Virginia. Preliminary examinations show typical pollution damage to evergreen forest trees in much of the Appalachian region. Damage to hard wood trees such as maple and birch has also been noted. It is likely that damage is occuring in other species of trees and vegetation that has not yet been recognized.

It is imperative that the health of the timber and other vegetation of the Appalachian mountains be protected. Without the beneficial effects of timber this whole area will be subject to erosion and flooding that could upset the entire eco-system. A good example of what can happen is at Copper Hill, Tennessee where thousands of acres of hardwood and conifer forests were destroyed as a result of air pollution more than 75 years ago. Even today the area remains a barren, eroded, biological desert.

At this time we do not have adequate means to measure the effects of pollution on tree vigor and health. Nor do we know how to protect trees against the effects of pollution. I understand the research program of the Forest Service at Deleware, Ohio is designed to help solve air pollution problems. It can only do so if adequately funded.

That you for any help in funding the research to preserve our valuable timber industry and to protect this vast mountainous area from the ravages of air pollution.

Sincerely,

F. D. Custer

F. D. Custer

LETTER FROM F. D. CUSTER

NATIONAL CHRISTMAS TREE ASSOCIATION, INC.

225 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 • Tel. 276-6410 • Area Code 414

February 22, 1974

Dear Senator Bible:

Please enter this letter into the record of your subcommittee hearings on appropriations for Forest Service Research.

Air pollution has damaged hundreds of thousands of Christmas trees growing in Maryland and West Virginia. Symptoms of air pollution have been found on nearly all species of pine, spruce, and fir Christmas trees as well as larger forest trees. It has become economical unfeasible to grow Christmas trees in some areas of Maryland and West Virginia. The effects recognized on these young conifers is only an indication of what is to come to other vegetation in the area.

The ffects of air pollution on conifers is not just a problem in West Virginia and Maryland. It is suspected to cause damage throughout the East and Midwest, as well as other areas of the nation where air pollution is common. The stress imposed by air pollution can upset the delicate ecosystem resulting in the decline in vigor and an increase in other problems such as disease and insects.

At this time we do not have adequate means to measure the effects of air pollution on tree vigor and health. We understand the research program of the Forest Service at Deleware, Ohio is designed to help solve these and other problems related to air pollution. It can only do so in a reasonable time if adequately financed.

Thank you for any help in funding research to pbeserve our valuable industry, and to protect timber and vegetation from the terrible effects of air pollution.

Sincerely,

F. D. Custer

F. D. Custer, Chairman
Resaerch Committee

LETTER FROM SETH L. MYERS

PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS, INC.

February 22, 1974.

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing to you because of our deep concern about the progressive deterioration of the forest game range in the Allegheny Plateau area of Pennsylvania. This region has historically produced prime game and timber resources. And today it has the highest concentrations of deer in eastern United States. It is also the source of production of our most valuable commercial hardwood timber species.

This situation appears to support the assumption that deer and timber are twin-crops, that the forest environment will produce an abundance of both resources, with a favorable balance between them. But the harvest of timber has been mistaken for management of the habitat.

The high deer populations, though producing heavy annual yields to the hunters, have learned to depend on the cutover areas as a major source of deer food. Over-browsing by deer has had a severe impact on the regeneration of these cutover areas. Many of the areas fail to regenerate, or they reproduce to low value species. Damage to vegetation from overbrowsing is widespread. There is progressive deterioration of the game range. And the quality of deer has declined with the reduction in their natural food supplies.

Past research to alleviate these problems has been to develop new methods of deer-food production. Some progress has been made, but the Forest Service has had one scientist in wildlife habitat research at Warren. A new approach in deer habitat is needed.

The most promising approach is through a research process that will lead to the development of systems of deer food management that apply standard habitat practices to units of deer range over a continuous period of time. This research process has already been developed by the Forest Service and preliminary studies

have been installed on the Allegheny National Forest. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University have cooperated in the work that led to the development of the research process.

A modern Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pennsylvania, to house research programs, but the staff in habitat research has consisted of only one scientist. Thus the facilities have not been fully utilized.

In view of the problems I have described and the urgent need for solution of these problems, I respectfully request your support for an additional appropriation of $150,000 for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, at Warren, Pennsylvania.

Will you please have my letter to you entered in the printed record of the hearings on Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely,

Seth L. Myers

Seth L. Myers, Chairman,
Congressional Legislative Committee
Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Inc.

LETTER FROM ANNE C. RUSSELL

WARREN
COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PENNSYLVANIA BANK & TRUST BUILDING
WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA 16365
PHONE (814) 723-3050

February 20, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Warren County Chamber of Commerce, Warren, Pennsylvania is deeply interested in the management of the forest wildlife resources--especially deer--in northwestern Pennsylvania.

We are very sensitive to the wide public use of the wildlife resources for hunting and other forms of recreation, and to the very important economic and social benefits that these resources bring to the communities in this area. We are especially interested in improved management of these very valuable resources. Thus we believe in the need for a vigorous habitat research program by the Forest Service.

Therefore, we request your support for additional funds to strengthen the wildlife habitat research program at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pennsylvania. Will you please have this letter entered in the printed record of your hearings on the Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

Anne C. Russell

Anne C. Russell,
Executive Vice-President

LETTER FROM D. K. RICE

COMMISSIONERS
OF WARREN COUNTY

WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA 16365
Telephone 723-7550

February 22, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for
the Department of Interior and Related
Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing to you because the Warren County Commissioners are greatly concerned about the deterioration of the forest environment in many parts of the Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania.

Warren County lies entirely within the Plateau area and its economy is highly sensitive to conditions that affect its wildlife and timber resources. We depend heavily on a sustained high production and yield of these two valuable natural resources. Thus we are deeply disturbed by a progressive deterioration of the forest environment that threatens to reduce future yields of wildlife and timber.

Deer are our most valuable wildlife species. They draw many thousands of hunters and summer recreationists to Warren County each year. But our large deer herd has proved to be a mixed blessing. Through heavy browsing deer have severely reduced the forest understory vegetation and have limited the regrowth of valuable hardwood stands. Overbrowsing by deer has also greatly reduced the food supplies of the deer themselves.

There is a serious deer-food problem and a critical deer-timber problem. Because of the high value of deer and timber, the Forest Service has conducted a number of studies aimed at developing new methods of deer-food production. Both the Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University have cooperated in these studies. But this approach has not been equal to the scope of the problems.

However, a new approach has been formulated at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory near Warren, Pennsylvania. It consists of a research process that will lead to complete systems of management of deer food resources on units of range. Preliminary studies have been installed on a 5,000-acre unit of range on the Allegheny National Forest. The full application of this research program requires scientists and technicians. The staff at the Laboratory includes only one man. The facilities at this Laboratory were constructed to accomodate additional scientists in habitat research.

As a Veterinarian I am called more and more to examine deer that have been killed in hunting season that are unfit for food for many various reasons - internal parasites, non-functioning internal organs. Most of these, in my opinion, are related to malnutrition. The deer killed in the farming areas of Warren County do not show such a high incidence of the above mentioned maladies.

In view of the problems I have described and the need for early solution, I respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pennsylvania.

Will you kindly arrange to have my letter to you inserted in the record of your hearings on Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

D. K. Rice, V.M.D.
Chairman

LETTER FROM ROBERT L. COWAN

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
324 ANIMAL INDUSTRIES BUILDING
UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA 16802

February 21, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The College of Agriculture of The Pennsylvania State University has a vital interest in improved management of Pennsylvania's wildlife resources. The College has very special interest in the valuable deer resource.

The College of Agriculture, through the Department of Animal Science, has for many years maintained both independent and cooperative research programs in deer nutrition. In recent years, we have increased our research effort to determine the nutritional value to deer of natural food resources. This is essential to our effort to determine the feeding capacity for deer of forest game ranges.

This information is also a prerequisite for better management of deer range. But we have been limited in the application of this information by the gap in knowledge on how to manage deer ranges. This is a critical deficiency. High deer populations and heavy browsing in the Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania have led to serious deterioration of the forest game range.

There is an urgent need for a vigorous research program aimed at the development of systems of deer-food management to reverse the decline in the quality of deer range. When this happens, we can begin to refine the management procedures on deer range and increase feeding capacity to support healthy deer populations.

Because of the urgent need for solution of these problems, I request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pennsylvania. I respectfully request that my letter to you be entered in the record of your hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Cowan

Robert L. Cowan
Professor of
Animal Nutrition

STATEMENT OF STEELE BARNETT

You are well aware of the increasing needs and demands for the products and other benefits of the forest lands of America. Along with other western Senators and Representatives, you have been a staunch advocate of adequate funding for the necessary forest management protection and research to meet these demands.

My purpose in writing is to thank you for your past efforts and to once again support your attempts to adequately fund the U.S. Forest Service in its research and management efforts. The U.S. Forest Service report, "The Outlook for Timber in the United States," and the report of the President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment have both identified future shortages of forest products. Both reports indicate, however, that this shortage can be greatly modified by more intensified management on national forest lands and can be accomplished without undue harm to the environment. Such intensified management will require a commitment of funds for protection, reforestation and timber stand improvement. More importantly, it will require a commitment of funds to the necessary research to provide the knowledge and tools for such management and for other objectives for forest lands set by Congress. Investments made in such research will be returned many times over in the increase in goods and services from the forest resource.

One of the big concerns here in the Northwest is the current Tussock moth infestation in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. We were pleased with the recent EPA conditional approval for the use of DDT and, while we did not like the language used in Mr. Train's announcement, we were appreciative that once again attention was focused on the inadequate funding for Federal forestry activities in the West. The EPA statement, as you may have noted, pointed out the inadequate research programs to find alternatives for DDT. The Western Forestry and Conservation Association has also been concerned about the need to find acceptable alternatives and spoke to this need at its annual Western Forestry Conference, December 1973, in the following resolution:

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION NO. 4

Douglas-fir Tussock Moth Research

The Douglas-fir Tussock moth has caused extensive and serious losses of timber and other forest resources in nearly all western states within the last decade, is currently causing extreme losses in

three states, has reached threatening levels in others and has the capability of continuing its destructiveness in the future.

An effective pest control system is needed.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association recommends and strongly urges:

1. Research be accelerated in detecting the insect's presence, in estimating its numbers, and in predicting population and and damage trends.
2. Research in identifying the pheromone (sex attractant) of the moth and in testing microbial and chemical insecticides.
3. Supplemental funds be made available for critically needed field studies and pilot tests planned by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in 1974.

We recommend an appropriation of $1.2 million for this work in fiscal year 1975.

In addition to the critical need to develop alternatives to DDT, we are concerned that the techniques of effectively applying control agents, such as bacteria, virus, or chemicals, are inadequate and are, therefore, hampering the acceptance of such materials. Our Association feels that a strong research program is needed in aerial application research and development to fully develop effective and environmentally acceptable forest pesticides. At the December 1973 Western Forestry Conference we expressed this need in the following resolution:

GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 5

Aerial Application Research and Development

Western Forestry and Conservation Association continues to express its concern about the lack of knowledge and technology for effective and environmentally acceptable aerial application of forest pesticides. Such information is vitally needed for control of highly destructive forest insects. A large number of highly promising insecticides have been identified through laboratory screening; they now need to be developed for field use through an orderly process of research and development under forest conditions. Studies are necessary on formulations patterned

to forest conditions, improved spray equipment, precise monitoring of spray deposits, and meteorological conditions that influence spray deposit and drift.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges the Congress to significantly increase appropriations to the Forest Service for greatly accelerated research and development on aerial application, beginning as soon as possible.

A continuing annual appropriation, beginning in FY 1975, of $200 thousand is urgently needed for this work.

As concerned as we are about the Douglas-fir Tussock moth, we are also interested in other research programs of vital interest to the West and the continuation of a strong forest economy. A particularly urgent need is for research in intensive timber culture if we are to (1) produce more timber and (2) concentrate timber growing on fewer acres. We hope that Congress will fund $850 thousand into intensive culture research by Forest Service units at Olympia, Washington and Corvallis, Oregon. The following two resolutions address themselves to that need:

GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 2

Intensive Timber Culture

Demands for renewable timber resources are likely to double within 30 years, yet production is being concentrated on a shrinking land base. Future needs can be met only if production efficiency can be increased. More information is vital on such components of intensive timber culture as seed technology, artificial reforestation systems, stocking standards, reproduction surveys, breeding trees for desired characteristics, conversion of high-site brushfields, tree growth and yield, insect and disease control, management planning and production economics.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges all public and private forestry research organizations to accelerate the research needed for more intensive timber culture.

GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 3

Silviculture in Western Hemlock

Western Hemlock is one of the most important commercial timber species in western North America. Intensive research is needed to provide forest managers with improved silvicultural protection and tree improvement practices. Establishment of hemlock stands--including artificial regeneration--levels of growing stock and control of damage in partially cut stands are among the subjects urgently needing attention.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges all public and private forestry research organizations to accelerate research in the management of Western Hemlock.

Another critical research need that concerns our Association is development of knowledge for management of high elevation forests. Such areas occupy vast areas of the West and are increasingly in demand for a variety of uses. The following resolution expresses the research needs.

GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 1

Management of High Elevation Forests

High elevation forests in western North America provide aesthetic, watershed, wildlife, grazing and timber resources. Too little is known about these forest ecosystems and their management for varied uses and benefits.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association urges all forestry research agencies to increase their programs to produce silvicultural systems which best implement management objectives for these high elevation forests.

The following resolution is of particular interest to us in that we have urged Congress for several years to support this vitally needed research facility, for which federal funds were initially appropriated in 1967. The stage 2 construction at the Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory is needed to permit new or strengthened research in the production of multiple use benefits, control of forest insects and diseases and the development of forest management alternatives.

GENERAL RESOLUTION NO. 6

Moscow Forestry Sciences Laboratory

The Forest Sciences Laboratory of the U.S. Forest Service at Moscow, Idaho, is currently fully occupied and additional space is urgently needed for accelerated research programs which have westwide scope. Planning of a needed second-stage laboratory facility was completed with federal funds in 1967.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association again recommends allocation of the funds necessary for construction of these facilities.

The Association is disappointed that the FALCON program (Forest Advanced Logging and CONservation) program of the Forest Service was not funded. The problems that this program would have solved are still very much with us. An alternative way of making solid progress on them is to strengthen Forest Service Research in Forest Engineering, specifically the research unit at Seattle which has nationwide responsibilities. Some of our most severe problems in forest resource management and protection stem from logging and associated roadbuilding. A greatly increased logging-systems research effort is proposed to meet three objectives: (1) protect fragile environments, (2) reduce energy consumption in timber harvesting, and (3) exploit the wood supply potential of forest residues. If funding is provided, research and development in the following areas can be expected to produce major payoffs within three years:

-- Development of ground logging equipment oriented to high mobility, small size and partial harvest capability.
-- Development of improved aerial logging systems using balloon, helicopters, and highly efficient skyline cable systems.
-- Specialized equipment for handling, sorting, and transporting wood residues that are now left in the woods.

An annual increase of $1 million is recommended for this research and development effort that would allow optimum harvest and utilization of wood--in an environmentally acceptable manner.

I wish to express again the appreciation of our Association for your past assistance, and trust you will vigorously support the items described above in

current appropriation hearings. We were extremely pleased when the last Congress appropriated some substantial increases for forestry research--but were dismayed to an equal degree when the funds were immediately impounded by the Administration. Although the funds were finally released, about a month ago, they must be expended before the end of the present fiscal year and, particularly discouraging, will not carry over and become continuing base funding as was the intent of Congress. We submit that such handling of public funds is wasteful--and, most important, does not permit the continuity of research effort that is so desperately needed to develop the knowledge for managing, protecting and utilizing our forest resources.

I respectfully request that you make this letter a matter of record in the appropriations hearings.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. SELISKAR

Last year I appeared in person before your committee as a bank representative to request an increase in funds for air pollution research on trees by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio. You will recall that Fiscal Year 1973 funds appropriated for this research were impounded. After my appearance last year we were again encouraged when favorable consideration was given to this research in a supplemental appropriation bill, but it was attached to a bill to halt bombing in Cambodia and was vetoed.

I respectfully request that you enter this letter into the record of your Subcommittee hearings, because we continue to believe there is an urgent need for this research at Delaware, Ohio. There is an ever increasing threat of air pollution on the values and pleasures of trees in urban and suburban areas. Air pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, fluorides, and ozone are especially noxious in a large industrial environment such as the one in the Cleveland, Ohio area.

In urban and suburban areas trees provide many amenities. Trees provide indispensible shade and beauty in our crowded living areas. In our inner cities trees are outposts of nature's handiwork constantly reminding urban dwellers of our environment. Trees ameliorate noise, airflow and temperatures in our living, working and recreational areas. Urban forestry is of major concern to our populace as the use of and demand for green spaces and wooded homesites increases without letup.

People in heavily populated areas expect trees to provide shade, beauty, noise and wind control. We cannot afford to ignore problems such as air pollution that adversely affect these trees. Yet little research is underway at universities on the relationship between trees and air pollution. The only air pollution research with trees now financed by the U. S. Forest Service is headquartered at the USDA Laboratory at Delaware, Ohio. This research must be strengthened and intensified if we are to have the answers necessary to protect, utilize and manage our trees. Research must provide answers to such questions as: how can air pollution symptoms be recognized, how are the trees affected and how can they be protected? Even with progress on the control of acute air pollution at its sources all forecasts point to continued long-term or chronic air pollution. There is now firm evidence that chronic exposure to low levels of air pollution is harmful in many tree species. Not only do our trees need protection from chronic air pollution, but more knowledge must be gained on ways to use trees to mask and reduce air pollution.

Much more could be done to use trees to purify air and to keep trees healty and vigorous if we had more research information to guide us. Some researchers believe that trees may decrease dust fallout through the filtering effects of their leaves, may detoxify some noxious gaseous air pollutants by absorption, and may also supply fresh oxygen to fume-filled areas. In fact, preliminary research results have shown that green tree canopies do reduce the amount of particulate pollutants in the air, when compared to areas without trees. Unfortunately the total research effort devoted to understanding the interplay of greenbelts of trees and the air we breathe is totally inadequate to guide industry and public action.

A greatly accelerated research program by the Forest Service at its Delaware, Ohio, laboratory is needed to determine how trees can be used to improve air quality. More research should also be done to help trees overcome the weakening effects of chronic, low level air pollution that reduces tree usefulness and beauty and increases tree susceptibility to insects and diseases. For example, it may be possible to inject trees with insecticides and fungicides and thereby eliminate environmental contamination that comes from spraying. Or, hormones, fertilizers, or growth regulators could be injected into trees to increase vigor when their health declines. An investment of funds into research on these kinds of new techniques could help our country conserve its precious tree resources.

Please give favorable consideration to an increase of $450,000 to intensify research on air pollution and trees by the Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio, in Fiscal Year 1975. Once the initial phase of research is underway, another $450,000 will be required in Fiscal Year 1977 to further strengthen the research enough to insure that the new knowledge required will be available to the public before the end of this decade. We hope you will give favorable consideration to the addition to the Forest Service research program.

LETTER FROM GLENN L. BOWERS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 1567
HARRISBURG, PA. 17120

February 21, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I am writing to you because of our intense interest in the production of forest game, especially deer, in Pennsylvania's Allegheny Plateau region.

Hunting in Pennsylvania is big business. Pennsylvania has more resident and non-resident hunters than any other state. Of the more than one million hunters in Pennsylvania, over 80% are deer hunters. These deer hunters spend more than 120 million dollars annually on their sport. Substantial sums of these millions are fed directly into our rural economy.

The Allegheny Plateau region is noted for its wealth of game and hardwood timber resources. Some of the highest concentrations of deer and deer hunters occur here.

These high deer concentrations have resulted mostly from hunter demands. But over the years the large deer herd has had a massive impact on the forest environment. Heavy browsing by deer has seriously limited the regrowth of valuable hardwood timber stands. The quality of the forest range has declined and with it, the quality of the deer herd.

There is a critical deer-timber problem and a widespread deer-food problem. These two interrelated problems have resisted past efforts to solve them. And as the demand for wood products increases, more timber stands are harvested each year. Thus each year more regeneration areas are exposed to the damaging effects of browsing by deer.

A new approach to the solution of these problems is needed. The most promising approach is through a research process that will lead to the development of systems of management of the deer-food resources on units of deer range. This research process has already been formulated and preliminary studies have been installed by the Forest Service in the Allegheny Plateau area near Warren, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Game Commission and Pennsylvania State University have cooperated in some of the research. Full implementation of the research process awaits only the necessary complement of scientists and technicians to carry it out.

A new Forestry Sciences Laboratory was constructed near Warren, Pennsylvania in 1964. The staff of scientists at the Laboratory includes only one man in wildlife habitat research. Thus the facilities at the Laboratory have never been fully utilized.

In view of the magnitude of the problems, the urgent need for solutions, and the economic factors involved, we respectfully request your support for $150,000 to be added to the Forest Service budget specifically for wildlife habitat research at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Warren, Pennsylvania. Will you kindly have this letter entered in the record of your hearings on the Forest Service appropriations.

Your consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Glenn L. Bowers
Executive Director

LETTER FROM CARL E. BAGGE

NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

Coal Building | 1130 Seventeenth Street, Northwest | Washington, D. C. 20036 | (202) 628-4322

April 10, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The U. S. Forest Service has a small team of scientists in Berea, Kentucky, who are studying improved methods to reclaim surface mined lands. Professionals in the field have the highest regard for their competence. They have made excellent progress in developing ways to revegetate spoil banks and reduce acidity. Results from their program are being used throughout the industry. However, the current program at Berea is too small to solve some of the major remaining problems of effective reclamation, such as better stabilization of spoil materials and better control of water pollution.

It seems to me that if the Congress is serious about enacting a law to insure better reclamation of surface mined land, it must also be serious about using the best means of upgrading the technology of reclamation. I believe the Berea unit is the best means at hand.

Therefore, the coal industry supports additional funding for the Berea unit for a larger research program on surface mine reclamation and for a new laboratory in which to conduct this research. I understand that an increase of $875,000 is needed in the annual appropriation to make adequate progress in engineering practices and hydrology to protect the environment during and after mining, to better integrate mining and reclamation work, to handle storm water so as to prevent erosion, and to provide criteria for design and location of ponds and lakes. I also understand the current cost of construction of the new laboratory is $1,721,000.

I believe both of these sums are sound and necessary investments toward the twin goals of protecting the environment and assuring adequate energy. I urge that they be approved. If the Congress sets new goals in reclamation for the coal industry, it should also provide a means of reaching them. The research at Berea is essential.

I would appreciate your including this letter in the record of the hearings on Forest Service appropriations.

Sincerely,

Carl E. Bagge

LETTER FROM JOHN E. HIBBARD

April 8, 1974

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
Room #105, Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I request that the following information be included in the record of the April 10, 1974 Hearings on the Fiscal Year 1975 Budget relating to funding of the Cooperative Forest Management Program.

As a private forester for the past eleven years I have become familiar with the needs for full funding of the Cooperative Forest Management Program to provide technical assistance to small private forest landowners throughout the nation.

I realize that over the years there have been conflicts between professional consultants and persons working for public agencies. I do believe, however, that these are not significant enough to cause a reduction in funds for the CFM Program.

In my experience in Connecticut and as a member of the Trees for People Task Force my feelings for continued and increased funding for the CFM program have been strengthened. In my opinion the needs and goals of the nation require an increased contribution of forest products from the small private non-industrial forest owner. These needs can not be met by foresters working in the private sector as consultants alone. Much of the initial work required to bring management to these lands lies within the traditional role of the CFM program.

Public funds invested in programs such as the Cooperative Forest Management Program and the new Forest Incentives Program will, in the long run, increase rather than decrease opportunities for persons who are professional consulting foresters.

I urge your committee to continue to fund the above mentioned programs at a high level.

Sincerely,

John E. Hibbard

John E. Hibbard
Secretary-Forester

LETTER FROM IRA L. WHITMAN

February 22, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee
Interior and Related Agencies
Russell Senate Office Building - Room 145
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The purpose of this letter is to place in the record of your Subcommittee hearings, the interest of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency in increasing the level of funding for air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio. We were very much encouraged when Fiscal Year 1973 funds were appropriated for this research, but as you know, the funds were impounded. Again in Fiscal Year 1974, favorable consideration was given to a supplemental appropriation bill for this research, but it was attached to a bill to halt bombing in Cambodia and was vetoed. We continue to believe there is an urgent need for this research. We respectfully request that you again consider favorably the increase of money available to the U.S. Forest Service air pollution research program at Delaware, Ohio by $900,000 annually. This should begin with $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1975 and then an additional $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1977. We firmly believe that this research program is needed to provide answers to some of the air pollution problems we are encountering in our environment.

The protection of our environment and its valuable resources are of great concern to all of us. Increasing air pollution levels have caused acute damage to various elements of our environment in almost all sections of the country. Ohio has suffered its share of damage. We recognize that the best way to curb air pollution damage is to control it at its source. However, we must also recognize that as long as the American people are dependent upon the combustion of fossil fuels or the smelting of metal ores to maintain their quality of life, despite our best efforts at control, we will always be faced with continuous low levels of air pollution. Evidence is now available which suggests that continuous low levels of certain air pollutants cause greater damage to our environment than earlier suspected.

Trees are an important element of our environment. Not only do they cleanse the air of carbon dioxide and produce life sustaining oxygen, but also provide a renewable source of building materials. Our forests protect our watersheds, provide us a place for recreation and are a habitat for wildlife. We need information on how to cope with the threat of air pollution in our forests. An increased research program by the U.S. Forest Service at Delaware, Ohio could provide many of these answers within a decade. The landowner must be able to tell how the rate of tree growth is affected and the probability of mortality. In addition, he must know whether the tree has been predisposed to attacks by disease or insects which may also destroy the tree's usefulness. The increased research program would also enable scientists to work on environmentally safe controls such as the development of protective or remedial foliage sprays or injections which would decrease or eliminate air pollution damage. Finally, investigations could be made into how trees can be used to reduce the impact of air pollution in our environment.

Your favorable consideration of a $450,000 increase in Fiscal Year 1975 for Forest Service air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio would do much to get this urgently needed program started.

Very truly yours,

Ira L Whitman

Ira L. Whitman
Director

LETTER FROM ROBERT R. METZ

February 21, 1974

Dear Senator Bible:

The purpose of this letter is to place into the record a request to your Subcommittee to favorably consider increasing the amount of money available to the Forest Service to do research on air pollution and trees. Funds available to the Forest Service air pollution program at Delaware, Ohio need to be increased by $900,000 annually, beginning with $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1975 and then an additional $450,000 in Fiscal Year 1976, if solutions to our tree problems are to be obtained in a reasonable period of time.

Trees managed by the Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area provide the proper setting and background for recreation and relaxation of the people in the Greater Toledo area. Trees shade visitors from sunlight; they camouflage unsightly scenes; they offer a challenge to youthful climbers; they provide shelter for birds and wildlife; in other words, they provide the amenities that make an outdoor experience so rewarding for the people of Toledo.

Air pollutants that are damaging and harmful to man are also harmful to trees. Long term exposure of trees to low levels of air pollution weakens trees and makes them easy victims of insects, bacteria, fungi and viruses. Unfortunately, air pollutants are not often recognized as the unseen force that stresses trees and weakens them.

It is essential, Senator Bible, that we maintain healthy, vigorous trees in our parks, if we expect them to provide amenities to offset the strain of living in a complex and ever changing society. Research is needed to develop ways to diagnose a decline in tree health due to air pollution. We also need to know how to overcome the effects of air pollution on trees. Some promising approaches that should be looked at by the Forest Service scientists in Delaware, Ohio, include foliage sprays with protectants, tree injections with antiozonates, soil application of fertilizers and the development of pollution resistant trees.

Trees can also be used in our parks to reduce the effects of air pollution. They have shown promise as a means to trap and filter out ash, dust and pollen particles carried in the air. They may be useful as absorbers of pollutants. Much more research is needed as soon as possible, however, Senator Bible, if we are to exploit these promising possibilities in the near future.

Please help maintain healthy and vigorous trees in parks of the Toledo area, by approving an increase of $450,000 in the Forest Service budget for air pollution research at Delaware, Ohio.

Sincerely,

METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICT

Robert R. Metz
Director-Secretary

LETTER FROM W. ROBERT ELLIS

February 20, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Kentucky Association of Conservation Districts has long been concerned over proper management and use of our soil and water resources.

Strip mined land causes a special concern. Strip mining can create spoils that are subject to extensive erosion with subsequent stream siltation. Chemical pollutants from mine spoils can also get into our streams. Such disturbances and pollution upset the natural ecological system. And they result in a degradation in terms of aesthetics.

Surface mining activities must be carried out in such a way that no permanent damage is done to the environment. Areas disturbed must be reclaimed and restored to a productive use.

The Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, and in fact a number of other states, as well as the surface mining industry can do a good job only if they have adequate information on which to base their decisions and actions. In order to be more effective in reclamation efforts, information is essential. To adequately protect our soil and water resources, we must have more technical knowledge.

A proposed expanded research program developed by the U. S. Forest Service Unit at Berea, Kentucky is aimed at solving the critical environmental problems associated with surface mining and reclamation. But in order to do this, they need an additional appropriation of $875,000 annually. We favor such an increase in order that the Berea research scientists can take a big step in acquiring the desperately needed information.

I would appreciate your including this letter in the record of your Subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

W. Robt. Ellis

W. Robert Ellis
President

LETTER FROM RAPLH E. MADISON

February 11, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriation for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Kentucky Audubon Council has been deeply concerned with the ravages of surface mining, especially in the eastern Kentucky mountains, for many years.

While we realize that coal is a valuable and necessary resource and that its use will probably increase, we are not at all happy with what is happening to the environment and other resources as a result of strip mining.

We are not convinced that surface mining should even be permitted on the steeper slopes of the Appalachians. But since it is, it should be, and it must be done with due consideration to the land, water, timber, wildlife, and other resources. Improved methods of mining and reclamation must be developed and used.

We feel that a greatly expanded program of research on surface mine reclamation by the Forest Service at Berea, Kentucky would provide much of the information needed to assure adequate environmental protection. In light of the expected increase in surface mining activities due to the present energy crisis, we desperately need information now so as to minimize adverse effects of surface mining on the environment.

Therefore, the Kentucky Audubon Council recommends that $875,000 be added to the Forest Service appropriation at Berea, Kentucky, specifically for expanding its program of research on surface mine reclamation. Since adequate laboratory facilities are needed to house the accelerated program, we recommend also that $1,721,000 be appropriated for construction purposes. The facility has been planned since 1967 and construction can begin as soon as funds for building are available.

I would appreciate having this letter entered in the record of your Subcommittee hearings.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Madison

RALPH E. MADISON
President
Kentucky Audubon Council

LETTER FROM WILLIS D. WEATHERFORD

February 20, 1974

Dear Senator Huddleston:

I greatly appreciate your support last year for increased funding for the United States Forest Service's surface mine reclamation research project and a new laboratory here in Berea. I understand that there was a $50,000 increase in appropriations for the project this year; however, the funds have not as yet been released.

In view of the present and predicted future energy situation, there can be no doubt that surface mining activities will increase. We must not let up on reclamation efforts. Rather, we must do a better job.

As you already know, Berea College is deeply concerned with the people and the economic development of Appalachia. Strip mining has a great impact on the people and on the economy in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, and throughout Appalachia as well. Unless the strip-mined areas are successfully reclaimed, the economic well-being of these people and the future development of our forests, water, wildlife, and other resources will be seriously impaired.

Many sound results of Forest Service research studies now serve as a basis for regulations and reclamation requirements of a number of State Reclamation Divisions.

The surface mining industry is continually striving toward proper reclamation, but much of the needed information is lacking. A much greater effort must be made to catch up and close the gap.

Once again, I recommend an increase in appropriations of $875,000 for the Forest Service reclamation research program at Berea. I would also like to see funds appropriated for the Forest Sciences Laboratory proposed for Berea. I understand that it will now cost $1,721,000 for the laboratory. Architectural plans are complete and a construction contract can be developed as soon as funds are appropriated. The building is to be located on an 18-acre site under long-term lease to the Forest Service by Berea College. While this laboratory is desperately needed for their program, I feel that its early completion will also bring about a greater sharing of facilities and interchange of ideas among personnel of the Forest Service and Berea College.

I sincerely hope that you and other members of Congress will be able to help us this year. We must have proper reclamation of strip-mined lands, but we cannot do it without adequate knowledge.

You are welcome to have this letter included in the record of the Appropriations Subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service if you so desire.

Yours sincerely,

Willis D. Weatherford

Willis D. Weatherford

LETTER FROM JOHN M. CROWL

SOIL
CONSERVATION
SOCIETY
OF AMERICA

P. O. Box 217
Earlington, Kentucky 42410

February 25, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriation for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Soil Conservation Society of America has for many years been concerned with the growing impact of surface mining on the Nation's land and water resources. Back in 1961 the Society formed a Surface Mined Area Development Committee to help develop effective solutions to environmental problems resulting from surface mining.

As a result of this committee's work, the SCSA in 1968 adopted a formal position statement on surface mining. This document spells out the Society's concern over possible damages while at the same time recognizing that continued production of materials by the surface mining method is essential to our energy supply and products basic to our National economy.

However, the Society feels that unnecessary damage is being inflicted upon our land and water resources and recognizes that many of the problems related to surface mining can be solved through a stepped-up program of scientific research.

Since 1962 the U. S. Forest Service Reclamation Research Project at Berea, Kentucky has played an important role in our much-needed surface mine research activities. The Berea project has developed a 5-year plan for research that would cost an estimated $875,000 annual appropriation. In light of the ever-increasing demand for coal it is likely that surface mining activity will increase. Therefore, this Committee would like to see the Berea research program expanded.

To this end we strongly support any Forest Service budget request to step up the research on surface mine reclamation. And this includes laboratory facilities needed to conduct an effective program.

Please insert this letter in the record of your Subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

John M. Crowl

JOHN M. CROWL
Surface Mined Area Development Committee
Soil Conservation Society of America

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LETTER FROM HYDE S. JACOBS

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Kansas Water Resources Research Institute
108 Waters Hall
Manhattan, Kansas 66506
Phone: 913 532-5729

March 22, 1974

Senator Alan Bible
Interior Sub-Committee,
Appropriations Committee
145 Russell Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Senator Bible:

I was materially disturbed by testimony given before the Committee on Appropriations, Interior Subcommittee describing state institute programs funded by the Office of Water Resources Research as fragmented. I know of no other research program where there is better coordination of state, regional, and national interests in conducting water resources research. Neither am I aware of any other federal grant program that so effectively organizes scientific talent to conduct research or produces a quality product as economically.

Rather than allow a budget cut, I respectfully urge that Congress appropriate the full $250,000 authorized each state by the Water Resources Research Act as amended. I fully believe that the nation would get more for its research dollar by that increased appropriation than in any other way. I would appreciate your placing the enclosed statement in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Hyde S. Jacobs
Director

STATEMENT OF HYDE S. JACOBS

Scientists at both Kansas State University and the University of Kansas participate in the water resources research program conducted by the Institute.

This statement is submitted in support of the recommendation to appropriate the full $250,000 authorized each state by the Water Resources Research Act and to explain the effectiveness of the research program conducted by the Office of Water Resources Research especially as those activities pertain to Kansas.

Today there is great pressure to protect our water and natural resources, preserve environmental quality, conserve and discover energy sources and minimize expenses. Research plays a vital role in achieving each of those objectives.

The Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended, authorized the establishment of water resources research institutes in each state. This joint federal-state program constitutes the first truly "national water resources research program" responsive to state, regional and national water resources research needs. Each state has unique water resources problems which need immediate and searching inquiry and which are not served by mission-orientated Federal agencies.

The Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR) is unique is presenting a balanced research program to serve state, regional and national interests. Their research budget is way too small but it is balanced. To serve state and regional needs, Congress appropriated in fiscal 1974, $5,640,000 for the OWRR allotment program ($110,000 per state). To serve national interests in OWRR's matching grant and Title II Program, Congress appropriated $6,170,000. The OWRR program contrasts sharply with that of many Federal agencies which traditionally put their agency mission first. Under those programs many state and regional water resources research needs, even national needs, are not given attention.

The allotment program wherein OWRR provides $100,000 to each state for water resources research has been most effective. In Kansas, last year's allotment program supported 11 research projects, involved the services of 11 senior scientists and provided training for 23 graduate students and research assistants. None of the federal allotment funds are used to pay University overhead. Rather, the full $100,000 is utilized in direct support and administration of the research program. Eight additional senior scientists and 15 graduate students and research assistants are involved in research in four matching grant projects funded by OWRR.

I am aware of no federal grant program that so effectively organizes scientific talent to do research on important problems and produces as great a quantity of research for the dollars spent. In addition, the program is well organized and coordinated with user groups and federal and state agencies. Recently the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute consulted extensively with 13 state and federal agencies in order to organize an effective research program responsive to state and national interests.

I respectfully urge the appropriation of the full $250,000 authorized each state by the Water Resources Research Act as amended. This will strengthen existing Water Resources Research Institutes in the states and expand research capabilites at minimal federal costs. Qualified university scientists, paid largely from non-federal sources, are already available and with modest increases in support can greatly increase their research output. To insure the relevancy of this research all 51 state institutes are embarking on a cooperative program to identify and fund research with high regional and national priority.

The 1974 research program of the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute is appended. That program is not fragmented but is well organized and responsive to significant water resources research needs in Kansas and the nation.

1974 Research Program
Kansas Water Resources Research Institute

To illustrate the type of research being conducted, the 1974 research program of the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute is given below. Achievements in three projects are also cited to illustrate a few of the outstanding results of that research program.

Evapotranspiration and Water Use Efficiency. In semi-arid western Kansas evapotranspiration consumes over 98% of all rainfall. In addition, water withdrawals from surface and underground sources for irrigation constitute, by far, the major withdrawal use in the state. Similar problems are of major impact throughout the Great Plains and semi-arid west. Projects underway in this area include:

1. Improving Water Management Efficiency through use of Bio-Indicators. Project Leader: Dr. W. L. Powers.
2. Effects of Irrigation and Row Spacing on Evapotranspiration and Microclimate. Project Leader: Dr. E. T. Kanemasu.
3. Great Plains Evapotranspiration by a Resistance Model Using Remotely Sensed Thermal Imagery. Project Leader: Dr. E. T. Kanemasu.
4. Estimation of Daily Soil Moisture for Wheat in Kansas. Project Leader: Dr. R. L. Vanderlip.

Scientific and Engineering Hydrology. Ground water tables are declining steeply and withdrawal of surface water is rising sharply in important areas in Kansas and the Great Plains. Significant hydrologic research is yet required before inter-relationship between ground water, surface water, evapotranspiration and precipitation are fully understood and working models developed to provide guidance for important state and national policies. Current research includes:

1. Further Development and Testing of a Stream-Aquifer System Model. Project Leader: E. C. Pogge.
2. Simulation of Reservoir and Lake Sedimentation. Project Leader: W. M. Merrill.
3. Predicting Evapotranspiration from Agricultural Watersheds Under Dry Conditions. Project Leader: J. J. Zovne

Water Quality and Pollution Abatement. Water quality rather than water quantity will be the first limiting factor for many beneficial uses. The desire for quality environment and water resources development, consistent with sound ecological principles dictates continuing research efforts in this important area. Current research includes:

1. Effect of Holding Time on Retention-Pond Effluent. Project Leader: Dr. L. A. Schmid.
2. A Study of the Physical and Biological Effects of Thermal Discharges at La Cygne Lake. Project Leader: W. John O'Brien.
3. Mineralogical and Chemical Composition of Suspended Sediments in Certain Kansas Rivers. Project Leader: E. E. Angino.

Water-Energy Relationships. The utilization and production of energy is directly related to quantities of water pumped for irrigation, municipal and industrial use and to the availability and compatability of water for cooling and multiple use. Related research under way includes:

1. Modeling and Optimization of Transient Cooling Water Discharge From Power Generating Plants: Phase II - Applications to Regional Situations. Project Leader: Dr. C. L. Hwang.
2. Livestock Manure Disposal Via Hydrogasification. Project Leader: H. F. Rosson.

Stream and Lake Regimen. Throughout the midwest numerous shallow lakes, large and small, have been created artificially where few occur naturally. The physical and limnological characteristics of those impoundments, natural lakes, and rivers require considerable study to utilize the water effectively, produce high

quality water for downstream users, and realize the full recreational potential. Current research includes:

1. Factors Limiting Primary Productivity in Turbid Kansas Reservoirs. Project Leader: W. John O'Brien.
2. Cluster Analysis and Diversity in Recovery of Damaged Streams. Project Leader: R. L. Kaesler.
3. Effects of Selected Chemicals on Movement, Growth and Survival of Certain Aquatic Animal Life. Project Leader: E. C. Bovee.

Brief Examples of Research Accomplishments

Evapotranspiration Research.

Pioneering research by the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute helped define the magnitude of water loss by evapotranspiration, (up to 98% in western Kansas), draw attention to the importance of the problem, and develop the necessary instrumentation for the myriad of environmental measurements required to research the problem. This research helped influence the Kansas legislature to establish the Kansas Evapotranspiration Laboratory to assist and extend the work of the Institute in studying this important problem.

A New Disinfectant for Water Supplies (Project A-028-KAN)

A new type of insoluble bactericide which reacts chemically only on demand, and avoids an excess of the disinfectant in the water, has been developed. The amount of simple halide ion, the active ingredient, released into solution is generally below the limits of chemical detection. Using the disinfectant, total kills were observed on water containing 10^5 to 10^6 bacteria per milliliter.

Properties of the bactericide should allow widespread but safe use of the disinfectant even by untrained operators.

Water Utilization Aspects of Weather Modification.

The Kansas legislator recently funded an experimental cloud seeding and weather modification project in Kansas. Prior to that time a KWRRI study (A-023-KAN) developed a digital model of the land phase of the hydrologic cycle. The study demonstrated the dramatic response to streamflow that would occur provided uniform increases in historic rainfall pattern could be achieved. However, the model also showed the effect of rainfall gains when practical operating restraints were observed.

LETTER FROM RAPHAEL G. KAZMANN

Department of Civil Engineering
Atkinson Hall
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
March 22, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee
Appropriations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

I have carefully perused Secretary Morton's testimony of March 4 before your Committee as it relates to the Office of Water Resources Research. Regretfully, I conclude that Secretary Morton is in need of knowledgeable and competent assistants who will properly brief him prior to his next appearance before your Committee:

1. The $100,000/yr per land grant institution has never been used for overhead at any University that houses such an Institute. The Act states that overhead (indirect charges) must not be paid for from Title I funds.

2. Rather than "a couple of people," our Institute (and this is probably representative) enlisted the efforts of 8 faculty members and some 13 students in FY1974.

3. The Honorable Secretary says that University research under Institute administration is "an impossible thing to coordinate and an impossible thing to make any very specific technologic advances." As testimony before your Committee has probably shown, technologic advances have been made without benefit of the Secretary's coordination. It was never envisaged that research be directed by the Washington office of OWRR.

As a substitute for water resources research the Honorable Secretary (or his advisors) thought that other areas "particularly in the energy field" were more important. I note that he has not diverted OWRR's Title II (grants) and matching funds to the field of energy; these funds are under the direct control of the Washington office of OWRR. However, the Honorable Secretary has slashed, or diverted, moneys appropriated for the use of the 51 Institutes. You ought to ask why.

The Water Resources Act of 1964, P.L. 88-379, specifically attempts to encourage independent research throughout the country together with the training of students. The only coordination needed is the prevention of duplication (and this is being accomplished by OWRR's Washington office). The Congress did not create OWRR as an agency to direct and supervise research.

I'm sure the Honorable Secretary, or his aides, is aware that water is a potentially limiting factor in the location and operation of plants to convert coal to oil, that water storage beneath the land surface is still a technological problem, that our system of laws and institutional arrangements are neither

reasonable nor consistent when it comes to water (which is both a commodity and a municipal and agricultural nuisance), all of which problem areas are included as topics for research.

Moreover, search though I may, I find no laws authorizing the Honorable Secretary to divert money appropriated for Water Resources Research to energy research. Nor do I find that he has done so.

However, I do find that the Honorable Secretary has diverted money from Water Resources Research to the Bureau of Indian Affairs ($1.2 million in FY1973) and for pay raises within the Department of Interior (some $840,000 in FY1973, $460,000 in FY1974). The moneys diverted were appropriated by Congress to increase the Title I Allotment funds of the 51 Institutes by $40,000 to a total of $140,000 in FY1973 (that increase was the source of the $2,040,000 that went to Indian Affairs and for pay raises throughout Interior instead of to the Office of Water Resources Research that it was appropriated for). You ought to ask the Honorable Secretary what the Office of Indian Affairs used the $1.2 million for--was it to pay for the damage caused by the A.I.M. when Indians trashed the Department of Interior building?

Then in FY1974, an extra $10,000/yr (to a total of $110,000) was appropriated for each Institute and was not impounded. It was authorized for use by the Interior Department--but it was used by the Department to give pay increases to Department employees rather than the purpose for which it was appropriated!

The point should be made that impoundment--the non-utilization of appropriated funds--is one thing. But if appropriated funds can be diverted to totally unrelated activities, why do we need to go through the authorization and appropriation process? Just give the Honorable Secretary a check and let him in his superior knowledge and wisdom use the money as he sees fit.

I would be most grateful if this letter, and the Honorable Secretary's reply, if any, could be placed in the record of the hearings. If I can be of any service to the Committee, please do not hesitate to request it.

Respectfully,

Raphael G. Kazmann

Raphael G. Kazmann, P.E.
Professor of Civil Engineering
and Principal Investigator in
LWRRI Project A-034-LA

LETTER FROM GEORGE B. MAXEY

DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE
University of Nevada System

March 4, 1974

Senator Alan Bible
Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Alan:

We have recently received word that OMB is recommending budget changes for funding the Office of Water Resources Research program approximately as follows:

1) Cut $11,000 in FY75 from each state allocation (Title I) leaving $89,000 available instead of the $100,000 that has traditionally been available.

2) Reduce each state allocation by 50% in FY76.

3) Reduce allotment funds to 0 in the following year.

As you are aware, Congress has consistently in the past few years recognized the need for allotment increases by both authorization and appropriation and OMB has consistently ignored both the need and the action of Congress. This is reflected in the following table (in thousands of dollars) per institute.

	FY72	FY73	FY74	FY75
Authorized	100	250	250	250
Appropriated	100	140	110	
Executive Budget	100	100	100	89

The action of Congress was completely appropriate in terms of the evidence of success of the program that has been furnished them, not only by local, State and Federal agencies, but by OWRR as well. This evidence falls in several categories the most important of which include:

1) development of applied research in the water resources field, 2) development of basic research which has advanced the state of the art, 3) development of a sound and effective training program for both undergraduate and graduate students, as well as post-doctorate training, and 4) dissemination of research results to both the research community and to the user community.

In the first category you are aware of the development of analog computers for analysis of ground-water hydrologic and appropriation problems in Las Vegas Valley and in the Humboldt River Valley early in the history of DRI and the Nevada Water Resources Research Center. These analogs were used with great success by the Nevada State Engineer's Office and the Elko Fair and Recreation Board for a number of years

and proved to be highly useful in guiding appropriation of ground water and water resource planning.

More recently, in the late 60's we developed quality and flow models of the Carson-Truckee River System that have been applied in analysis of water resources problems involving those rivers and Pyramid Lake, and even more recently the models and experience gained from developing them have resulted in our being able to carefully observe and furnish information to local and State agencies on developments in the upper Truckee Basin.

Again, between 1965 and 1972 we have produced reports and analyses that have been used by planners and engineers in developing solutions for management of ground and surface water in Las Vegas Valley and for pollution in Las Vegas Wash. All of these projects are examples of research that has been immediately applied for practical purposes.

In the second category in Nevada, we have contributed to advancement of the state of the art in studies involving the flow equations and their application to natural hydrologic and hydrogeologic conditions, in studies involving irreversible thermodynamics in hydrology, and in development and application of chemical models. We have also introduced and clarified concepts of ground-water flow systems and their delineation utilizing potential (head) distribution, chemistry and temperature of water, distribution of permeability and porosity, and climatic factors. Although it is difficult to put your finger on a single tangible result in terms of application in this spectrum of studies it is very clear that our understanding, ability to define and solve problems of practical nature, and our knowledge of the natural conditions has advanced materially as a direct result of making these studies and performing this basic research.

In the third category, that of training, we have been able to direct a considerable fraction of the OWRR funds to support a special graduate program in hydrology and hydrogeology leading to completion of master's and doctoral degrees. Our chief contribution has been in-service training to graduate (and undergraduate) students, in effect apprenticeship training, which has resulted in a highly trained and able scientist or engineer capable of competing on the national and international market. Graduates from our training program are not only serving in Nevada, but are employed by the U. S. Geological Survey, the Universities of Illinois, Florida, Wisconsin and California among others as well as by a number of consulting firms including Dames and Moore and Harza Eng. Co. In the period between 1965 and the present we have trained approximately 12 Ph.D.s, 21 M.S.s, and 16 special trainees for United Nations and USAID from Thailand, Mexico, and Somaliland among others.

In the category of information dissemination, we have developed computerized data storage and retrieval systems for water quality data, drillers well logs and water rights. In these systems the state agencies regularly send us data they collect and this is supplemented with our own data. The first system has been extensively used by state and local governmental agencies, private consulting firms and larger industrial firms especially in regard to geothe-mal energy exploration. We also developed a data storage and retrieval system for all AEC data.

In addition to this aspect of dissemination, we regularly publish reports on the results of our work and send these reports free of charge to all users. Also we maintain a general use library of water related research reports received from all other states, federal agencies and from foreign governments.

It is my intention to attend the budget hearings in April and at that time present the above material as evidence that the OWRR program should continue at the present or a higher level of funding. I would appreciate this letter being entered into the record. Your continued support of this program would be appreciated and in my opinion fully justified in view of the water resources needs of Nevada and the nation.

Sincerely,

George B. Maxey
Director

LETTER FROM GEORGE YUEN

March 14, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee
Appropriations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Appropriations Committee will soon be holding hearings on the matter of appropriations for the Office of Water Resources Research nationwide. I hope you will include my comments in the record of these hearings and recognize with us the importance which the State of Hawaii attaches to the programs of that Office.

The Water Resources Research Center at the University of Hawaii received the OWRR Title I Annual Allotment as basic funding on which the Center's research programs are built. Since its establishment, the Center has filled a long-standing need and has become the only organized research agency in the State of Hawaii whose principal mission is dedicated to developing knowledge and methods needed for the utilization, conservation and development of Hawaii's water resources. Hawaii's oceanic and tropical environment requires local research.

The Honolulu Board of Water Supply is responsible for providing an adequate supply of potable water for the public and domestic needs for the entire island of Oahu, serving a population of over 600,000. The Board encouraged the establishment of the Center in 1965. Since that time, the Board has found the Center

responsive to the water problems facing Oahu and has benefited from a cooperative research program with the Center. An example of accomplishment is a water well logging routine with data interpretation method developed by the Center. This routine had become standard practice of the Board. The value of the Center's on-going research, as an example, is an isotope project which has already produced much useful information for developing new groundwater resources on Oahu.

The Board has recently taken over the sewerage systems on Oahu. The matter of recycling of domestic wastewater effluent for irrigation of sugarcane and grass turf is being considered by the Board as an alternative to ocean disposal for areas adjoining Pearl Harbor. A research project well in progress by the Center is anticipated to provide the scientific knowledge upon which decisions will be based.

This is merely a partial listing of the many on-going and completed efforts and related activities of the Center that have benefited the State. A prime reason for the Center's research capability is the basic support provided from appropriations to the Office of Water Resources Research. The significance of this basic support for the Center cannot be overemphasized in fulfilling the research needs for the State of Hawaii.

President Nixon's proposed budget for FY 1975 calls for a reduction of $11,000, or 11%, in the basic allotment provided to the Center from the Office of Water Resources Research. Such a reduction will seriously curtail the activities of the Center at this time when it is assuming an expanding role in State water resources research.

Accordingly, we respectfully request that your Committee give favorable consideration to the continuance of the authorization for $100,000 under Section 100 Annual Allotment Program for each of the state water research institutes, including Hawaii.

Very truly yours,

George Yuen
Manager and Chief Engineer

LETTER FROM CARL R. SULLIVAN

April 3, 1974

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
Senate Appropriations Committee
Room 1116
Dirkson Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Bible:

The Sport Fishing Institute wishes to offer written testimony concerning the proposed 1975 Budget of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and we respectfully ask that this letter become a part of the record of public hearing.

The urgency for greater exploitation of our non-renewable resources has placed great new demands upon our environment and threatens widespread degradation of fish and wildlife communities. Many governmental agencies and private organizations are heavily involved with offshore oil exploration, oil shale processing, coal gassification, expanded strip-mining, geothermal exploration, flood prevention, plus a myriad other activities which can seriously damage the environment.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BSFW) must represent the public in guaranteeing that fish and wildlife values will be fully considered in all of these exploitative activities. The Bureau has the necessary professional competence and the legislative authority; however, there is a critical shortage in the staff necessary to meet the accelerated demand. The new responsibility resulting from the combination of the National Environmental Protection Act and the "Energy Crisis" has revolutionized traditional assignments and virtually overwhelmed an already busy staff.

For the above reason, we are particularly pleased with the request for a $4.13 million expansion of Habitat Preservation Activities, and we urge your Committee's approval. The need for this is urgent for there is real danger of falling behind in the protection of the envrionment. Protecting fish and wildlife on a continual "catch-up" basis would be disastrous. Quite to the contrary, we must make certain that fish and wildlife values are considered <u>in advance</u> of any man-made encroachment on their environment.

A March 8, 1974, G.A.O. report to Congress notes numerous breakdowns in the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act under which fish and wildlife values are to be given equal consideration in Federal water resource developments. Many of these breakdowns are traceable to

understaffing and much improvement can be expected with expanded Habitat Preservation Activities.

Our second major concern with the BSFW is what we see as a serious deficiency in its allocation for the Great Lakes Fisheries Program. The $2.267 million is the same as for FY 1974 and does not even allow for the 8 percent inflation during the past year. It also totally ignores the urgent fisheries needs in Lake Ontario.

Lake Ontario contains 4,382,000 surface areas. Slightly over half of this area is in the Canadian Province of Ontario. The 2,278,400 acres and 356 miles of shoreline which are located within New York State represent more than two-thirds of that state's water su face area. The devastating sea lamprey, which has been virtually brought under control n the other Great Lakes, is still w eaking havoc in Lake Ontario. Almost one-hunderd percent of the trout and salmon caught in the Lake are lamprey-scarred, with an average of 10 scars per fish. In addition, large numbers of these fish are undoubtedly killed outright by the lamprey.

The BSFW has virtually no lamprey control program in Lake Ontario and no funds to implement one. In addition, the Bureau has no research facilitie and no research staff available to measure the extent of the lamprey problem and to make the other important field investigations that are vital to the proper management of Lake Ontario's fisheries resources. For instance, Lake Ontario is reported to have an excellent forage fish base for the development of outstanding sport fisheries, yet many questions are unanswered.

How many pounds of these forage fish are available in Lake Ontario per acre in early summer? What proportion can safely be consumed by predator fish such as salmon, or lake trout, and leave sufficient numbers to replenish an abundant supply for the next year? How many pounds of forage species are required to produce a pound of salmon or lake trout? What is the average rate of survival of stocked fingerlin what is the desired size of harvest? In the matter of sea lamprey populations, exactly what portions of what streams are used by lampreys for spawning and at what time of the year? All of these arequestions which must be answered if the Lake Ontario program is to succeed.

Re-stocking of lake trout in Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Lake Huron has succeeded spectacularly in rebuilding the lake trout populations that were so badly depleted by a combination of commercial overfishing and uncontrolled predator lampreys. The demand upon BSFW for lake trout fingerlings for re-stocking the Great Lakes is approximately 11 million fish per year, yet the maximum production capability of Federal hatcheries is only 4.6 million fish annually. The current Federal production is not adequate to meet the needs of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. Recovery of Lake Ontario's once vast lake trout fishery will require extensive re-stocking of fish produced in a new hatchery that should have a production capability of at least 1.5 million fish per year. Lake Ontario, from all appearances, has great potential for supporting extremely valuable sport fisheries. In terms of water quality for trout and salmon species, it is superior to the other Great Lakes. In this time of protracted fuel shortages, Lake Ontario's close proximity to the highly-urbanized Northeast Region makes it all the more urgent to commence devoting at least as much effort there as has been directed toward the other Great Lakes. Accordingly, the Sport Fishing Institute urges, that the following additions be made to the FY 1975 Budget for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife:

Engineering Design and land acquisition for new Federal Fish Hatchery in New York State	$300,000
Fully-equipped Lake Ontario-based research vessel plus a permanent research field station. . . .	900,000
Staff costs of conducting sea lamprey investigations in the eastern Great Lakes.	100,000
Total . . .	$1,300,000

Our fianl comment concerns the failure of the BSFW Budget for FY 1975 to request funds for the construction of the National Fish Diesase Laboratory. The need for this new facility was recognized by the Congress, last year, when $300,000 was appropriated for architectural and engineering studies. It is our understanding that this work is nearly completed and that initial construction can be contracted for during FY 1975.

The National Fish Disease Lab will perform an essential service for the U.S. Government's ninety-one fish hatcheries. In addition, its findings and therapies will be available to the several hundred state and private hatcheries, now inadequately served in fish disease identification and control.

Accordingly, we respectfully urge that at least $1,000,000 of the $3,000,000 overall anticipated construction cost for the National Fish Diesase Laboratory be authorized in the FY 1975 Budget.

In summary, Senator Bible, let me say that the Sport Fishing Institute supports the FY 1975 Budget request of the Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife, while urging the following important additions.

Proposed BSFW Budget Increases FY 1975

1. Fisheries Investigations and sea lamprey control in Lake Ontario $1,000,000
2. Engineering design and land acquisition funds for a new hatchery to provide lake trout for Lake Ontario 300,000
3. Initial construction funds for the new National Fish Disease Laboratory. 1,000,000

Total .$2,300,000

Sincerely yours,

Carl R. Sullivan

Carl R. Sullivan
Executive Secretary

LETTER FROM HERBERT P. READ

The Izaak Walton League of America

PORTER COUNTY CHAPTER, CHESTERTON INDIANA 46304
M.R. Box 438, Chesterton, Ind. 46304 April 8, 1974

The Porter County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America requests the opportunity to submit for the record our views relating to development funds requested by the Department of the Interior for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore for Fiscal Year 1975.

Most of the members of our chapter reside in the Indiana Dunes region, and we have actively supported the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore since 1959.

As of this writing, there have been some conflicting reports from the National Park Service and in local newspapers as to the extent and type of development being contemplated. It has been reported that a request for $178,000 is intended for horse trails, apparently to the exclusion of other potential development for the coming fiscal year. We recognize that a properly designed horse trail system is a legitimate recreational use of the National Lakeshore. However, we are opposed to the expenditure of such a sum for horse trails at this time for the following reasons:

1). There is a greater need for development of facilities which would benefit a greater number of people. These will be discussed further.

2). Some of the drawings we have seen of the plan and cross section of the proposed horse trails show a system more appropriate in a city park. From previous discussions with the horse owners groups in our area, the type of trail they were interested in would have minimum impact and constructed to blend into the terrain. The cross sectional drawing we saw seemed more suitable for a cavalry charge.

3). The horse trails are proposed for an area of the National Lakeshore known as the Tremont Day Use Area. This area is intended for other future recreational uses, and still contains private residences and/or residences on lease-back. The horse trails should not be permitted to use so much of the available open space that other recreational uses would be crowded out. The trails should be part of a Master Plan which recognizes multi-purpose usage.

4). It has been reported that the horse trails would be available only for use by privately owned horses, and that stables would be built in the National Lakeshore for them. If this is indeed true, we object to such limitations to horseback riding opportunities. If the $178,000 horse trail is undertaken at all, it should be undertaken only with the proviso that rental horses be available for use by the general public as well.

Our previous efforts for development funds were directed chiefly on behalf of the West Beach Unit of the National Lakeshore. Through the generosity of this Committee, this development is "in the works" and we believe that nothing more in the way of funding of major facilities is needed in Fiscal Year 1975 for the West Beach Unit. The viability and usefulness of the West Beach Unit can now be best improved by enlargement which is the purpose of pending legislation.

At this time, we believe development funds for fiscal year 1975 can best be used for the following:

1). Hiking trails. In 1975, Park Rangers at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore plotted trails and conducted a popular program of guided tours. However, the trails should receive permanent markers, and several should be improved sufficiently to be self-guiding. The terminus of the trails could have 5 or 10 car parking areas which need not be paved, except with gravel.

2). Bicycle trails. These would serve a greater number of people than horse trails. An opportunity exists to run a "main stem" parallel to the South Shore Railroad extending the full length of the National Lakeshore. This could be black topped and serve a series of smaller trails leading into various areas of the park.

3). Attention should also be given to some additional picnic sites, opportunities for river bank fishing, offshore fishing, and canoe or boat launching sites, particularly in the Bailly Homestead Area where an American Youth Hostel will be opening next month.

4). Restoration of the Bailly Homestead, Bailly Cemetery, and the Chellberg farm. These are areas of great historical significance to Northern Indiana and should be ready to receive visitors in time for the Nation's Bicentennial. For this, additional funds over and above the proposed $178,000 are necessary. We do not know the amount needed, but the National Park Service studies are far enough along that costs should be available.

5). We support the recommendation of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission that a planning specialist be added to the permanent staff of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to assure coordination between National Park Service planning and local planning.

In general, we support accelerated development of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to permit more people to use the National Lakeshore as soon as possible, but only if the development is consistent with protection of its natural values. Many opportunities exist which can be launched with a modest budget. What is needed now is a variety of modest sized, minimal impact developments which can serve a wide range of uses, rather than a single mass usage.

The Committee may be pleased to know that we regard the funds appropriated thus far for the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as being well spent. We are particularly enthusiastic about the summer programs of Ranger-conducted interpretive hikes, lectures, and environmental education workshops for teachers. We are very fortunate to have had the services of highly qualified summer rangers, most of whom were recruited from the teaching staffs of local schools and colleges. It is not at all unusual for these rangers to receive "fan mail" from appreciative adults and students. The park program has filled a long-standing need to create an awareness and appreciation for the unique values within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Submitted by

Herbert P. Read

Herbert P. Read
Board of Directors
Porter County Chapter
Izaak Walton League of America

LETTER FROM MRS. FLOYD J. TESTER

Arizona Commission on the Arts & Humanities

6330 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85014 ☐ PHONE (602) 271-5884

April 1, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Interior
145 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities has asked me to write you and urge you to recommend full funding -- $100 million -- for the National Endowment for the Arts. Your continued encouragement and interest has been a very real motivation to the success of arts in Arizona. As sister states, we have been able to exchange programs between Nevada and Arizona; full federal funding will be of great assistance to us when our arts commissions request program funding from our own states.

Attached is a copy of our Annual Report to the Governor which will indicate the benefits to the Indian reservations, borderlands, mining communities and inner cities.

I hope this request from Arizona will be included in the Congressional Record.

Sincerely,

Louise C. Tester

Mrs. Floyd J. Tester

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LETTER FROM UTAH STATE DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

STATE OF UTAH
Calvin L. Rampton, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
Division of Fine Arts
Wilburn C. West, Director
609 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
Telephone: (801) 328 - 5895

March 25, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Interior
145 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

As Chairman of the Board and Director of the Utah State Division of Fine Arts, we urge full funding of the appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Increasingly, federal support of the arts in Utah makes it possible to offer the arts to a broader segment of people in the state. Currently, we are able to support more than fifty arts organizations throughout Utah; a major portion of this support is possible because of federal funding through the National Endowment for the Arts. Through federal funding we are able to strengthen existing arts organizations such as the Utah Symphony Orchestra, Ballet West and the Utah Shakespearean Festival. Federal funding also provides seed money to help develop arts resources in many smaller communities throughout the state.

Continued support of the National Endowment for the Arts will mean that the arts in Utah will also continue to grow and develop and become a more meaningful part of life for all Utahns.

Please make this letter part of the official record.

Sincerely,

UTAH STATE DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

Keith M. Engar, Chairman

Wilburn C. West, Director

LETTER FROM ARTHUR L. TROUTNER

IDAHO STATE COMMISSION ON THE ARTS

27 March 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Interior
145 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Idaho State Commission on Arts and Humanities wishes to commend you on your valuable support of the National Endowments, and we beg to assure you that we are in complete support of the $100 million appropriation requested for the Arts Endowment.

Over 200,000 persons, program developers and audiences have participated in the fundings made available to them through the National Endowment for the Arts and the Idaho State Commission on Arts and Humanities. This number represents a fourth of the population of Idaho.

We also wish to emphasize the importance of arts programs in our rural areas which are frequently more culturally deprived than the inner city areas where extensive arts opportunities are available through the school districts and endowments.

We request this statement be made part of the official record.

Respectfully,

Arthur L. Troutner
Chairman

LETTER FROM HOWARD HICKSON

Nevada State Council on the Arts

March 28, 1974

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Interior
145 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Speaking as Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Nevada State Council on the Arts, for the Northeastern Nevada Museum, the Elko County Art Club and various other northeastern Nevada organizations who have received funds from the National Endowment for the Arts: I urge your efforts to get full funding - $100 million - for the Arts Endowment.

The funds, since 1967, have made possible many art and cultural endeavors that could not have been originated if this source of funds had not been available. Financing is always at a premium and the Endowment funds are sorely needed in this area, far removed from metropolitan cultural activities.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this plea. I ask you make this letter a part of the official record.

Sincerely,

Howard Hickson
Secretary-Treasurer

LETTER FROM EMILY RICE

April 15, 1974

Senator Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Interior
145 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

We are writing to ask your continued support of the National Endowment and National Council on the Arts in strengthening the cultural foundation of our country. In our role as a state agency, concerned with encouragement and participation in the arts, the support given to the arts by Congress through the National Endowment has played a critical part through programs supported and encouraged by the National Endowment. Because of the contributions and resources of the Endowment, we have been able to generate rising support for the arts at the state and local levels.

Continued support at the federal level will strengthen the growing trend toward both public and private support for the arts in the country. With the increased cost of bringing the arts to an increasingly large audience, we would request that the $100 million authorization for the Endowment be fully funded in order to respond to important needs and opportunities.

Only through such full funding will those working at the federal, state, and local levels be able to achieve the goals of making the arts more available to our citizens, encouraging the creative development of our nation's talent, and helping preserve our cultural heritage.

We would ask that this letter be made a part of the official record.

Sincerely,

Emily Rice

Emily Rice
Executive Director

LETTER FROM RUTH HUMLEKER

MARCH 29, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Interior, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: On behalf of the Minnesota State Arts Council I am writing this letter to urge full funding in the amount of $100 million for the Arts Endowment.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the official record.

Sincerely,

RUTH HUMLEKER, *Acting Director.*

LETTER FROM JAMES D. FORWARD, JR.

APRIL 4, 1974.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Interior, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: This is to urge favorable action by you and the members of your Committee on the Appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts. Full funding to the extent of the $100 million requested is most urgently needed to maintain the necessary standards of the arts in the United States. Despite generous private support for the arts, inflationary influences require greater funding from public monies.

Pelase include this statement from me in the official records.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

JAMES D. FORWARD, JR.

LETTER FROM LEONARD THIESSEN

NEBRASKA ARTS COUNCIL,
Omaha, Nebr., April 5, 1974.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Interior, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Nebraska Arts Council wishes to express its hope that full funding be accorded the appropriation of the National Endowment for the Arts, and requests that this letter urging full funding be included in the official record.

Respectfully,

LEONARD THIESSEN,
Acting Executive Secretary.

LETTER FROM PAUL O. BOFINGER

MARCH 28, 1974.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As President of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, I am writing to request that your subcommittee give favorable consideration to the addition of $400,000 in additional funds for Forest Service research—$300,000 for watershed management and $100.000 for timber management, in order to add impetus to their research on New England forest ecosystems.

I am asking for this increase because of my concern about New Hampshire's forest and wild land environment which is being affected by rapidly expanding recreational use, and the impacts these uses are having on the plants, soil, and

waters of the forests as well as on some of the older uses. New Hampshire is more than 85 percent forested and the use of the forest for timber, water and wildlife also are expanding rapidly. So competition is mounting for hiking, trail biking, snowmobiling, bird watching, logging, mining and road building on our forests and wild lands.

We need to have better information about the impact these uses will have on the forest environment. How much use and what kinds of use can the forest sustain without irreparable damage?

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has a long-standing interest in the maintenance of New England forests and wild lands, not only for our benefit but for that of our children and grandchildren. Thus far, little research has been directed to the analysis of ecosystem dynamics, what conditions lead to equilibrium, what, to deterioration. The Forest Service Laboratory at Durham, New Hampshire has started such research. But, in view of the tremendous pressures on the forest and wild land resources of New Hampshire, the Society strongly feels that such research should be advanced as rapidly as possible. We ask that this letter be entered into the record of your hearings for the Forest Service.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL O. BOFINGER,
President/Forester.

TELEGRAM FROM HELEN SIDLER

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman Senate Subcommittee on Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Nevada State Council on the Arts requests following statement be made part of official record during hearings regarding fiscal 1975 funding National Endowment for the Arts.

"Full funding of $100 million for National Endowment for the Arts vital for continuation of State arts agencies for stimulation and encouragement of arts, particularly in sparsely populated and culturally underdeveloped areas of United States."

Council regrets loss of chairmen Hansen and Bible as arts proponents in Congress.

Helen Sidler, executive director, Nevada State Council on the Arts, 560 Mill St., Reno, NV 89502.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HATFIELD. The subcommittee will stand in recess until the gavel is sounded by the chairman at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

[Whereupon, at 6:20 p.m., Tuesday, April 9, the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, April 10.]

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1114, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Bible.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator BIBLE. The meeting will come to order.

Today we are taking testimony from Members of Congress on appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies.

As usual we will make an effort to accommodate Senators and Congressmen on a first-come basis. Only one Senator, Senator Tunney, has asked for a specific time—10:15 a.m.—and we will do our best to accommodate that schedule, too.

In each case the member's statement will be included in full in the record. The Chair asks that witnesses summarize their statements briefly and be available for questioning.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW MEXICO

Before we begin I would like to note that Senator Montoya is chairing his own subcommittee's oversight hearings on the Internal Revenue Service and cannot be here. In his absence his statement will be submitted for the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman: I know the time of the committee is limited and I shall get right to the point. After discussing the proposed budget for the Department of the Interior and related agencies with my constituents and having heard testimony offered before this subcommittee, I have several recommendations to make.

PROJECT STRETCH

Sound conservation practices would dictate that we use our timber resources as efficiently as possible. The need to do so is especially acute during times of shortage. Today's rising lumber prices are a sign of a present shortage which is expected to reach 12 million board feet by 1980 and 20 billion board feet by 2000.

Whatever we can do, then, to increase the yield of our forest and to help stabilize lumber prices, we should do.

For the past two years, the Department of Agriculture has been conducting important research at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, on ways to increase yield by 15% and more. The development of the Best Opening Face (BOF) sawing system and computer program, the Edge-Glue and Rip system, the Automated Quality assessment program—these and other programs deserve our support.

Project STRETCH, the code-name for all of these forest research projects, was conceived as a 5-year program. Underfunding, however, threatens to turn it into a failure in terms of developing the systems we will need to meet our shortages. I think the committee would be wise to provide the full $1,200,000 which could be utilized.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Even more important than an adequate supply of timber is an adequate supply of usable water.

The Office of Water Resources Research was created by Congress, having been recommended years ago by the Kerr Committee in its review of the Nation's water resources and coming into being under the sponsorship of Senator Clinton P. Anderson. P.L. 92–175 subsequently authorized an increase in the annual allotments to each State from $100,000 to $250,000. Congress appropriated $140,000 and $110,000 for FY 73 and 74 respectively; but OMB impounded funds in excess of $100,000. The President's budget sets the allotment at $89,000 for FY 1975. The impression is that if substantial backing is not forthcoming, we may see the whole program abolished in the near future.

In spite of the present emphasis and focus on energy as a problem, we must recognize that water is also a problem and that the water problems of this nation have not been solved. This is particularly true in the West which represents a major part of the eventual solution to the energy crisis and where water may turn out to be a limiting factor in the ability of the West to produce energy. While we may eventually find alternative sources of energy, we have yet to visualize a substitute for water.

I recommend that, as a minimum, the committee provide $110,000 per state and direct OMB to spend all the funds appropriated for this fiscal year.

OTITIS MEDIA

Otitis media is the inflammation of the middle ear cleft and its extensions. The middle ear infection commonly occurs in early childhood with the highest rates found among Indians and Alaska Native children under ten years of age. Though easily treatable, otitis media can develop such complications as meningitis, brain abscess or permanent hearing loss.

In hearings before this subcommitte on April 2, Dr. Emery Johnson reported that the Indian Health Services otitis media program was enjoying reasonable success. Since its inception in 1970, however, the program has been operating on essentially the same budget, and under the same constraints put upon it with regard to personnel. With the exception of the program in Alaska, which was initiated by the Congress, the program was operated on a contractual basis only. This means that only one audiologist outside Alaska is working on the entire program, and his work is totally administrative. While the contractual arrangement has been good for a program operated by the University of New Mexico in my state, the overall effectiveness is severely limited by this arrangement.

It is my understanding that the Indian Health Service has an immediate need for 16 positions and an additional $1,250,000 to make this program more effective, and I urge the subcommittee to adopt these increases.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

The Chairman and other members of this committee are aware of the negotiations which have recently been concluded between the United States and Mexico relating to the problem of the salinity of the Colorado River.

One result of those talks is legislation now before the Congress to authorize a desalting facility at the Wellton-Mohawk Project in southwestern Arizona and southeastern California.

I am advised by our state water engineer, however, that the success of this desalting facility depends on the development of desalting techniques. As the committee will recall, we added $600,000 to the budget last year to allow such

developmental work to continue at the Office of Saline Water's Roswell Test Facility. Some struggle was required later in the year to convince OMB to spend the money and keep the facility open, but at last they did.

This year, however, only $600,000 is provided in the budget for this facility. It had been my understanding, from talks I had in December that considerably more than this would be available. I understood the total budget needs for Roswell to be $3.5 million and was advised that some fraction of this money (perhaps as much as $2.9 million) would be included in the State Department budget because it would go to implement the salinity control agreement with Mexico. I am advised that the State Department budget contains no such request, however, and so I must request the additional $2.9 of this committee.

I should add that the work being done at Roswell is duplicated nowhere else in the country. Among the goals pursued there is the development of membranes which can purify brackish water. The development of such membranes and of the technology associated with their use will become increasingly important in the years ahead as water needs in the West become greater and greater.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR INDIANS

The Administration request for what are essentially scholarship funds for Indian students is $26,127,250. This will provide a moderate level of assistance to 14,000 students.

The Bureau estimates, however, that there are 25,000 Indian students ready, willing and all but financially able to enter programs leading toward bachelor or advanced degrees.

I believe we should do everything possible to see that Indian students financial aid needs are met. One estimate of the total need has been presented to me and to the committee by the National Congress of American Indians. They recommended an appropriation of $85.34 million.

Although I have not had the opportunity to verify that this is the amount we should provide, I am certain that a substantial increase is called for and I shall urge the committee to provide such an increase.

Mr. Chairman, I shall now discuss a number of projects which are of interest primarily to Indian groups residing in the State of New Mexico. A number, though not all, of these projects involve schools and school construction. Although it may seem that I am making more requests than normal, I wish to point out to the committee that the budget request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the construction of buildings and utilities declined from $67.8 million in FY 74 to $26.8 million in FY 75. Most of these funds went for school construction in the past, and I am at a loss to explain why there should be such a large drop in this account at a time when the budget document itself shows that the number of Indian students being educated by the BIA is expected to grow this year from 71,000 to 72,000.

RAMAH NAVAJO SCHOOL

I have spoken frequently and enthusiastically about the Ramah School before, and I know that the committee is familiar with its status as a pioneer and highly successful Indian contract school. The committee is also familiar with the funding history of this school. Last year the budget request was for $2.7 million. We appropriated that amount and added special language giving the Ramah Navajo School Board control over the expenditures of these funds.

Since that time, work has gone forward rapidly. Final drawings of the school will be completed by the end of May and a contract will be let for Phase I construction shortly thereafter. I have been in touch with both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Ramah Navajo Schools Architects and I understand that then Phase I construction will be completed not later than January, 1975. At that time, it will be necessary and logical to proceed with Phase II construction which would provide for a dormitory for the high school students, a cafeteria, a library a small amount of staff housing and some administrative space. Unfortunately, however, the BIA FY 75 budget contains no request for funds for Phase II construction. In part, this was caused by confusion within the BIA and within OMB as to the date on which the drawings would be completed. The BIA and OMB were initially of the impression that drawings would not be ready until October, 1974, but this point has now been clarified.

It is important that we continue the construction of the Ramah School without interruption, once it has begun. The school is located at a remote site and several problems will arise if a continuous construction schedule cannot be assured. One problem will be that fewer contractors will be willing to bid. The second problem is that there will be significant cost increases if contractors move all their equipment out to the site for one phase of the construction, remove it when that phase is completed, and then return it to the site again to complete subsequent phases.

Ramah is a model contract school which has attracted nation-wide attention. The request which these people are making is a very modest one and as I request $2.7 million for Phase II construction for Ramah I would like to remind the committee that the Ramah School Board and its architects have been very frugal. They took a BIA proposal for a school which was estimated to cost nearly $15 million and pared it down so that the cost of the entire project will be only a little in excess of $8 million.

ACOMA-LAGUNA, CANONCITO HOSPITAL

In its consideration of the FY 72 appropriation, this committee added $340,000 to the Indian Health Service budget for planning funds for the Acoma-Laguna, Canoncito Hospital. Planning and drawings have been completed and a construction contract can be awarded by June, 1974 if funds are available.

This hospital would serve the pueblos of Acoma and Laguna and the Navajo community of Canoncito. At present there is no existing inpatient facility serving these people. There is a clinic which is manned part time, but it can offer only a limited number of medical services and emergency care is available only after a trip of 50 miles to the east to Albuquerque or 35 miles to the northwest over bad roads to the Crownpoint Hospital.

The Indian Health Service estimates that annual out-patient visits to this hospital will number 18,000 per year by 1985 and that hospital will be serving a population of 6,170 persons.

I ask the committee to provide the $5.43 million needed to allow construction of this facility to proceed.

NAVAJO IRRIGATION PROJECT

I am gratified that the President's budget contains a request for funds sufficient to allow the Navajo Irrigation Project to proceed on schedule. It appears as if the first water *will* be delivered to the land in 1976, and I believe that this committee deserves a great deal of credit for its many years of service combating efforts to delay and to delay again the completion of this vital project.

Now that the water will be delivered to the fields, only one step remains in realizing the full potential of this project, and that is actually placing water on the land where the crops are grown and preparing the land itself for the intended agricultural purposes.

The Navajo Tribe has presented a request to the committee for $3,000,000 to provide a sprinkler system, to provide for land leveling and for various other costs associated with the first year's experience in growing crops. I support this request.

I would point out, as a relevant aside, that the Navajos have been generous with their tribal funds. They are alone among all other Indian groups in expending tribal resources for reservation police functions, even though these are functions which the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be paying for. Last year, the tribute expended $3.3 million for this purpose and I believe that it is worth bearing this in mind as we consider this request for $3 million.

ZUNI HOSPITAL

The FY 74 appropriation contained $4,378,000 for construction of a replacement health facility at Zumi, New Mexico. Various bids on this project were opened several weeks ago, however, and the lowest bid was $4,696,000. This hospital was discussed with Dr. Johnson at the hearings and Mr. Chadwick, his assistant, advised the committee that the total amount needed for this hospital will be "about $5.2 million." I, therefore, ask that $818,000 be added to the Indian Health Service budget for the Zuni Hospital.

SAN FELIPE DAY SCHOOL

In FY 72, the Congress appropriated $25,000 for advanced planning for the San Felipe Day School and in FY 73 it appropriated $240,000 for architect/engineering work. This work has been completed, but, to date, no budget request has been made for the actual construction of this school. Current estimates are that $4 million is what construction will require.

The proposed school would house 580 students in grades kindergarten through eight. At present, the Bureau operates a school at the pueblo for 200 children in kindergarten through second grade. Children in grades three through eight attend the Santo Domingo public school or the public schools of Bernalillo. The people of San Felipe would like to educate their children at home at their own school, I heartily endorse this request.

LAGUNA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Another school for which planning funds were appropriated in 1972 and which is now ready to be constructed is the Laguna Junior High School.

The need for this school is compellingly set forth in a memo which the people of Laguna have had prepared and which I ask to have incorporated at this point in the record.

Although the memo speaks of a need for $3 million, I am advised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that only $2.5 million now appears to be necessary. It is this amount which I ask the committee to add to the budget.

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

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain the need for an appropriation in the amount of $3,000,000 for the construction of a new junior high school by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Laguna children.

For many years the Pueblo of Laguna has been concerned over the seriously overcrowded conditions in the schools now attended by Laguna and Acoma children, a BIA elementary school (grades one through six) and a junior and senior high school (grades seven through twelve) which is operated by the State of New Mexico.

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

The Pueblo also feels that the educational quality of the programs for Laguna Indian children would be improved if the children remained for an additional period in a school program which concentrates its efforts on the special educational needs of Indian children. The present junior-senior high school is

a predominantly non-Indian school in which the educational program is naturally oriented toward the needs of the non-Indian majority. There are no bilingual or bicultural programs for Indian children in this school.

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

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

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has informed the Pueblo that construction of the new school could begin in the 1975 construction season if construction funds are available at that time. However, if there are no construction funds for the school in the Bureau's Fiscal Year 1975 budget, construction would be delayed until the 1976 construction season. What this delay would mean is that the school could not be built and would not be ready to serve the children until the 1976-1977 school year at the earliest.

On the other hand, if construction funds are appropriated by the Congress now, the school could be built in the 1975 construction season and it might well be ready for use by the opening of the 1975-1976 school year.

The proposed design includes classrooms, science rooms, shop, physical education facilities and an athletic field for 200 students. The Bureau currently estimates construction cost of $3,000,000. Further postponement of construction would probably increase the cost of construction still more.

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

LETTER FROM JAMES E. BURKE

February 20, 1974

To Whom It May Concern:

This information is submitted in support of the application of the Pueblo of Laguna for a new junior high school to be located at Laguna, New Mexico.

The only secondary school in the proximity of the pueblo villages is the Laguna Acoma Junior Senior High School, a public school unit of the Grants Municipal School District #3. The school houses 600 students in grades 7-12, and first opened on January 24, 1962. At that time 239 students were enrolled in grades 7 - 10. In successive years, grades 11 and 12 were added, and the enrollment increased to about 400 students in a building designed for 350 junior and senior high school students. As a result, additions were requested and a special appropriation was approved. In 1964 the school plant included the following:

12 academic classrooms
2 business education rooms
2 science rooms (classroom and lab combined) which were used for chemistry and biology
1 gymnasium
1 arts and crafts room
1 general shop
1 library
1 bandroom
1 theater type room with a seating capacity of 200

At our last reporting period, January 31, 1974, 600 students were enrolled in school. The only additions that have been made to ease the large student population are six (6) portable buildings, containing eight classrooms. The portable facilities were made possible through Johnson-O'Malley funding. In 1971-72 school year and through Johnson-O'Malley funding, a garage building across the highway from the school was rented where instruction in auto mechanics became a part of the school instructional program.

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

James E. Burke

James E. Burke, Principal
Laguna Acoma Junior Senior High School
P. O. Box 76
New Laguna, New Mexico

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STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK E. MOSS, U.S. SENATOR FROM UTAH

INADEQUACY OF BUDGET REQUESTS

Senator BIBLE. We will now hear from Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate this opportunity which you extend to me each year to come before you and the fine reception you have always given to the suggestions made about the budget, dealing with the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, insofar as it affects my State of Utah, as well as the West in general. This year, as is usual, I have come to ask for some additions to the requests made by the administration.

The Chair has already ordered that the full statements and documents attached thereto, which are some letters and some data, will be made part of the record. So, I will try to be brief and to summarize.

My general dissatisfaction with the budget, I think, is explained by the fact that a total budget request of about $304 billion has come up from the administration, but the total budget request on resource items, paricularly covering Interior and Forest Service programs, is about $3 billion. That is about 1 percent of our budget that is devoted to resource management and to preservation. I think it is far too small and I think it justifies my request that there be some increases in the budget.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

First, in the area of range management, which has been very neglected and continues to be neglected, we need additional funds, both for the BLM and for the Forest Service. My request is for an additional $1,898,000 for the BLM for increased range management and trail programs and the personnel necessary to handle them. For the Forest Service I ask an additional $1 million for range revegetation and range improvements. These are in addition to amounts recommended by the administration.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION

Now, as to requests for the Department of the Interior, in the southern part of our State we have the great stunning Red Rock region set up and opened up by the establishment of Canyon Lands National Park and other areas there. But there is a side effect on this, because as that country has become more accessible many people have been able to drive or hike off into areas never traversed before by tourists. As a result, many great areas of archeological ruins and artifacts are rapidly being destroyed. One of the most notable of these is the Grand Gulch area of San Juan County.

If more protection is not provided in the next few months, there will probably be very little left to protect. To meet the minimum requirements, the BLM needs an additional $250,000 to prevent vandalism by on-the-ground surveillance and use of rangers; and a system of visitor registration and possibly even aerial surveillance. I think this money would be well spent. It certainly is needed to preserve the rich archeological remains that are in this area of Grand Gulch.

BUREAU OF MINES

I have another item for the Interior budget. The 92d Congress enacted a replacement of the Bureau of Mines Metallurgy Center now located on the University of Utah campus.

Senator BIBLE. I handled those earlier bills. I am completely familiar with them. What are you asking for?

Senator Moss. I am asking that we add $800,000 in planning funds for the new building.

Senator BIBLE. Have they actually moved from the old building?

Senator Moss. They have not. In fact, Congress authorized $6 million for the replacement, but nothing has ever been done to start putting this into effect. We need the planning money and need to get started now, because inflation is inevitably going to jack up the price.

Senator BIBLE. I understand your request.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Senator Moss. Now, on water research——

Senator BIBLE. I understand that request. We have received more letters—they have the best organized lobby, the Water Research people, of any lobby I know in the entire Congress. I think we have had more letters from them and they were here en masse yesterday.

I believe they have cut them too thin and I would recommend that they put them back to last year's level. They cut them back and they froze the money, so we will try to get them back to last year's level.

Senator Moss. As the chairman well remembers, we started off with $100,000 to each State water resource research center. That was 10 years ago. Finally Congress authorized $250,000 a year. Instead of that we are back to $89,000 a year in this budget.

Senator BIBLE. I understand the problem and I will put them back to last year's level.

Senator Moss. I would urge that or perhaps a little more.

Senator BIBLE. We can't go higher. I want to point out to you that this year's budget for the Interior Department is $1 billion more than last year. That is a pretty substantial increase in dollars. It's just a question of trying to get the priorities. I would like to grant every request that comes before us but it is simply impossible to do. It has already been sweetened $1 billion over a year ago and that is a pretty substantial increase.

Senator Moss. I must acknowledge that it's an increase, but if we neglect our resources now we impoverish the next generations coming on.

Senator BIBLE. All I can say is, we are spending something in the resource area, something like a total of—in Interior alone we are taking it up to $2.5 billion. That is a pretty substantial budget. It's the highest budget I have ever handled in the 20 years I have been in the Senate and the many years I have been chairman of the subcommittee. Just in the Interior Department alone it is up almost $1 billion over fiscal year 1974. I think we are coming a long way toward meeting some of the requirements, but we will do the best we can.

Senator Moss. I know the chairman will, and I know he is a great supporter. In fact, the work done by the chairman in the field of

providing additional national parks and recreation areas and outdoor experiences for our citizens alone would mark him as one of the great exponents of resource development. Of course all of this costs money. We must have a proper policing and care of those areas when they have been set aside.

FOREST SERVICE

Now, I turn to the Forest Service budget. What we need, especially, is to have adequate funding for the Forest Service to accomplish the work assigned to it, particularly in the minerals and energy management and recreation operation and maintenance, and roads and trails maintenance.

I therefore urge that this be increased in Utah to $560,000. The proposed 1975 level of funding would result in substantial delays on our action on oil, gas, and coal operations as well as delays in improvements of transmission rights-of-way. Therefore, in the energy crisis it behooves us to give adequate funding to the Forest Service so that we can develop these sources of energy which happen to fall under their jurisdiction.

I also want to point out the need for funding for recreational areas that are in close proximity to population. As the chairman will remember, I came before the committee last year asking that funding be granted for Mill Creek Canyon. It has suffered considerable environmental damage from the people who go up there in great numbers. No money has been requested for it. We have reached the point now where that great canyon, which is adjacent to Salt Lake City, is being destroyed by overuse. There is considerable erosion of the streambank, and the trees and the shrubs are not able to survive because the Forest Service does not have the personnel to manage the area.

One other matter I want to call attention to is the proposal of the Forest Service to form a Geometronics Service Center which would prepare and publish maps and charts. They want to put all of this work which is now scattered throughout the country in one place. One of the areas being examined, and I understand the one that is quite likely to be chosen, is Ogden, where there are excellent facilities immediately available.

There is a request for $1,358,000 for Geometronics work in the fiscal 1975 budget. But, an additional $2,120,000 is necessary to begin to plan for and move into a single center. Therefore, I would recommend that that amount be added to the budget so that this important center could be created.

Finally, I must mention the Intermountain Shrub Laboratory, which has been authorized and for which funds have now been released so that construction can begin. Contracts are supposed to be let in May or June of this year so the laboratory will be ready for use in May of 1975. The Forest Service says that with construction of the laboratory now assured, the research program could be expanded from the level of $385,000 a year to $650,000 per year in fiscal 1975. Therefore I recommend that this larger amount be included.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Before I conclude, I would like to leave some questions with the chairman that he might ask of the Forest Service.

Senator BIBLE. If you leave the questions we will submit them to them and make them part of the Forest Service hearing record.

Senator Moss. I appreciate that very much. If they could be submitted to them and then also placed in the record, I would appreciate it.

Senator BIBLE. I would be happy to do it.

Senator Moss. Again, I appreciate the opportunity. I recognize asking for additional funding is a two-edged sword as we are trying to keep within budget constraints. But I strongly feel that in this area of resource protection and development, we have underemphasis, and I think we have to step up our funding in this area.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. We will continue to do the best we can. Your prepared statement will appear in the record at this point, without objection.

Thank you, Senator.

[The statement follows:]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL 1975

Mr. Chairman: Again, I come before the subcommittee to discuss the level of appropriations requested for natural resource development in Utah. This annual appearance of mine is always pleasant, due to the forbearance of the chairman, and the sympathetic consideration my request receives. May I take the opportunity to thank the chairman again.

I am sure the subcommittee shares my dissatisfaction with the level of the Administration's fiscal year 1975 requests for the protection and development of our natural resources. Out of a total budget request of over $304 billion, less than $3 billion, or only about one percent of the total funds to be spent, has been requested for resource management. Surely this is not sound. We must give greater priority to spending for the protection and development of our great heritage of natural resources if we are to leave a sound legacy to our grandchilden. I am confident that the subcommittee will seek to rectify this situation to the greatest extent possible, within budgetary bounds.

I usually divide my statement into two areas: first the Interior Department, and then the Forest Service. Today, one of the requests I wish to make embraces both, so I shall discuss both budget requests in this area at the same time.

The area is range management. On January 3, 1974, a meeting of ranchers, Forest and BLM personnel, along with representatives of the USDA Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, Wildlife Resource agencies and members of official groups representing 11 southern Utah counties was held in Junction, Utah, to discuss how State, Federal and private ranges in Utah can be improved. The purpose of the meeting was to decide what is necessary in the way of management and rehabilitation of range land to bring it into top production so that wildlife, livestock, recreation and watershed requirements can be met. The problem has been described in some detail in a statement prepared by Utah's Rangeland Development Committee appointed by the Governor, and headed by Mr. Dan Freed. I ask that that statement be entered into the record hearing. I ask also that a letter written by Ben Lindsay, Director of the Utah Agricultural Development Council, be made a part of the hearing record. (Attachments 1 and 2).

I realize how difficult it is to earmark funds to be used generally in a state for range improvement, and that the only way state allocations for these programs can be increased is to increase the overall appropriation in each category. I hope this can be done. As guidance, I asked the Utah State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and the Regional Forester for the regions in Utah, to give me some idea of how much money could be used in Utah to advantage in range and related management programs and I was advised as follows:

1. Bureau of Land Management, $1,898,000, which would allow primarily for increased management and trail programs and the personnel necessary to handle them;

2. Forest Service, an additional $1 million, for range revegetation and range improvements.

A letter from Ed Hartey, Associate State BLM Director in Utah, and a fact sheet supplied me by Regional Forester Vern Hamre—at my request—explain their problems in more detail and I ask that they be entered into the hearing record (3 and 4).

The chairman will also be interested in a paragraph from a letter from Vern Hamre discussing the need for this increase in fiscal 1975, because it also relates to conditions in his State of Nevada. I quote:

"A sound range and wildlife resource improvement program urgently needs to be initiated in the Intermountain Region, especially in Utah and Nevada. This program is important to the economy of the livestock industry and the American people. Supplies of livestock products need to be increased from both the short and long-term standpoints. Wildlife habitat will significantly benefit from the program, with carrying capacities for big game animals materially increased, along with creation of more favorable conditions for non-game species of animals and birds. In Utah, a realistic program warrants such investment at a $1 million a year level, starting in FY 1975. Similar investments are needed in Nevada and other states of the Intermountain Region."

I ask, Mr. Chairman, that in deciding the overall appropriation level for range management and associated programs for both the BLM and the Forest Service that these crucial needs in Utah be considered. I would hope that the overall appropriations for both services in this area could be considerably increased.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

I would like now to discuss specific projects in various bureaus and services of the Department of the Interior for which I request add-ons in the fiscal 1975 budget requests.

Bureau of Land Management

As the stunning red-rock regions of southeastern Utah have been opened up through road construction and the establishment of Canyonlands National Park, and more and more people have visited the area each year, there is growing destruction and desecration of unprotected aboriginal Indian sites.

The sites and pictographs in Canyonlands National Park are under supervision and protection, but there are many other aboriginal sites scattered out across the vast areas surrounding the National Park, and adjacent to the roads which have been built, which are suffering from uncontrolled pot hunting, grave robbing, and pictograph desecration. One particularly fine concentration of archeological ruins, including kivas with roofs and many artifacts, which has recently become accessible to the general public and which is rapidly being destroyed, is the Grand Gulch area of San Juan County. If more protection is not provided within the next few months for Grand Gulch, there will be little left to protect. The Bureau of Land Management was able to reallocate $126,000 at mid-year in fiscal 1974 to provide for three temporary positions at Grand Gulch, but the project is funded in fiscal 1975 for only $45,000, which will provide one permanent and three temporary positions. To meet minimum requirements for fiscal 1975, the Bureau needs an additional $250,000. The funds would be used to prevent vandalism by on-the-ground field surveillance, by the wide use of rangers, by a system of visitor registration and by aerial surveillance. There would also be some protection against natural destruction by means of structure stabilization.

I ask that a BLM data sheet which spells out the Grand Gulch program in more detail be included in the hearing record at this point (5), and that an additional $250,000 be appropriated for fiscal 1975 for Grand Gulch. There are many other areas also which should be protected, but since we obviously can't do it all, I do hope we can protect this one area very rich in archeological remains.

Bureau of Mines

In the 92nd Congress, legislation was enacted which authorized $6 million for the replacement of the Bureau of Mines Metallurgy Research Center now located on the University of Utah campus. The Center would be removed to adjacent Federal lands outside of the University campus. This would give the Bureau of Mines new space and equipment it seriously needs for its work, and enable the University to develop a more rational plan for its campus.

Though authorized two years ago, no funds have been requested to plan this facility. I ask that $800,000 in planning funds be provided in Fiscal 1975. This is the amount the Bureau of Mines estimates is now necessary because of inflation. It is about 10 percent of the anticipated construction costs which are now estimated at $8 million—an amount which will escalate every year we delay in building the Center.

I ask that a copy of a letter I have received from the Bureau of Mines describing the important work being done by the Salt Lake City facility be entered in the hearing record. It is exceedingly important that we strengthen this work because of the help it gives us in making the nation self sufficient in both energy and mineral needs.

Office of Water Resources Research

I am disturbed, as I know the Chairman must be, by the Administration's reduction of the Office of Water Resources Research budget to the extent that each state water resource research center will only be funded at $89,000 this year rather than the $250,000 which the Congress has provided in Public Law 88-393 as amended by Public Law 92-175. This is even far below the $100,000 per center which the Congress authorized ten years ago. It would appear that the Administration is trying to phase out this water research program which is so especially important to our arid western states.

Utah has established a Water Resources Research Center at Utah State University which cost more than $1,500,000. One third of the state's mineral lease land revenues are dedicated to water research. Beyond this, the state has directly appropriated $346,000 for support of water research at the laboratory and center. If the state can do this, the Federal government, which owns over 70 percent of the land in Utah, including much of our most valuable mineral land, should help more than $89,000 a year in support of Utah's basic Water Research Center.

The Governor of Utah, the Honorable Calvin L. Rampton, makes a very excellent case for increasing the budget request for state allotment to water resource centers in fiscal 1975 in a letter sent to Mr. Roy Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I ask that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings in support of my testimony (6). A second letter, and background sheet, from Mr. Angus H. Belliston, Vice President of Zion's First National Bank in Provo, Utah, and a close observer of the water research work carried on in Utah, gives further arguments for this facility. I ask also that it be entered in to the hearing record (7). I further ask that the subcommittee recommend not one penny less than $250,000 for each state water resource research laboratory in fiscal 1975.

FOREST SERVICE

I have already mentioned the need for increased funding for the Forest Service for range management and wildlife. The other three land management activities of the Forest Service—minerals and energy management, recreation operation and maintenance, and general purpose road and trail maintenance and improvement—are also on an austerity budget in the fiscal 1975 requests. I am told that in the Intermountain Region, the Forest Service can accomplish only about two-thirds of its essential work if funds are not increased.

Minerals Management in National Forests

In Utah, minerals management—particularly management in conjunction with the fossil fuel development essential to meet the energy crisis—is critically short of funds. Activities included in this category are geothermal steam, oil shale, coal, oil and gas, coal gasification, the siting of power generating units, powerlines, pipelines, and related water development. More funds are needed to handle both the surface and environmental responsibilities in these fields.

Since I know the subcommittee is interested in the overall picture of the Intermountain Region, I quote from a letter, prepared at my request, from the Regional Forester, which covers the subject:

"The extent of our involvement in the Intermountain Region as a whole perhaps is best illustrated by the fact that about 10 million acres of National Forest System lands are covered by mining claims, prospecting permits, or mineral leases. A recent report to the Chief on the situation shows that our minimum needs for the Region are 74 man-years of work at a cost of $1,673,000. The Utah portion amounts to a total financing need of $346,500. The Chief's 1975 allocation to this Region is to be $560,000. The allocation for 1974 was $637,200—leaving a decrease of $77,200. The proposed 1975 level of funding will result in substan-

tial delays in our action on oil, gas and coal applications and operations as well as delays in approval of transmission lines right-of-way."

Forest Recreational Facilities

Rehabilitation of existing inadequate and deteriorated recreation facilities and the operation and maintenance of these facilities is also one of the Forest Service's most pressing problems.

Again I quote from the material sent to me by the Regional Forester at my request:

"A conservative estimate shows ten and one-quarter million dollars are needed during Fiscal Year 1975 for the Intermountain Region. Of this amount, eight and one-quarter million is needed for operation, cleanup and regular maintenance, and two million for heavy maintenance. This compares to 5.8 million tentatively budgeted for Fiscal Year 1975. Approximately 40 percent of the Region's recreation demand and workload is in Utah—therefore, 4.1 million is needed for National Forests in Utah. We are particularly concerned, due to energy problems, about the situation in Utah inasmuch as all indicators point toward a strong upsurge in use near centers of concentrated population, such as the Wasatch Front. We urgently need 4.1 million for regular operation and maintenance work in Utah in 1975, and an additional $833,000 in 1975 as part of a 3 million dollar 3-year program to reconstruct existing recreational facilities and to construct some urgently needed new ones along the Wasatch Front".

One area which is in dire need of rehabilitation is Mill Creek Canyon in the Wasatch National Forest near Salt Lake City. Heavy recreation use has destroyed virtually all understory vegetation in and adjacent to the recreation sites in the canyon. Stream banks are losing soil at the rate of an inch or more per year. The natural beauty of the area is rapidly depreciating.

Last session I requested funds for the rehabilitation of Mill Creek Canyon, but the subcommittee could not see its way clear to add them. Again this year I ask for funds for Mill Creek—the Forest Service could use $413,000 for planning, construction, and forest roads and trails in the area.

Forest Roads and Trails

It is almost unbelievable to me that there are no funds for all-purpose or recreational road construction in national forests in the fiscal 1975 budget request. Furthermore, funds for carrying out even the minimum maintenance of existing roads are inadequate. With our forests being more widely visited each year—with access roads to recreational areas carrying heavier and heavier traffic—more funds are sorely needed. We could effectively use $1,350,000 for development of all purpose and recreation roads and trails in Utah in FY 1975.

I ask that data sheets supplied by the Forest Service on Minerals Management, Recreation Operations and Maintenance and Forest Roads and Trails in Utah, together with a brief statement on the Mill Creek Project, be made a part of the record of the hearing, since they contain considerable additional detail beyond the information in my statement. (9, 10, 11, 12).

There are two other special Forest Service projects about which I wish to speak.

Geometronics Service Center

For a number of years the Forest Service has prepared a broad range of maps and related graphics in special units assigned to each of the nine regional offices and in the Washington office. A new term has recently been assigned to this process—geometronics.

The Forest Service now is most anxious to consolidate all of this map and graphics work in a single Geometronics Service Center, to be located somewhere in the West, close to most of our national forests. One location being considered is Ogden, Utah. This is because a suitable building is immediately available there, and because of its central location among western forests.

A Geometronics Service Center is both feasible and desirable. The work it would do would not duplicate that done by the Geological Survey—but would build on the GS products and add information which would be useful to the management of National Forest lands.

There is already $1,358,000 requested for geometronics services in the FY 1975 budget. An additional $2,120,000 is necessary to plan and begin the move to a single Center, with completion of the centralization work to be completed by 1978.

I ask that additional funds be appropriated. I ask also that a geometronics data sheet prepared by the Forest Service be made a part of the hearing record (13).

Intermountain Shrub Laboratory

Funds for the construction by the Forest Service of the Intermountain Shrub Laboratory at Provo, Utah were appropriated by the Congress—but were then impounded by the Office of Management and Budget. They have recently been released after considerable effort on the part of the Utah Congressional delegation, and it is now anticipated that a contract for construction will be let in May or June of this year. The laboratory should be ready for use in May, 1975. It is designed to house 12 scientists plus 12 support personnel.

As the chairman knows, we have been working for years first to get planning funds for this laboratory, and then to get construction funds for it.

The Forest Service advises that with construction of the laboratory now assured, the research program could be expanded from the level of $385,000 per year to $650,000 per year in fiscal 1975, and I ask that this increase be written into the bill.

Before I conclude, I would like to leave some questions which the chairman might ask of the Forest Service representatives when they again come before the subcommittee. These questions will allow the Service to comment on the recommendations I have made relative to funding Forest Service programs for Utah and other western states, and to advise you whether the Service feels they are justified (13).

And now may I thank the chairman most sincerely for all of the time he has allowed me here this morning.

Backfilling of Mine Voids

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, U.S. SENATOR FROM WYOMING

MINE COLLAPSES

Senator Bible. Our next witness is the Senator from Wyoming, Senator Hansen.

Senator Hansen. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask that my entire statement be included in the record.

Senator Bible. Without objection, that is the order.

Senator Hansen. Very briefly, Mr. Chairman, I appear on behalf of a concern that I feel for the project of backfilling some mine voids beneath the city of Rock Springs in southwestern Wyoming. For a long time we have been mining various minerals and materials within the United States. It has been our sad experience that sooner or later every mine void tends to collapse. There is some surface disturbance, and that, of course, was the thing that prompted this initial project in Rock Springs.

In 1970, an initial contribution of $50,000 was made, which paid, in part, for a pilot project, and following that, an initial injection of material to fill those mine voids. There has been in the budgets for fiscal years 1973 and 1974 a total of $1.5 million to continue the work on the project.

The only real excuse that we have in appearing here today is to ask that you give consideration to a number of questions which we think can only be answered when this project in Rock Springs, Wyo., is completed. In addition to the $1.5 million appropriated in the 1973–74 budgets, we are asking that an appropriation of $1.9 million be made in order that the Bureau of Mines can get answers to these questions. One is, what is the maximum area in a mine that can be backfilled from a single bore hole?

Can pressure flushing be used in caved areas? Can incipient subsidence be arrested? What degree of support will be given the overlying strata, and how much space remains beneath the roof? What is the maximum size range of solid particles that can be used in the

slurry for fill, and can spent shale, such as from the oil shale project near Rock Springs, be used as fill material? What are the effects of different-sized particles on pump performance, and what distance can different sizes be transported? Should injection be continuous around the clock to keep underground channels open?

What is the optimum range of injection pressures for maximum lateral distribution without inducing failure of the pipeline system?

In shallow mines, what effects may pressure injection have on alluvium above the bedrock and on structures built on the surface? How extensive a system of monitoring boreholes is required? How should the monitoring holes be fitted and serviced for maximum information and safety, including information on capping, pressure gages, and frequency of observation? What are the effects of local geologic conditions, such as the dip angle of the strata, and the presence of faults? In dry mines, how will the backfill material perform?

Mr. Chairman, we believe that these are valid questions that apply in greater or lessor degree nationwide; questions that need to be answered. If they are satisfactorily answered, we can indeed contemplate the savings of many hundreds of millions of dollars because, in microcosm the problems we have in Rock Springs, Wyo., can be found to be duplicated throughout Appalachia, in Scranton, Pa., and many other areas as well.

So my appeal this morning to you, sir, is: if we can finish the job up there, we will provide the Bureau of Mines with satisfactory answers to these very searching, probing questions that can result in the adoption of a better technique for overcoming the adverse effects of subsidence. Thank you very much.

ABSENCE OF BUDGET ESTIMATE

Senator BIBLE. The only thing that mystifies me about it is: we started this project; it seems as though it has been abandoned about halfway along. It was your administration that set up the budget?

Senator HANSEN. I must say, Mr. Chairman, I do not always agree with my administration. This is a time when they have made a bad mistake. I think there is no question but what, when you contemplate the amount of money that has been put into subsidence work in Pennsylvania and other places in Appalachia, that we have spent hundreds of times as much money as we have talked about for finishing this job.

Senator BIBLE. I can't understand why they did not continue it. The thrust of what you are saying is that they started, were about halfway through, and haven't finished it and have no money to finish it?

Senator HANSEN. That's exactly right. And unless and until we know the answers to these questions, the Bureau of Mines will not be able to say that this is the way we should try to correct subsidence.

Senator BIBLE. I understand now. I think you make a good case. We will do the best we can under the total framework within which we must operate.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much. If you need any bipartisan support in opposing the administration, count on me.

Senator BIBLE. I would be happy to do it.

Your prepared statement, Senator, will be incorporated into the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, I am appearing today to ask as I have asked in previous years for funds to continue a demonstration subsidence control project at Rock Springs, Wyoming, under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Mines. The Subcomittee has strongly supported this project in the past, having added a total of $1.5 million to the Bureau's budget in fiscal years 1974 and 1974 to fund this vital work. I am deeply grateful for this assistance, and I believe the government will benefit significantly from having carried out this project.

I am hoping the Subcommittee will agree to include an additional $1.9 million in the Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget to permit completion of this demonstration project.

Material has been submitted to Chairman Bible via earlier correspondence from my office which discusses the background of this project and what would be gained by the government from its completion. I would mention one change in my presentation today from what was in the written request: in my letter to the Subcommittee, I asked for $1.8 million, on the basis of a figure provided by the Bureau's Denver Regional Office. But more current cost estimates provided recently by the Washington office indicated $1.9 million would be needed to finish the entire project.

To provide a bit of background, about the time in 1970 when the collapsing ceilings of mine voids throughout the entire city of Rock Springs began causing substantial property damage, the Bureau of Mines became aware of a new engineering technique for mine backfilling developed by the Dowell Division of Dow Chemical Company.

Conventional methods of backfilling used throughout the Appalachian area involved the drilling of hundreds of closely-spaced boreholes in streets and alleys through which fill material would be funneled. The material formed a conical pile in the void beneath the injection hole that eventually plugged the hole, much like sand dropping to the bottom chamber of an hourglass. This process was not effective, because it did not permit filling of all the voids between any two boreholes. The support to the surface is marginal, at best; the method is extremely costly because of the extensive drilling; and it results in maximum disruption to the community where the work is done.

By contrast, the Dowell technique involved the complete filling of interconnected mine voids under a multiple-acre area using a single borehole injection system. In 1970, this technique was first tested in a one-block area of Rock Springs. It involved the forced pumping of sand mixed with water through a borehole. The initial trial testing added credence to hopes this process would permit 100 per cent filling of voids, and that it would be vastly cheaper than the old method.

Following the initial demonstration, the Bureau of Mines undertook a larger demonstration project to test this technique in the mine voids of Rock Springs, and it is to complete this project that I request the $1.9 million. I might add, Mr. Chairman, that the appropriation of a lump sum to complete the work, which would permit the Bureau to award a single contract for the remainder of the project, would help keep the ultimate cost down, since necessary equipment

would not have to be moved in and out between phases and other costs of delays between phases of work would be avoided.

The Bureau of Mines has identified 15 critical mine voids beneath Rock Springs. Two of these are situated beneath cemetaries, and another beneath an unimproved area, thus making them non-priority areas for filling and sealing. With the $1.5 million Congress has provided to date, four of the critical areas have been or will soon be filled and sealed. The $1.9 million I am requesting would permit the filling of the remaining eight critical areas.

Mr. Chairman, I need not dwell on the benefits to the City of Rock Springs which completion of this project would bring. I know all of you can imagine the problems that result when subsidence damages property throughout a city like Rock Springs, and when there is no money locally or at the state level to cope with the damage, let alone solve the problem. To further aggravate the situation, Rock Springs is the site of an energy development boom that has caused the population to increase from just over 11,000 in 1970 to more than 20,000 today. The development of oil shale deposits in the county will further swell the population of this town, already paralyzed by the subsidence problem. Needless to say, the completion of the project would be immensely helpful, and would permit the city to turn its attention to renewal and expansion programs to serve the exploding population.

However, I recognize that the Subcommittee, and the government, is concerned not with the benefit of the project to Rock Springs, even though that would be a favorable side effect, but with the benefit to the government from a full demonstration of the technique involved.

I believe it is to the government's advantage to complete this project. The voids in Rock Springs vary in nature, providing a natural laboratory in which the Bureau can obtain the answers to such questions as these:

1. What is the maximum area in a mine that can be backfilled from a single borehole?

2. Can pressure flushing be used in caved areas?

3. What degree of support will be given the overlying strata, and how much space remains beneath the roof?

4. Can equipment be installed during future phases of the Rock Springs project to monitor activities in filled voids?

5. What is the maximum size range of solid particles that can be used in the slurry for fill, and can spent shale, such as from oil shale development near Rock Springs, be used as fill material?

6. Can incipient subsidence be arrested?

7. What are the effects of different sized particles on pump performance and what distance can different sizes be transported underground?

8. Should injection be continuous around the clock to keep underground channels open?

9. What is the optimum range of injection pressures for maximum lateral distribution without inducing failure of the pipeline system?

10. In shallow mines, what effects may pressure injection have on alluvium above the bedrock and on structures built on the surface?

11. How extensive a system of monitoring boreholes is required?

12. How should the monitoring holes be fitted and serviced for maximum information and safety, including information on capping, pressure guages, and frequency of observation?

13. What are the effects of local geologic conditions, such as the dip angle of the strata, and the presence of faults?

14. In dry mines, how will the backfill material perform?

Mr. Chairman, these and other questions will be answered following the completion of this work in Rock Springs. There is a great deal to be gained by this work, and I feel it is wholly justified.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

JOHNSON-O'MALLEY PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY, U.S. SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA

COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is the Senator from California, Senator Tunney.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I certainly appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee and its distinguished chairman again, I am happy to see you.

First of all, I would like to express my concern, Mr. Chairman, over the administration's request for Johnson-O'Malley funds. On face value, it appears that the Bureau is expanding the program to serve new students; and further, it is adding money to cover cost-of-living increases.

On careful examination, I believe the request misrepresents the facts. For example, the administration has requested $545,000 "to partially offset cost-of-living increases." "Partially," in my mind, is an overstatement because that amount works out to be a cost-of-living increase at the rate of 2.1 percent over last year. The economic report of the President cites 9 percent as the cost-of-living increase, and the Bureau itself has cited an average figure of 8 percent. Therefore, I do not understand how BIA concludes that a 2-percent increase can even partially cover higher costs.

The logical conclusion is that the program won't be expanded and, in fact, may be reduced. If this happens, it will hurt all Indian people and especially California's native Americans since they receive so little JOM money.

I know that this would not be the intent of your subcommittee, which has worked so diligently to promote the Johnson-O'Malley program. I urge you to consider a sizable increase in the cost-of-living adjustment figure.

Mr. Chairman, the Johnson-O'Malley situation in California remains unchanged. Once again, I ask that the subcommittee restore California to the position it justly had as a major recipient of JOM funds. What California needs now is no different than what it needed in 1934: education funds "primarily to aid those States in which tribal life is largely broken up and in which Indians are to a considerable extent mixed in with the general population." Approvable applications from school districts greatly exceed the money which has been available, and I urge that Congress allocate $3 million to California. As you know, the Bureau's figure is $350,000, which cannot begin to meet the needs.

CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH NEEDS

The second area of my concern is health care delivery. The time has come for full funding for the California Rural Indian Health Board. The rewards for optimum health care for California native Americans are high. CRIHB has demonstrated its ability to provide health support systems, and I believe it should be funded this year at $6.5 million in order to expand the delivery aspects of its service.

INDIAN HOUSING

Third, Mr. Chairman, little has been accomplished in the area of housing. The level of awareness of the administration regarding housing for Indian people can be summed up by citing a footnote in the budget justification. It describes the difference between standard and adequate housing, and is worth repeating. It reads, "Adequate condition exists when a house is in standard condition except that one or more utilities is not available."

Mr. Chairman, I do not consider lack of running water adequate. Nor do I believe that the administration's request for housing is adequate. For example, the request for the HIP program is $10.4 million or an increase of $12,000. I fail to understand how $12,000 can possibly help meet increased costs when that is less than 1 percent of the total amount. In my State of California, we need at least $6.8 million for renovations, downpayment assistance, and new units. In addition, I request that $4 million be added to the budget for completion of the auditorium at the Sherman Indian High School in Riverside, Calif.

Senator BIBLE. Is there any money in this budget for the completion of that auditorium?

Senator TUNNEY. To my knowledge, no.

Senator BIBLE. They have left it uncompleted. Is that what you are saying?

Senator TUNNEY. None at all.

Senator BIBLE. Have they started and just left it uncompleted? I don't understand the problem.

Senator TUNNEY. It is in phase 3, the completion stage. They have gone through two phases of the construction of the auditorium.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you furnish for the record a little more detail? I cannot get the problem particularly through my head. I don't see why they have not put money in to complete something that they have two-thirds finished. That seems to be what you are saying, and it doesn't make sense.

Senator TUNNEY. They have a building and of course, what needs to be completed is the auditorium in the building. They have a Fine Arts Building but they have no auditorium in the Fine Arts Building.

Senator BIBLE. The auditorium is within the Fine Arts Bulding? It must be separate, wouldn't you say?

Senator TUNNEY. It is my understanding the auditorium is part of the Fine Arts Building but I will supply more details for the record.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you would give us more details. I can't quite understand the complete problem. It doesn't seem that that makes any sense.

Senator TUNNEY. It didn't make any sense to me, Mr. Chairman, when they told me they did not have the money to complete the auditorium in the Fine Arts Building. I assumed that the auditorium was in the Fine Arts Building, when that matter was relayed to me. But, in answer to your very specific question, I cannot say especially what rooms in the Fine Arts Building have not been completed for which they are no funds this year to complete them.

Senator BIBLE. Just give me a little more detail.

Senator TUNNEY. I will give you more detail.

[The following statement was subsequently obtained by the committee from the Bureau of Indian Affairs:]

SHERMAN INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., ABOUT 50 MILES EAST OF LOS ANGELES

This boarding school has been in operation about 70 years. In 1967 many of the old buildings, some dating back to the time the school was started, were determined to be unsafe for further occupancy and they were condemned. These included the academic classrooms, the gymnasium and the auditorium. The eight dormitory buildings and the kitchen-dining hall are new structures having been built within the last 10 years.

It has been determined that this facility will continue to be needed to offer academic, industrial arts and vocational programs to Indian children from California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

Construction funds, in the amount of $3,080,000, for Phase I work consisting of academic classrooms, labs, practical arts shop, site work, utilities and student lockers were appropriated in FY 1972. This work has been completed.

Presently under construction with funds appropriated in FY 1973, in the amount of $3,070,000, is Phase II of the total project. This work consist of a gymnasium, physical education laboratories, warehouse, plant management shop, and utilities and site work.

Needed to complete the project as Phase III is an auditorium, fine arts classrooms, swimming pool, pupil personnel center, staff housing, home living units for students, landscaping and utilities. The total estimated cost of Phase III is $4,750,000 for the following:

Buildings, $3,400,000; Swimming pool, $550,000; landscaping, $150,000; Utilities, $300,000; contingencies, $230,000; Supervision, $120,000.

INCREASES FOR INDIAN PROGRAMS

Senator TUNNEY. To wind up, Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate two points:

First, California has not received its fair share of money from either BIA or IHS. California Indians are morally and legally entitled to services.

Second, I strongly believe that most of the increases shown in the administration fall considerably short of the mark because they fail to consider cost-of-living increases. I recognize the constraints we have on the budget this year. I also recognize the importance of looking at each individual appropriation bill and contrasting it with the overall budget ceiling that we should establish for ourselves. I have done that, and insofar as this particular budget item is concerned, I think it ought to be increased and it ought to be taken from elsewhere.

Senator BIBLE. Would you like to tell me whom I should take it from? Senator Abourezk has requested, I don't know how many billions of dollars. Shall I take some of it from South Dakota and give it to California? That is our problem, Senator. We will do the best we can.

Senator TUNNEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it.

SOUTH DAKOTA INDIAN-RELATED PROGRAMS

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES ABOUREZK, U.S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Senator Abourezk.

Senator ABOUREZK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I have five pages of testimony concerning requests for Indian-related programs in South Dakota, which I would like to submit to the committee for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection that would be the order.

[The statement follows:]

This Subcommittee has before it, in the Administration budget for the Department of the Interior, two matters of crucial importance to the Native Americans of South Dakota. These appear in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget for Operation of Indian Affairs as the line item for Education and the Law Enforcement segment of the Indian Services line item.

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

The situation at the community of Cherry Creek, South Dakota, is typical of the problems and needs of Indian schools throughout the State. Dozens of communications document the deep concern of Indian parents and community leaders and the lengths they will go to keep their children in the community and give them an education. I consider it a testament of their devotion to their children when parents and others at Cherry Creek scrounge around the neighboring school districts for discarded furniture and materials to initiate a junior high school program. This took place at Cherry Creek last year so that the seventh-to-ninth graders would not have to be exposed to boarding school life at Eagle Butte. The BIA finally offered to provide Cherry Creek with two additional classrooms this spring and summer and promised, <u>if funds are available</u>, two additional teachers.

The real need at Cherry Creek is for a high school, and the community is pressing to add grade ten immediately to keep the kids home where they can get the affection and attention denied them in boarding school. All the BIA can promise, however, is that "if funds and ceiling do become available, we will provide a meaningful K-9 program." Design funds for a possible high school are envisioned for no sooner than fiscal year 1976; construction funds, if any, are off in some more distant period.

As a K-6 school, Cherry Creek had to send all its junior and senior high school children outside the community, with the older children attending boarding schools. When parents refused any longer to enroll their children in boarding school because of the risks of their living away, relatively unsupervised, in a larger community, the junior high school came into being. Now, between community development and the extended school program, the assortment of buildings, trailers, and tin huts used for the Cherry Creek Day School are sadly overcrowded. They are also understaffed, as the housing for teachers is full. The opening of school is delayed while teaching couples are sought, and when classes open, they are taught two to a room.

The community's immediate needs (1974-75 school year) are for a third-grade teacher and additional teachers for the junior high. With present space restrictions, there would be no rooms for them to teach in, so a temporary building is required for classrooms until a permanent structure can be built. Equipment for the classrooms would require additional funds. The added faculty means more housing than is now available. Beyond these needs are those for a physical education facility and the tenth grade.

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For another point of view on schools serving Indian children, compare the amount of money spent per child. The Associated School Boards of South Dakota estimates the amount spent for non-Indian, public education in the State at between $1,322 and $629 per child a year. Indian contract schools, such as St. Francis on the Rosebud Reservation (Sicangu Oyate Ho, Inc.), with 500 Indian students in a K-12 program, suffer by this yardstick. The $180,000 in regular program funds budgeted by BIA average out to only $474 per child, ($155 less than the bottom figure for non-Indian children). St. Francis is asking for an additional $185,000 as an add-on from BIA education funds for fiscal year 1975. This would bring the average per child, including small supplementary funds raised independently, to about $845, which compares favorably with the state-wide mean of $810 for non-Indians. Although the actual expenditure per child in other contract schools in South Dakota may well be less than that at St. Francis, the history in this case is well-documented and serves to point up the need for special attention to the budget proposals for Indian eduaation.

In the area of higher education, I am informed by Indian students that their grants have either been cut or were never adequate to meet their needs. The Area Office at Aberdeen concurs that grant aid is inadequate, especially for married students, and that many students cannot be assisted at all. For example, the Office had to deny grants to 325 students this year because of lack of funds. BIA grant aid provided to 1605 students in the Aberdeen Area, as compared to 1732 students last year, represents a cut of 127 Indian students. I would like to see adequate additional funding to meet this need.

One of the first expressions of self-determination in the area of higher education were the community colleges created and operated by the tribes for their people. Some college centers, as those at Rosebud and Pine Ridge, get only about one-third of the actual cost of educating the student and have expressed their need for equal funding with such schools as Haskell and Navajo Community College.

As an example of the financial plight of these schools, take Sinte Gleska College Center at Rosebud. It opened in 1971 with 150 students and now has 294 students, an increase of almost 100 percent. BIA funding for the College Center has remained static at $225,000 for the last two years. Meanwhile, other such colleges as the Cheyenne River Community College have had their proposals rejected for lack of funds in the BIA education budget. Lakota, at Pine Ridge, and Sinte Gleska each need $300,000 additional if they are to continue their program and expect to meet community needs. I urge you to add on these funds since these college centers provide excellent institutions for offering program expertise to other developing programs and activities at the community level.

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

The first of these causes this Subcommittee can deal with directly. When, for instance, the LEAA grant to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux terminates in October, where else can they look for assurance that the concept of "ordered liberty" can be reali-

zed? The Tribe, for the past two years, has been operating an effective law enforcement program, with its tribal police cross-deputized as deputy sheriffs of the counties within the Lake Traverse Reservation. Concurrently, a Court of Indian Offenses has been functioning to uphold the tribal legal code.

The tribal police of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux are responsible for law enforcement not only on trust land in the reservation, but on the entire reservation area of about 1500 square miles, in accordance with a recent Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decision. To allow them to meet the burden of this responsibility, the Interior Department proposes a budget of $50,000 in fiscal year 1975. According to the budget estimates of the tribal leaders, this sum would not even provide for the judges, public attorneys, and clerk of courts. The tribes detailed budget for a thorough-going system of enforcement, detention/rehabilitation, and judiciary comes to $543,000, and this is what they are urging this Subcommittee to provide for the peace and order of the Lake Traverse Reservation.

To take another example, when the Flandreau Santee amend their Constitution and By-laws to provide for police and judicial services, how are they to fund law enforcement activities, preventive and rehabilitative programs, tribal courts, and detention facilities? The list could go on--the Lower Brule Sioux require in addition to a greater enforcement capability, staff for a new jail under construction; their total estimate for FY '75 comes to $310,000. The Rosebud Reservation needs an increase in budget of over $100,000 above the Bureau's proposal of $242,000. Including at least $50,000 to combat the ominous encroachment of drug abuse, the overall estimate comes to $397,000.

The Standing Rock Sioux, after a careful study of their law-and-order requirements, have informed me of an estimate of $582,000 ---more than twice the BIA's proposed figure. Again, at Crow Creek, the parsimony of the Bureau halves the realistic requirement of $280,000 detailed to me by the Chairwoman of the Tribe.

Each of the tribes in the State of South Dakota has its desperate shortages of resources in its struggle to maintain an orderly society in a world where so many influences are massed in opposition to the social order.

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

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

EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET

Senator ABOUREZK. It deals with slight increases in education and law enforcement budgets in South Dakota. I think the chairman is well aware of the law and order problems that we have had on some of the reservations.

Senator BIBLE. You have had more than your share. What was the total cost of Wounded Knee?

Senator ABOUREZK. It was over $1 million, and as much as $2 million, depending on what estimate you read. Unfortunately, the BIA has cut back on its total law and order budget. It seems to me that law enforcement is the place where the money should go if they are going to have any kind of order out on the reservations at all. I would be very grateful if the committee would consider the increases.

Senator BIBLE. We will carefully examine them.

EROS DATA CENTER

Senator ABOUREZK. Second, I wanted to testify briefly on the Earth resources observation program, commonly called EROS, which the chairman is very familiar with.

Senator BIBLE. I started out with that project with Carl Mundt many years ago. I have been a strong supporter of it. We will continue to do the best we can on it. How much are you asking for here?

Senator ABOUREZK. We are asking for $8 million to keep EROS operating at its present level and $8 million to install a data receiving and processing station at the data center in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Mr. Chairman.

Let me explain briefly, why there is a critical need for the second $8 million. Presently, EROS collects the data from the experimental satellites, at the sophisticated receiving and processing stations at Greenbelt, Md.; and at a station in California and also in Alaska. After they have collected this sophisticated data they actually send it by U.S. mails to Sioux Falls, S. Dak. I don't need to outline to the committee what kind of contrast that is. There is just no way to have that data available any sooner than 2 to 3 months under the present system.

There are photographs of crops, forests, water runoffs, snow depths—all very vital to the agriculture of this country and to countries throughout the world. They need the information almost immediately for the photos to be of use to them. By waiting up to 90 days, much of the information is now useless to them.

It would seem to me that an investment of $8 million to erect an antenna at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., would be well worth the money. The relatively low cost of $8 million is possible because all of the equipment can be taken from the shelf. No more research and development is needed to erect the antenna or install the equipemnt. With such a station, data from the satellite can be processed and available for farmers and anyone else who wants it within 24 hours' time, rather than the 2 to 3 months time that it now takes.

I have a full statement which I would like to submit for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. It will be incorporated in full in the record, and the attachments will be retained in the committee's files.

[The statement follows:]

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

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

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

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

In addition to an ill-timed halt to university support programs, there is another problem which in some ways is even more grave. The demand for EROS data has increased beyond even the most optimistic expectations of a year ago. While orders for data once trickled in, literally thousands of orders are now received each week. With the recently completed Skylab mission, new orders could reach a million per month. Projected photo sales for 1974, merely 18 months since the first ERTS launch, are close to a million dollars. For 1975, figures are expected to increase 150%--but only if the EROS budget is allowed sufficient funds to obtain more equipment and personnel to keep up with the meteoric demand. Presently, because of the insufficient number of personnel and the lack of adequate equipment, as well as another problem which I will mention later, there is a serious backlog of orders -- sometimes delaying receipt of the vital data as much as three months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Again, thank you.

Attachment #1

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

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Range Management

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

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

B. Timber and grassland inventory

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

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

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

2. Land Use Mapping

A. Land use change analysis

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

B. Updating Small-Scale Maps

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

3. Geological Analysis and Resources

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

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

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

4. State and Quality of the Environment

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

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

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

C. Land

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

5. Water Resources

A. Flood Plain and Flood Inundation Mapping

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

B. Snow Cover Mapping

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

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

C. Glacier Observation

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

D. Measurement of Water Quantity and Quality

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

E. Ground Water Resources

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

F. Reservoirs and Dams

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

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

6. Marine Resources

A. Coastal Processes

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

B. Sea Ice

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

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

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

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

C. Biological Information

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

BUDGET CUTS

Senator ABOUREZK. I sincerely hope that the committee will carefully consider these two requests. The present proposal by the Administrator to slash the EROS budget does far more than merely cut the budget. Such an action would seriously jeopardize the cooperation now being achieved with over 90 countries in the peaceful uses of space, not to mention the very future of the program itself.

Senator BIBLE. I think it would be tragic to completely do away with it. I am surprised they didn't come up with a level comparable to last year's. You say they did not, they are a million dollars short?

Senator ABOUREZK. It is a $4 million cut over the last 2 years. It is a $2 million cut over the preceding year and an additional $2 million cut this year, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. If my memory serves me well I think I increased the amount for EROS in each of the last 2 years with the question of impoundment or putting some of the money into reserves by OMB.

Do they have a carryover? We can check that out. We will ask the staff to thoroughly investigate and check into it. I certainly don't believe it should be cut back.

Senator ABOUREZK. They need it to continue their operation at the present level. To do this, I believe they need approximately $14½ million for fiscal year 1975.

Senator BIBLE. Half of what they requested.

Senator ABOUREZK. They were given about $8 million less than they requested, which will seriously jeopardize the whole program. They will probably have to do away with many vital projects and lay off some people.

Senator BIBLE. How many people are employed at Sioux Falls?

Senator ABOUREZK. They have almost 200 right now.

Senator BIBLE. We will take a complete look at it. I don't think it should be phased out; I think it should move forward. There is no doubt in my mind about that.

Senator ABOUREZK. I hope that the chairman can see the wisdom of making this collection station operational at Sioux Falls.

Senator BIBLE. That may be true, but then the terrific competition for the dollar, we sometimes have to put a little here and a little there, but we will do the best we can.

COWPENS BATTLEFIELD

STATEMENT OF HON. STROM THURMOND, U.S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

BUDGET CUT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Senator Strom Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I just have about a 2-minute statement.

I want to thank the able chairman for his courtesies heretofore in connection with Cowpens Battlefield. That is what my statement is about this morning.

Mr. Chairman, Public Law 92-272 authorized the expenditure of $5,471,900 for the purpose of establishing a National Battlefield Park

at Cowpens, S.C. The Office of Management and Budget, however, has deleted from the budget the sum of $1.878 million that was to be used for the construction of facilities at the new park.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE TOM S. GETTYS

The reason stated was that construction could not be completed in time for the American Bicentennial. And those interested here—Congressman Gettys, who was here and had to leave——

Senator BIBLE. I will incorporate his statement in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, the Omnibus National Parks Act of 1972 authorized $5.5 million for expansion and development of the Cowpens National Battleground site in Cherokee County, South Carolina, my Congressional District. The purposes of this legislation are not being met—the Office of Management and Budget has seen fit to delete $1.878 million from the fiscal year 1975 budget designated for construction.

Cowpens is one of twenty-two parks now being developed throughout the country scheduled to be completed in time for the bicentennial celebration of our American Revolution. It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that your committee will restore to the budget the funds necessary to make this park a reality in 1976.

The Battle of Cowpens has long been recognized by historians as one of the major turning points of the American Revolution. Yet Cowpens is just now being accorded the honor that its importance in our national history warrants, for it was here on the morning of January 17, 1781, that American forces under the command of General Daniel Morgan defeated 1,100 of the finest troops of Lord Cornwallis and set the stage for the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The Cowpens Battle site is now commemorated by a granite shaft erected in 1930. The Master Plan developed by the National Park Service calls for the acquisition of 845 acres, in addition to the original one and one quarter acres, and the restoration and development of the site as a national battlefield.

The National Park Service indicates that more than 32,000 persons visit the present Cowpens battle site each year. With the restoration of the battlefield and other developments now under way, that number could increase to as many as a million and a half visitors a year and make this one of the major tourist attractions in South Carolina during the Bicentennial Celebration.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the consideration of your committee in restoring the funds needed to bring this project to fulfillment. In the words of the famous historian Henry Steele Commager: "It is well that we should recall and cherish those events and traditions that may unite us; surely the contribution of Cowpens to the achievement of Independence is one of these."

HISTORY PRESERVED AT COWPENS

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much. He feels the same way and the junior Senator, Senator Hollings, is also in favor of what we are asking.

We feel every effort should be made to preserve the history of the Battle of Cowpens and that this park can be completed in time for the Bicentennial. The Battle of Cowpens marked a turning point in the American Revolution. The brilliant strategy employed by General Daniel Morgan led to the defeat of British forces at Cowpens. As a result, Lord Cornwallis was forced to withdraw to Yorktown, Va. where he was later defeated by Gen. George Washington. Military historians have stated that "had there been no Cowpens, there would have been no Yorktown." Such history must be commemorated and preserved. I can think of no better time to preserve this history than the upcoming Bicentennial.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that you and the committee members extend every consideration to appropriating the balance of these funds needed to complete this project. We cannot delay. The funds must be made available at the earliest possible date if the Cowpens National Battlefield Park is to become a reality. The reason we are so anxious to get it in this year, if it is gotten in this year, Mr. Chairman, we can complete this before the Bicentennial and this is what we are so anxious to get done.

Senator BIBLE. What will they do with the $8,838,000? Will they put monuments there——

Senator THURMOND. It is for access roads and facilities.

Senator BIBLE. What is there today, if I go to Cowpens?

Senator THURMOND. There is a monument there and land there and they intend to buy more land. They put in, I believe, $1 million for the land. I understand that that would probably take about $378,000 more.

Senator BIBLE. There is a million dollars in this budget for the acquisition of land at Cowpens. Is that a fair statement?

Senator THURMOND. That's my understanding; there is a million in here for land at this time.

Senator BIBLE. We will take a look at it and do the best we can to try to help you along.

Senator THURMOND. If we can get some money in the budget this time, they have time to complete it before the Bicentennial. That is what our historians and universities are interested in doing and the people of South Carolina. We would appreciate one of your most early considerations.

NEED FOR BUDGET ESTIMATE

Senate BIBLE. You are one of the most influential members of your party. I wish you would go down and get a budget request for me. Can't you get a budget request for this with your influence and your power?

Senator THURMOND. We can take this up and see what can be done.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you do that, because it makes it much easier on the committee; where we lose the unbudgeted items is on the House side because they take a very stern view of putting in unbudgeted items. If it is at all possible for you to get a budget item, Strom, I would suggest you do it.

Senator THURMOND. We will take it up and see if they will do it. Of course you know how it is down there, trying to get things in the budget. Congress frequently has to do what they think is right anyway.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. We put it in and they won't spend it, so they don't pay any attention to Congress anyway.

Senator THURMOND. If we get it in there I think we can get them to spend it, and I will take it up with them, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. It will just be helpful to the committee.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Senator BIBLE. Nice to have you here this morning.

PREPARED STATEMENT

I also have a statement on Cowpens from Senator Hollings, which will be included in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ERNEST F. HOLLINGS

MR. CHAIRMAN:

As our Bicentennial celebration is rapidly approaching, we in South Carolina are working diligently to recreate our part in this nation's great history.

The Battle of Cowpens was decidedly one of the decisive battles of our struggle for independence.

During the last Congress, I introduced S.1552, which later became Public Law 92-272, to provide for the expansion of Cowpens National Battleground site. Since then, we have worked to give this project adequate funding. I would like to reiterate my thanks to you and the other members of this Subcommittee for your assistance in aiding us to obtain these needed funds.

It is my hope that the Office of Management and Budget will realize the important contribution Cowpens will make for the national heritage and release the requested inholding funds. These funds, in addition to the FY 75 request for $1 million will enable us to continue our efforts for the Bicentennial celebration.

At this time, I would like to submit a statement from the Honorable Samuel P. Manning, State Representative from Spartanburg County, which substantiates the importance of this battle and its significance to our nation's heritage.

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE SAMUEL P. MANNING

The Battle of Cowpens if of interest not only to the people of South Carolina but to every American who is interested in the heritage of this great nation. During the American Revolution the Continental Congress awarded medals in honor of only six battles, Cowpens was one of the six. The Battle was fought on January 17, 1781, in South Carolina four miles from the Broad River and five miles from the North Carolina line. The American force was commanded by General Daniel Morgan and consisted of both continental soldiers and State militia. They fought with conspicuous gallantry. They came from Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Viriginia, Maryland and Delaware. It is interesting to note that the Governors of these six States expressed their support for the legislation creating the Cowpens National Battlefield.

Congressman Thomas S. Gettys' Bill, creating the Cowpens National Battlefield, received the support of South Carolina's entire Congressional Delegation in the House of Representatives, and Senator Strom Thurmond testified in behalf of Senator Ernest F. Hollings' Bill in the Senate. Mrs. James F. Byrnes expressed her support and that of Justice Byrnes. Mrs. Olin D. Johnston in expressing her support stated that her late husband, Senator Olin D. Johnston, had taken a great interest in getting the Cowpens Battlefield property developed.

Among the great historians of the nation who expressed their support were Admiral Samuel Eliott Morison, twice recipient of the Pulitzer Prize in History, Henry Steele Commager and Bruce Catton, recipient of the Pulitzer Prize in History. Dr. Richard Morris of Columbia University wrote that it was not only one of the great battles of the American

Revolution but one of the greatest battles in the sense of strategy and tactics in the history of the western world.

One of the great paintings of the American Revolution is the "Battle of Cowpens" by William Ranney. It shows a cavalry clash between Colonel William Washington and Colonel Banastre Tarleton, the British Commander. It also shows Colonel Washington's black orderly, Ball, firing a pistol, wounding a British officer and thereby saving Colonel Washington's life. The instance is mentioned in Chief Justice John Marshall's Life of President George Washington. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President Emeritus of Morehouse College, asked that the painting be brought to the attention of Congress when he expressed his support for the legislation. Dr. James R. Killian, President Emeritus of MIT, expressed his support, as did: Honorable Fred Dent, now Secretary of Commerce, Honorable W. B. Camp, Honorable David E. Finley, Dr. Charles H. Townes, a recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics and many other distinguished Americans, including the late Congressman John P. Saylor and Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi.

The legislation creating the Cowpens National Battlefield was signed by President Nixon in July 1972. The Master Plan which was developed by the Department of Interior calls for 845 acres. Title examinations have been prepared on the individual tracts of land. Over 300 acres have been acquired or are under option. The Battlefield is located in an area where the cost for acquisition of land is not prohibitive. It is imperative, however, that the orderly development of the park continue. It is located in an area where land values will continue to appreciate.

With the necessary funding in the Appropriations Bill, the proper development of the Cowpens National Battlefield will become a reality. It is a proper and inspiring project for the Bicentennial Era.

It is interesting to note that the Centennial Monument to the Battle of Cowpens which was placed in Spartanburg was authorized by Congress and sponsored by the thirteen original states and the State of Tennessee. It was the first monument erected by the states of the North and South after the Civil War to commemorate their common heritage.

The people of Cherokee County in which the Battlefield is located have actively expressed their support for the park. The Chambers of Commerce of Gaffney and of Spartanburg have expressed their support, as have the local legislative delegations and many other public officials.

The Battlefield of Cowpens is a symbol of courage and patriotism, of union and the common destiny. Its development for the Bicentennial is justified--time is of the essence and funding is essential!

Respectfully submitted,

Sam P. Manning

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

I have questions on National Park Service items submitted by Senator Young and questions concerning the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by Senator Stevens. They will be answered by the Department and included in the record. I also have statements here from Senator Fannin and Goldwater, with supporting letters from Senators Jackson, Hansen, Bartlett, McClure and Domenici. I also have a statement from Senator McIntyre, who also was unable to appear. Those statements will be included in the record.

The order will be that any additional statements and letters from Members of Congress concerning the fiscal year 1975 budget of the Interior Department and related agencies will also be made a part of the record at the conclusion of today's hearing.

[The information follows:]

QUESTIONS BY SENATOR MILTON R. YOUNG

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Question. You will recall last year we provided $885,000 be made available for the construction of nine miles of road in the North Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. This road extended from the Squaw Creek Campground to the Oxbow Overlook. What progress has been made on this project?

Answer. We have made excellent progress on the planning of this project and the preparation of bid documents.

Question. If you haven't awarded a contract, when do you expect to be able to do so?

Answer. We expect to let a contract for this work before the end of this fiscal year.

Question. It is my understanding that the number of visitors to the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park is increasing each year. This is a very picturesque area and with Interstate Highway 94 going through this area, I am sure the number of people visiting this park will continue to increase.

I understand from local people that the long-range master plan of the National Park Service includes enlarging and refurbishing the Visitor Center at Medora, including space for new museum exhibits and audiovisual rooms; in addition to badly needed additional office space, storage space and additional rest rooms. Is this a correct interpretation of your long-range master plan?

Answer. Yes, Senator, it is. As a temporary measure, we are relocating the audiovisual facilities to a new location in the visitor center and will utilize the old A/V room for office space. This will improve the current visitor use pattern in the building and will provide needed additional space for audiovisual presentations. This work is expected to be completed by the end of this fiscal year.

Question. Are there any funds in the budget to continue working on these plans?

Answer. No sir, there are not.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

Question. What is your capability this year for designing these facilities?

Answer. We would be able to complete the design for these facilities if planning funds in the amount of $30,000 were provided.

Question. Your long-range master plan, as I understand, also includes a year-round Interpretive Center and modern restrooms for the Painted Canyon Overlook. What is the status of this part of your long-range master plan?

Answer. The development concept plan is currently being reviewed by the regional office.

Question. How much do you estimate would be needed this year to initiate work on this project?

Answer. We have estimated that $101,000 would be needed for surveys and project planning for this interpretive center.

Question. When in North Dakota just last week, I visited Watford City which, as you know, is adjacent to the North Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. It is my understanding that plans are well underway for the rebuilding of the campground there and that these plans should be completed by May 1. Do you have available the cost estimate for this work?

Answer. Our current estimate to complete the Squaw Creek campground is $560,000.

Question. Are any of these funds in your fiscal year 1975 budget?

Answer. No sir, these funds are not included.

Question. What is your capability on this project for fiscal year 1975?

Answer. If funding were available, we could begin construction early in Fiscal 1975.

Question. There is growing concern on the part of people living in the area of both units of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park about containing the buffalo in the park. As you know, this is a ranging country. It is my understanding that about the only fencing you have there now is of the type normally used for regular cattle fence and that this is not high enough or strong enough to hold buffalo. Fortunately, thus far, there have not been any injuries as a result of buffalo bulls getting out into private land or into a herd of cattle. Has the Park Service given any consideration to providing suitable fencing for both units of the park?

Answer. Yes, Senator, we recognize the problem and have given it some preliminary study. The fencing would run for approximately 33 miles and frankly we anticipate problems in obtaining an approved environmental impact statement for this work.

Question. What do you estimate the cost of such fencing would be? It would seem to me this should be an item of rather high priority.

Answer. We have estimated that the total cost would be $1.500,000 which could realistically be programmed at $500,000 for a three year period. We believe, however, that this funding should not be programmed until the environmental impact statement is approved.

Questions by Senator Stevens

Office of the Secretary

Question. As you know, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the programs designed to benefit Native Alaskans and to make recommendations to the Congress on the future of these programs. The study was to be submitted by December 18, 1974. In view of the late starting date of the study and the importance of the recommendations, what do you think is a reasonable timeframe for completion?

Answer. The Department plans to present its report to the Congress on or about December 18. 1974. The Department views the making of recommendations to Congress regarding the management of its programs as one of its regular and continuing responsibilities. Thus analyses of programs designed to benefit Native Alaskans and recommendations pertaining to their management will continue to be made after December 18. 1974.

Question. Do you anticipate requesting an extension of the December deadline?

Answer. We do not anticipate making such a request at this time.

Question. If the study is extended, will additional funds be requested in FY '75? If so, how much?

Answer. In the event that a request for an extension is made and granted, additional funds may be necessary. It is now impossible to say how much might be needed.

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STATEMENT OF SENATOR PAUL J. FANNIN

Mr. Chairman,

In recognition of the fact that this year will be your last as Chairman of the Subcommittee and as a member of the Senate, I want to respectfully commend you for your leadership in regard to your work on the Appropriations Committee and as a member of the Interior Committee. You have always been responsive to the needs of Arizona and especially to its Indian citizens and I want to acknowledge my deep appreciation for your assistance in helping Arizona to meet its challenging needs. Mr. Chairman, I think I speak for many of us when I say you will be sorely missed. Your diligence in expediting your legislative responsibilities will remain, I am sure, as a model of efficiency and fairness. I want to personally wish you well and again to commend you for your contribution to the Senate and to the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I am appearing today to speak on behalf of increased appropriations for Indian education and Indian health.

INDIAN EDUCATION

In regards to Indian education I respectfully recommend the following:

First, that of the funds appropriated for Title IV of PL 92-318, the Indian Education Act, they be allocated on the basis of the following distribution:

60% to Part A

35% to Parts B and C

5% to Program Administration

The 1975 Budget recommends that $42 million be appropriated to implement Title IV. This amount is similar to the 1974 appropriation. The basic difference, however, between last year's appropriation and this year's budget is that no funds are being requested for Part A which involves formula payments to local educational agencies. This is regrettable since it was clearly the intent of Congress to provide, through Part A, additional support to local educational agencies to meet the special educational needs of Indian children. In addition, 5 percent of the funds appropriated under Part A

are to be set aside for use of Indian controlled schools such as Rough Rock and Rock Point in Arizona. Last year, $547,000 was expended in support of such schools, but if this year's request was approved without providing any funds to Part A, these schools would lose a valuable resource. It is for these reasons that I urge the Committee to distribute whatever funds that are eventually appropriated to Title IV on the basis of the recommended distribution which, in my opinion, is an equitable allocation for supporting the objectives of Title IV.

In regard to the level of funding for Title IV itself, I would recommend that the Committee appropriate nothing less than the amount requested.

Second, that the Committee appropriate an additional $10 million for the Johnson O'Malley Program to be allocated on the basis of state need.

The 1975 Budget requests an appropriation of $27,952,000 for the Johnson O'Malley Program against a total state request of $41,273,000. Yet of the amount requested only $2,600,000 is for an increase over the amount appropriated for last year. The Department justifies this increase on the basis of an unanticipated enrollment increase and cost of living increases. Yet, in all due respect, the amount requested is still not sufficient. The request continues to ignore the long-term growth in the number of Indian students attending public schools and thus, while it is encouraging to see an increase in this program for the first time in a number of years, it is still my view that the level of appropriations for Johnson O'Malley remains virtually static. In this regard, the Interior Committee, in approving an authorization of $65 million in connection with its consideration of S. 1017. the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act," has pointedly acknowledged that this program needs additional funds to meet its objectives. I would hope that this Committee will join with the Interior Committee in acknowledging this new commitment by increasing funds for JOM.

I am also recommending that the allcoation of the Johnson O'Malley funds be based on state need. Normally, I would not offer any recommendation as to allocation, but because the Bureau of Indian Affairs has adopted a new

approach to the allocation of Johnson O'Malley funds, I feel compelled to discuss the method of allocation.

As I understand it, the Bureau has developed an allocation method which is known as "Band Analysis". This "Band Analysis" approach is based on each Indian tribal council indicating their funding priorities within a funding range based on last year's appropriation. The result is the development of program budgets within the Bureau including Johnson O'Malley reflecting these funding priorities. This becomes the basis for the President's budget request and if approved the appropriation is then allocated on the basis of these indicated priorities. The justification for "Band Analysis" is that it serves the objective of promoting, wherever possible, Indian self-determination.

Mr. Chairman, "Band Analysis" may have its place, but I am concerned with its application to the Johnson O'Malley program. The principle of "Band Analysis", as I understand it, is the consultation between tribal councils and the Bureau over the priority allocation of funds affecting a particular tribe. In respect to those funds which are directly allocated to a tribe the "Band Analysis" concept may have some merit, but in the case where Bureau funds, like Johnson O'Malley, are delivered to other agencies such as a local school district, then the method of allocation is open to serious question. In my opinion, it would be highly inappropriate for a tribal council to determine the needs of local school districts for Johnson O'Malley funds if that tribal council did not consult with the local school district and its governing board. In Arizona, I am told that none of the major impact Johnson O'Malley school districts were consulted by tribal councils in setting a priority for the Johnson O'Malley program for this year's budget. If there is no link between the Tribal Council and the local school district over setting a priority for Johnson O'Malley then is it fair to argue that the proposed Johnson O'Malley allocation for FY 75 accurately reflects the needs of those affected school districts? In my opinion, the proposed allocation is not reflective of such need. In addition, by consulting only with the Tribal Council, "Band Analysis"

defeats the role of the local JOM parent committee in developing, with the local school board, the annual JOM budget request. The state request, which is a combination of all local school district requests, is by far more accurate in indicating need than "Band Analysis" and more reflective of Indian self-determination.

I might add that I am not really sure that a tribal council should be involved at all in setting priorities for Johnson O'Malley since by doing so it is intervening in the affairs of a local public school district unless, of course, the tribe was holding a JOM contract. This would be even more inappropriate in those cases where the local school board was composed of a majority of Indians. Again, in Arizona two-thirds of the major impact school districts are governed by school boards composed of a majority of Indians. If "Band Analysis" in its operation ignores the local Indian school board, as it apparently has in Arizona, Indian self-determination would surely be eroded.

In short, I am not convinced of the validity of "Band Analysis" as it affects the Jchnson O'Malley program.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that until the relationship between "Band Analysis" and Johnson O'Malley is clarified, the Committee direct that this year's appropriations be allocated on the basis of state need, as previously done, and not on the basis of "Band Analysis".

Mr. Chairman, I wish to submit for the record a copy of the proposed allocation under "Band Analysis".

Third, the 1975 Budget requests an appropriation of $6,500,000 for construction of Grey Hills High School located at Tuba City. I am requesting that $380,000 of this requested appropriation be transferred to the Tuba City Public School to assist in financing, jointly, certain educational facilities intended for the use of both BIA and public school students. This would include a swimming pool, landscaping, parking areas, and an athletic track. By approving this transfer of funds the Committee would avoid duplication and save approximately $130,000.

To justify this request let me explain that Tuba City High School located adjacent to Grey Hills is already in the process of building a swimming pool. Yet, the 1975 Budget is requesting funds to build a swimming pool at Grey Hills as well. I am sure you would agree that the construction of two separate swimming pools would constitute an example of gross duplication. At the suggestion of the Tuba City High School Superintendent, and with the concurrence of the BIA, I am recommending this transfer of funds. Under an already existing joint use agreement between the two schools, BIA students will be able to use the pool. This request therefore does not involve any additional funds but does require appropriate language in the bill to expedite the transfer.

Fourth, I think you are aware Mr. Chairman, of the controversy that has erupted over the various federal programs which serve the educational needs of Indian children. There are many, including yourself, who have indicated concern over the operation and relationship of the Johnson O'Malley Program; Title IV; the Indian Education Act; PL 874; and Title I of ESEA. All of these programs serve Indian children and it is legitimate to ask how and to what extent these funds duplicate each other, whether there exists any standards for accountability, and whether they in fact reach the target population.

In this connection, the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee during its consideration of the FY 1974 budget directed that both the BIA and the Department of HEW "review the impact aid program, the JOM program, and the Indian Education Act (Title IV; PL 92-318) and provide recommendations so that all Indian children will have an equal educational opportunity. The House Committee further directed the BIA to "review and reassess the Johnson O'Malley distribution formula." The House did not, however, set any deadlines. Nevertheless, the Department of Interior directed the BIA to submit the report by December 1, 1973 with the intention of sending it to OMB by January 1, 1974. The objective here was to have any changes which such a report might advocate reflected in the President's 1975 Budget.

During the hearings in the Senate on the FY 74 Interior Budget, the Chairman of this Subcommittee indicated considerable interest as well in determining the relationship of JOM, impact aid, and Title IV in financing Indian education.

To my knowledge, Mr. Chairman, this study, which Congress clearly indicated it wanted, has yet to be submitted. It is my understanding, however, that the Office of Education is just now getting started on such a study. I am also aware of some work done by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in respect to Johnson O'Malley and its relationship to Title IV, but this work remains as an internal document without official approval or review. I am further aware of an agreement regarding cooperation between the BIA and the Office of Education as to the various aspects of this study. This study, Mr. Chairman, takes on added significance because of the mandated study contained in S. 1017, "The Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act of 1974". This study is very similar to the inquiry ordered by the House and Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittees, thus making the original Congressional request even more important.

What concerns me, however, Mr. Chairman, is lack of diligence on the part of the Office of Education and the BIA in pursuing this study. I am concerned with reports reaching me that the scope of the study undertaken by the Office of Education is so narrow as to make any findings immediately questionable if not worthless. The agreement between the BIA and the Office of Education provides no guidelines on how the two agencies are to work together in pursuing this study. The Bureau's efforts are equally suspect and what work has been done appears to be questionable at best.

I would recommend, Mr. Chairman, that your committee consider issuing clear guidelines on the scope and methodology of the study, and to require detailed discussions between the staff of the affected committees as to its implementation and progress so that the intent of Congress is clearly satisfied. And, if it is necessary, Mr. Chairman, I would urge an appro-

priation to provide additional resources to successfully complete this important study.

INDIAN HEALTH

Mr. Chairman, I would like to turn now to my recommendations covering appropriations for the Indian Health Service.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Health Services Administration is one of the Federal Government's principle components for coping with the health care needs of American citizens. The Indian Health Service, as an element of the Health Services Administration, addresses its efforts to the health needs of that segment of the American citizenry which makes up a significant portion of the American Indian and Alaska Native population.

Prior to 1955, the responsibility for provision of health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives was vested in the Department of Interior. The Indian Health Service, however, was organized in Mid-1950, when Public Law 83-568 transferred the responsibilities and authorities for the preservation and conservation of the health of Indians and Alaska Natives to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The goal of the Indian Health Service is to elevate the health status of Indian people and Alaska Natives to the highest possible level. Its mission is to assure the availability of a comprehensive health service delivery system that will provide Indians and Alaska Natives opportunities for maximum involvement in defining and meeting their own health needs.

Some 436,000 American Indians, belonging to more than 250 tribes, and 53,000 Alaska Natives are eligible to participate in the program. The majority of American Indians in this group live on Federal Indian Reservations or in rural Indian communities. Alaska Natives live primarily in isolated villages. In general, they have maintained their traditional cultures in language, religion, social organization and values which conflict with the demands of a modern society. Some speak very little or no English, and others speak English as a second language. The average income of Indians and Alaska

Natives is among the lowest in the United States, averaging less than $2,000 annually per family. They are among the most impoverished and isolated of any U.S. peoples, and often are deprived of the basic life-serving necessities such as good nutrition and a sanitary environment.

Major transportation and communication problems pose additional barriers to the implementation of health programs. Many patients must travel long distances over primitive roads and difficult terrain to reach hospitals, health centers, and or other health facilities. On many reservations public transportation facilities are lacking or inaccessible, and telephones and automobiles are scarce. The very ill, or those needing emergency treatment must be transported by ambulance or airplane, sometimes hundreds of miles. In Alaska, there are virtually no roads in the areas where Natives live and only one railroad in the state. Communications are further hampered by extremes of climate and topography.

The health problems of the Indian people are directly related to their geographic and social-economic conditions, their cultural beliefs, and their educational level. To meet the basic health needs of the Indian population the IHS program has been designed to be responsive, flexible, and comprehensive.

In accomplishing its goals and mission the Indian Health Service focuses on three objectives:

(1) To develop and apply modern innovative approaches and methods to effective, responsive and high quality health services delivery systems, which are amenable to local direction and manning by Indians in accordance with their stated wishes;

(2) To acquaint Indian people with available health programs for which they, as American citizens, are eligible; to encourage their participation in such programs; and to alert health program administrators to Indian needs, and ways in which such needs can be met.

(3) To be responsive to the desires of Indians to engage in the self-determination process by providing options for them to man,

manage and otherwise guide and participate in the planning, operation and evaluation of Indian Health Service health services delivery systems.

The comprehensive health services program of the Indian Health Service, through its delivery systems, provides a full range of curative, preventive, rehabilitative and environmental services. The program is carried out in 84 strategically located service units, utilizing a facilities system of 51 hospitals, each with an ambulatory care department, 84 health centers, and over 300 health stations and satellite clinics.

The services provided through the Indian Health Service program have contributed substantially to the continued improvements in the health of Indians and Alaska Natives. According to Dr. Emery Johnson, the Director of IHS:

> "The decline in deaths from tuberculosis, diseases of infancy, influenza, pneumonia and gastro-intestinal illnesses has been dramatic. Strides also have been made in correcting environmental deficiencies such as inadequate housing and water and sewage disposal facilities, that give rise to a high incidence of disease and premature deaths."

But despite these gains, Dr. Johnson also indicated that:

> "Although the gap has narrowed between the Indian and Alaska Native state of health and that of the rest of the Nation, it is still far below national standards. Infant death rates are 1.4 times higher than the U.S. all races rate, gastroenteric death rate is 4 times higher, and the incidence of tuberculosis is 8 times as high."

There are obviously still many challenges confronting the Indian Health Service. There is a need to combat a wide range of serious diseases such as otitis media, alcoholism, mental illness, and nutritional problems. In addition, there is also a need for expanded sanitation programs and other endeavors to build a lasting preventive health care program so that our Indian citizens can be relieved of the afflictions of disease and illness.

The needs of the Indian Health Service are quite real, Mr. Chairman, which this Committee knows full well. It was in the context of this need that Senator Jackson and I joined in sponsoring S. 2938, "The Indian Health

Care Improvement Act" which is now in the last stages of Committee hearings. The basic thrust of this legislation is to authorize additional funds to give the Indian Health Service the capacity to meet current and future demands. Yet, while Congress works its will on this major effort to assist the Indian Health Service, the problems still remain. My recommendations for the 1975 Budget involve, in brief, increased appropriations for patient care, field health, and hospital construction. I shall deal with each of these recommendations separately.

Patient Care

I am recommending that the proposed request for program increases for direct care be doubled. Of the total request of $16,731,899 for patient care services, only $2,315,000 is scheduled for the expansion of patient care. The rest is to be used to meet mandatory increases for current levels of care. My request, if approved, would provide an additional appropriation of $2,315,000 which would result in a total appropriation of $4,630,000 to expand patient care services. It seems essential to me that Congress strengthen the capacity of the Indian Health Service to provide additional services rather than just providing funds to catch up.

Field Health Services

Again, I am requestioning an appropriations to expand services. This time I am recommending an additional $935,000 to expand services under the Field Health Services program. This request, if approved, would result in a total appropriation of $1,870,000. This increase is justified on the basis that the Field Health Service program provides basic programs to serve a wide range of needs and by doubling the appropriation, the Indian Health Service will be able to expand those much needed programs thereby increasing the opportunity to deal with the very serious problems which confront Indian people.

Hospital Construction

The Indian health construction program is concerned with the provision of medical and health facilities needed to provide services directly to Indians and Alaska Natives and assistance to Indian groups and individuals

in the construction of Indian sanitation facilities, under the authority granted by Public Law 86-121.

Sufficient and adequate, up-to-date facilities are necessary to provide proper medical care and public health services. Despite continuous improvement in this direction, many of the Indian Health Service facilities (hospitals, health centers and stations) are still grossly inadequate, lack the necessary space, are not functionally arranged nor properly equipped, involve hazardous conditions, or require major repairs, and thereby represent a major deterrent to efficient use of personnel and the practice of modern medicine. Further, there is a need to provide hospitals, health centers and health stations near where the Indians live.

Again, Mr. Chairman, S. 2938, "The Indian Health Care Improvement Act," in recognition of the need for better facilities provides for increased resources to meet the backlog in construction of health facilities. While the Federal government has made a major effort to meet the physical plant needs of the Indian Health Service, there are still many facilities which need substantial renovation and expansion. There is also a need for new facilities, not only hospitals, but out-patient clinics as well. The need for quality facilities is becoming increasingly critical as the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals has reported that of the 51 IHS facilities, only 22 percent are accredited. Clearly there is need to correct such a deficiency and it is the objective of S. 2938 that such deficiencies be removed.

Yet, while Congress works its will on S. 2938, many Indian communities are seeking relief from their present problems. In this regard, I am recommending that the Committee approve a planning grant of $491,000 for the construction of a new hospital at Winslow, Arizona, and a construction grant of $10,841,000 for a new hospital at Sacaton. Both of these grants are completely justifiable and necessary.

WINSLOW HOSPITAL PLANNING GRANT

The request for a planning grant for the construction of a new hospital at Winslow has been on the agenda for quite some time. This hospital has

deteriorated to the point of being considered condemned. In fact, in 1972, in a report evaluating the Winslow Hospital, the Indian Health Service itself, recommended that the building be condemned immediately. Yet, two years later this hospital is still serving patients in a structure which is considered unsafe. I want to urge this Committee to take the first step in helping to solve this serious problem by approving my recommendation for a planning grant for construction of a new hospital. It is estimated that this hospital will cost $7.5 million. To dramatize the need for a new hospital, Mr. Chairman, I am submitting for the record, photographs showing the present condition of the Winslow Hospital.

SACATON HOSPITAL

The Sacaton Hospital which serves the Indians of the Gila River Indian Community was originally constructed in 1942. After numerous efforts to up-date the hospital the Gila River Indian Community determined through a long range planning study that a new hospital would be needed. This study, which represents a comprehensive review of the health care needs of an entire community is one of the finest efforts I have seen to carefully calculate the long range health needs of an Indian community. One of the primary recommendations of this study was to determine whether or not a new hospital was needed or if the existing one could be refurbished. With a planning grant from the Indian Health Service, the Gila River Indian Community has now determined that a new hospital would be the best approach. In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, the Gila River Indian Community has carefully considered all available options and concluded that a new building would be in the best interests of the Indians of this community. In this regard, Mr. Chairman, the cost for refurbishing the existing structure would amount to $10,680,000 which is comparable to the cost of a new building of $10,841,000. I want to respectfully urge your approval of this project as being essential to the well being of the citizens of this major Indian community.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. In my opinion the recommendations I have offered represent sound approaches to meeting the needs of our

Indian people in the fields of education and health. I hope, therefore, that you will find it possible to accept these recommendations.

BAND ANALYSIS SYSTEM OF BUDGET DEVELOPMENT AND FUND ALLOCATION BASED ON TRIBAL PRIORITIES

The President's message to Congress in 1970 stressed a policy of increasing Indian self-determination during his administration. This emphasis on Indian self-determination was repeated in his message to Congress this year when he said, "We shall continue to encourage Indians and their tribal governments to play an increasing role in determining their own future."

One of the most important aspects of Indian self-determination is the need for local participation in the program planning and budget process. In order to develop more fully local Indian participation in the program planning decisions of the Bureau, the Band Analysis system was developed and has become the basic tool to identify Indian priorities at the local levels.

Briefly, the Band Analysis is a method of providing the Indians and their leaders with a formal, unified, system for identifying their needs in relative degrees of importance on a program by program basis. It is a method of indicating what programs are most important to a given tribe and which are of lesser importance.

Each Agency is given a listing of all Bureau programs that can be included in a Band process. For each of these programs, the tribes are provided with base figures. These figures represent an estimate of the funds, based on the President's budget that the tribes can expect to receive for each program. The total of these figures will represent the base from which the Tribes will then be able to build their proposed programs.

The Tribes are then asked to develop a distribution of three fixed levels of funds among the programs. These levels have been set at 95%, 110%, and 120% of the base total provided. Within these limits the tribe is given the freedom to adjust the figures on a program by program basis to satisfy their needs as they see them.

In other words, the Band system tells a tribe how much it can expect to receive for most of their programs next year. It then asks thems to decide which of these programs should be reduced, which should be retained at the same level and which should be expanded next year within the 95%, 110%, and 120% limits.

Because the Tribe will be dealing with a fixed total for each of the three levels, it must decide which programs will be expanded at the expense of other programs thereby extablishing the relative importance of each program in relation to all the other programs.

To explain the Band process in a more detailed and technical manner, a copy of the Band Analysis instructions for FY 1976 are attached as well as an example showing how the Band process might work at an imaginary Agency.

Also included is a copy of the distribution of JOM funds by Area and by Agency based on the 1975 Band Analysis System.

With specific reference to the distribution of JOM funds, the following questions were asked:

How was the amount of funds for JOM in the President's FY 1975 Budget determined?

A Band Analysis for the Bureau of Indian Affairs was developed for FY 1975 based upon Band Analyses for each Area and Agency Office. This Bureau-wide Band Analysis indicated how a distribution by program activity would be made if there were a 10% increase in total funds available to the Bureau or a 5% decrease.

A planning allowance was provided to the Bureau and it was distributed to the various program activities by using the priorities expressed in the Band Analysis information. In the case of the Johnson O'Malley funds for assistance to public schools this was $2.6 million increase.

How were the JOM funds in the President's FY 1975 Budget distributed by location?

Once the total funding level for JOM has been determined they are distributed according to the same Band Analysis priorities that determined the budget request.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 9, 1974

Honorable Paul J. Fannin
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Paul:

I wholeheartedly concur with your proposal to present a request before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies of the Senate Appropriations Committee on April 10 to increase the funding for the Johnson-O'Malley programs in Indian education for fiscal year 1975.

Your personal concern for the proper funding of this program as evidenced during the prolonged deliberation during the 93rd Congress is one I share. It became abundantly clear during the Committee's deliberations on Indian education that the Bureau of Indian Affairs request for approximately $27 million, increased by only $2 million over 1974, is adequate merely to handle inflationary costs, but will not permit necessary funding of increased demands.

The $10 million addition you propose would result in increased allocations to the contractor, whether it be the State education agency or Indian tribes. The net result of your recommendation would be additional funds for public school districts educating Indian children. I consider this a meritorious recommendation and concur with your testimony.

Again, may I commend you for your consistent and effective work to improve the education of the Indian people.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson
Chairman

LETTER FROM SENATOR CLIFFORD P. HANSEN

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 9, 1974

Honorable Paul J. Fannin
1313 Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Paul:

I understand you are requesting an increase of $10,000,000 in the FY Johnson O'Malley program.

I know how important this program is to meet the education needs of Indian children and would like to indicate my support for your request.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Clifford P. Hansen
U. S. S.

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LETTER FROM SENATOR DEWEY F. BARTLETT

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 9, 1974

Honorable Paul J. Fannin
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Paul:

I understand you plan to appear before the Appropriations Committee in the near future in an effort to obtain a $10 million increase in funds for the Johnson-O'Malley program.

As you know, I am deeply concerned about the lack of trained professionals needed to meet the special education requirements of Indian children participating in the public education system. The Johnson-O'Malley program is one means by which we can meet this need where needed. An increase in funding for this very important program can most certainly be used to great advantage for Indian students by providing such services as guidance and counseling by professionals who possess a clear understanding of Indian culture.

I applaud you in your efforts and extend to you my wholehearted support in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Dewey

Dewey F. Bartlett
United States Senate
O K L A H O M A

LETTER FROM SENATOR JAMES A. McCLURE

April 10, 1974

Dear Senator Bible:

I would like to offer my wholehearted support and encouragement to Senator Fannin's proposal that an additional $10 million be included in the fiscal 1975 Johnson O'Malley funding within the Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

Regardless of the fact that the Johnson O'Malley funds currently being appropriated are insufficient to meet the continual increase in Indian student population within public schools, present funding proposals do not reflect a sufficient enough attempt to meet the special educational needs and goals of the Indian people.

I would certainly not be the first to claim that money will solve all the problems associated with Indian education. Funding in this area only sparks the fire. It is only the beginning - but an essential beginning. Adequate monies must be available so that the special problems of Indian students can be met with success and increased achievement. The future of Indian self-sufficiency depends on an educated Indian youth.

As you know, the Senate just passed S. 1017 - the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. This legislation has gone a long way in attempting to reassert to the Indian his ability to manage and control his own affairs. Title II of this bill deals specifically with Indian Education. Among its provisions it offers to the Indian the opportunity to decide how Johnson O'Malley money is to be spent to serve Indian needs. It further asserts that Johnson O'Malley funds are to be spent for the special needs of the Indian student and the meeting of this purpose is to be adequately accountable to the Indian people. The bill authorized $65 million dollars to be appropriated for JOM programming. Senator Fannin's proposal of an additional $10 million to the proposed funding level for JOM will go a long way in meeting the appropriation goal of the Interior Committee.

The achievement of success and excellence in the education of Indian students is assured with the commitment of the Indian student and his parent; with the training of dedicated teachers - Indian and non-Indian (teachers that know Indian culture and history); with the responsible Indian control over curriculum and programming which effects Indian students within the local schools; and, of course, with sufficient funding to allow all these factors which contribute to successful Indian education to be accomplished.

I respectfully request the Committee's favorable consideration of Senator Fannin's proposal for additional Johnson O'Malley funds.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

James A. McClure

James A. McClure
United States Senator

LETTER FROM SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 9, 1974

Honorable Paul J. Fanning
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

This is to let you know of my support for extending further appropriations for the Johnson-O'Malley program which is designed to assist our Indian young people.

I understand that an additional $10 million will be needed by the Indian people to implement planned educational programs, and I want you to know of my commitment to such funding proposals.

Furthermore, I would like to thank you for your past efforts on behalf of all Indian citizens. Your efforts have been both fruitful and inspiring.

Best personal regards,

Pete V. Domenici

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

LETTER FROM JAMES E. HAWKINS

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

April 9, 1974

Honorable Paul J. Fannin
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Fannin:

This letter will respond to a request from Mr. Rick Lavis of your office concerning the state of negotiations between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Tuba City Public Schools for joint financing of certain educational facilities intended for common use.

In February 1974 officials of the Tuba City Public Schools and the Bureau met in Albuquerque to discuss the problems of jointly funding certain construction items. General agreement was reached that items in the BIA FY 1975 budget request could, if appropriated, be transferred to the Tuba City Public Schools in order to complete the joint use facilities. These items and costs are as follows:

1.	Swimming Pool	$150,500
2.	Landscaping	48,500
3.	Parking area and paving	120,000
4.	Athletic track	27,000
	Total	$346,000

The cost of the above items was arrived at in 1973 and there is every indication that an inflation factor of 10% will be required to complete these projects in 1974. The total amount required is $380,000. This amount is in our FY 1975 appropriation request currently before the Committees of Congress.

Before the Bureau can transfer this amount to the Tuba City Public Schools special language must be inserted in the Appropriation Bill which will authorize the transfer. We urge that this language be included in our bill.

We appreciate your concern about the schools of Tuba City.

Sincerely,

James E. Hawkins
Special Assistant to the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to have this opportunity to testify today in support of increased appropriations to improve Indian education and Indian health. You know, when we speak of Indian self-determination, we should be focusing on Indian self-government and the ability of the Indians to self-govern and manage tribal projects and programs on their own. To do this, they need to be educated and they must have adequate and proper medical attention.

I think two good examples of Indian planning and management are illustrated in the appropriations requests of the Gila River Indian Community for a new hospital at Sacaton and of the Rough Rock School Board for the High School at Rough Rock. (In reference to the latter, I will be directing a letter to you, Mr. Chairman.) The Gila River Indians have put quite a lot of time and effort into their long range planning study and have come up with a very comprehensive report and I must add that the hospital is very much needed.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to education, I have to say we are in a bad fix. We never have had enough Johnson-O'Malley funds and now we have the JOM monies allocated under the "Band Analysis" which disregards the local school board and is directed at the Tribe's determination of priority allocation needs. I'd say a change is needed in this allocation method and recommend that more attention should be paid to the local school districts and also that state need be taken into account.

In further reference to Indian education, Title IV, Part A has to be mentioned. It's amazing that the FY'75 Budget includes funds for Parts B and C which deal with special programs and projects to improve the educational opportunities for Indian children and adult education programs for Indians and that it does

not include funds for Part A; this part of Title IV spells out the Congressional intent and formula for providing assistance to the local educational agencies for the special educational needs of Indian children. I sincerely hope, Mr. Chairman, that you will give every consideration to reallocating the funds for Title IV so that sixty percent goes to Part A, thirty-five percent to Parts B and C, and five percent to Program Administration.

Before going on to Indian health, I would like to indicate my support of a request for $400,000 for Tuba City High School. This request stems from the plans of Grey Hills High School and Tuba City High School to build separate swimming pools. The BIA has agreed to a transfer of funds from the approved appropriations for the Grey Hills project to Tuba City. These two schools which are adjacent to each other would have joint use of the pool. By constructing one pool, duplication would be avoided and the federal government would save about $130,000.

Mr. Chairman, relative to Indian health, this is another area in which the federal government has a long, long way to go toward providing the Indians with adequate health services and delivery. Just this past Friday, I testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs on behalf of the proposed Indian Health Care Improvement Act and I feel that this piece of legislation is long past due. I'm sure, Mr. Chairman, from your own first-hand experience, that you are well aware of the grave deficiencies in the Indian health delivery system. It is in real sad shape and although the related legislation has been introduced, we need to deal with the present problems now. In this regard, I recommend increased appropriations for patient care and field health services which if approved would assist in alleviating the Indian health care problems.

In addition to the appropriations request for a new hospital at Sacaton, I would also like to indicate my strong support for a planning grant request of $491,000 for a new Winslow Indian Hospital. The present condition of this hospital, which was built in 1933, is disgraceful and has been declared unsafe. Besides not meeting any building and safety code standards, the Indian Health Service has recommended that the hospital be condemned. A new Winslow Indian Hospital is desparately needed and your consideration of the planning grant request would be greatly appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement and I sincerely hope that you will be able to give every consideration to my recommendations. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR THOMAS J. McINTYRE

Mr. Chairman: I am pleased to speak out in behalf of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service which is located at the University of New Hampshire in Durham, New Hampshire. An additional appropriation of $400,000 to the Forest Service has been requested in order for the Lab to utilize fully the existing facility. In supporting this request, I wish to add my voice to those of many others who realize the importance of our forests in New England and nation-wide, and who value these renewable resources as an economic recreational and ecologically important prize.

New England has long been noted for its fine woodlands, mountains and streams. These areas abound in flora and fauna making it the potential playground of over 65 million people. New England is one of our National Forests most heavily used for recreation.

For this reason and as a result of our growing consciousness that the Earth has limits, that resources must be replenished and, therefore, properly developed that I speak today regarding forest management.

Some parts of the New England forest area, mostly the lands around the high mountain peaks, provide a primitive outdoor recreation experience emphasize solitude and the challenge of survival. This type of experience supplies relief from our urbanized society but, unfortunately, these areas face a crisis. Recreational use on them has increased 60 percent during the past five years. Backpacking, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and trail bike riding have all increased dramatically during the last few years. The number of hikers doubled in the last eight years and is forecast to increase an additional 30 percent in the next seven. Last year these areas were visited by fifteen million people. There is, therefore, a delicate balance which must be achieved -- accommodating this many visitors while at the same time minimizing their impact on the primitive forest environment which attracts them. Not only recreation but timber, water and wildlife are experiencing increasing demands. In order to avoid subtle or dramatic degradations to the forests through mismanagement, we must determine proper management approaches through comprehensive research.

Recreation in these Northeast woodlands has long been one of its outstanding qualities. The combined efforts of public agencies and

organizations, such as the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Green Mountain Club, in the care and maintenance of mountain trails has been going on for over sixty years and is testimony to the importance of trails in the Northeast. The Appalachian Mountain Club, whose close working relationship with the Forest Service should be duly noted, appropriates a substantial sum of money each year from its own budget to the Forest Service Lab in Durham. This unselfish gift allows all of us to benefit from research done at the Lab.

In response to the information needs of the backcountry-wilderness manager and the primitive recreational desires of the public, the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Durham has started a one-man research effort. This research is concerned with the impact of recreationists on remote forest ecosystems, and is a part of their watershed management research. In order to adequately research the impact of increased recreational use on backcountry areas, an additional annual appropriation of approximately $300,000 in watershed management research is needed. Funds for this program are not in the regular Forest Service budget for Fisal Year 1975.

In order to ensure imaginative planning and wise land use, research must provide a continuing pool of information. Immediate problems must be dealt with and future problems must be anticipated. Many questions now face backcountry managers in the Northeast. For example, will increasing use have a deleterious effect on the quality of water in the headwaters streams that supply much of the water needs of municipalities and industries downstream? What effect does heavy use have on the often times fragile and subalpine vegetation of many of the peaks? How does one handle human waste where soils are shallow and normal urban methods of waste disposal cannot be employed?

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station is currently conducting research in broad ecological systems, including timber and water in the Northeast. The program proposed here would be focused on recreation impacts on the wildland areas remote from travel and highways. It would be the only Forest Service research unit of its type in the Northeast.

The Durham Lab is well deserving of this program. It is situated in relatively close proximity to the major backcountry areas in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and New York. Cooperative research would be possible through the state universities in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York and

Pennsylvania. The Appalachian Mountain Club offices in Boston and Gorham, New Hampshire are approximately one hour drive from Durham. This is very important as the AMC is a major supporter and cooperator in this program.

The Northeast Station of the U. S. Forest Service estimates that an additional annual appropriation of $300,000 is needed in watershed management research. This appropriation would be used to employ three additional scientists, three technicians, and one clerk-typist, and provide travel, equipment, and supplies for the research program. One of these scientists would have training in the biological-physical area, and the other two would have training in the social science area. Approximately one-third of the research would be done by cooperating universities and other groups through grants made by the Station.

Within the boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest are more than 1,000 square miles of near wilderness, including some of the tallest mountains, some of the deepest woods and some of the purest streams to be found in the East. It is considered to be one of the most important and most vulnerable green belts in the world.

Demand for timber and wood products in this area, as everywhere, has increased. It is now recognized that wood is a renewable resource and that the energy requirements for its conversion to products are far less than for other raw materials used for similar purposes.

Hardwood sawtimber demand from Northeastern forests almost doubled in the past twenty years. Demand for pulpwood likewise doubled and is now in short supply. As a result of the energy crisis, the price for fuel wood -- traditionally a minor by-product -- has trebled in less than six months in New England.

These uses along with growing demands for high quality water from forest land place unprecedented strains on the forest environment to satisfy apparently conflicting uses. Resource managers recognize that this resource base cannot and will not be utilized solely for the production of wood. But a sizeable segment of rural New England economy is related to wood production -- $2 billion annually and approximately 110,111 jobs. Currently, growth exceeds cut -- but by a small margin.

A research program of the Northeast Forest Experiment Station at Durham is studying many of the problems. Although considerable research progress has been made, the present program is inadequate to answer pressing questions about forest productivity. Research is needed to predict changes in forest growth and composition when forests are managed for multiple use, to develop cultural techniques which improve growth and quality for northern hardwoods, while enhancing the visual appeal of the forest, and to relate forest soil properties to multi-use forest planning.

Full and prompt implementation of the research would require an additional appropriation of $100,000 to the Forest Service for Timber Management Research. This would provide for two additional technicians in the timber research unit as well as for additional cooperative research with the University of New Hampshire and other research institutions. The location of the laboratory on the campus allows for cooperative research in fields such as forestry, botany, ecology, pathology, genetics, soils and hydrology.

Mr. Chairman, we must have this appropriation of $400,000 for the Forest Service to do its job in these critical times. New England and the Northeast needs this kind of research in order to adequately use the resources which are available.

All of us in the Northeast are grateful to the distinguished Chairman for the strong support he has given us in the past. Without his help the Durham Laboratory could not be functioning as it is today.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES W. SYMINGTON

Mr. Chairman

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee this morning to make a brief statement in support of increased appropriations for the forthcoming fiscal year for the Earth Resources Observation Satellite (EROS) Program of the Department of the Interior.

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

The EROS Data Center, which is located in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, is responsible for the processing and dissemination of data generated by two of NASA's major remote sensing programs: The continuing Earth Resources Technology Satellite project, and the Earth Resources Experiment Package which was flown aboard the recently concluded SKYLAB mission.

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

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

For the past several years, the Committee on Science and Astronautics, which has legislative jurisdiction over the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration, has encouraged NASA to pursue a more vigorous remote-sensing program. For example, last year when the Administration informed the Congress that a decision had been made, for financial reasons, to delay the launch of the second ERTS satellite by more than two years, the Committee increased the NASA Authorization bill by $7 million and urged NASA to prepare ERTS-B for the earliest possible launch in order to avoid any possible hiatus in the acquisition of ERTS data. Because of this action by our Committee, the schedule has been revised, and ERTS-B will be launched about one year sooner than had been intended.

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

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

Data acquisition is only the first step, however, in a long process. The ultimate objective of any such program, obviously, is the analysis and timely dissemination of that data to those who can make use of it. This is the function of the EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls and the goal of the EROS Program. And this is why it is important that the EROS Program not be shortchanged.

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

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MARLOW W. COOK

MR. CHAIRMAN:

AGAIN THIS YEAR, AS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS, IT IS MY PRIVILEGE TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS SUBCOMMITTEE TO SUPPORT ONE OF THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN THE NATION. I AM, OF COURSE, REFERRING TO THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED AT BEREA, KENTUCKY BY THE U.S. FORESTRY SERVICE IN THEIR PURSUIT OF METHODS TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY WHICH WILL ENABLE US TO RECLAIM THE LAND WHICH HAS BEEN DAMAGED BY SURFACE MINING.

LAST YEAR IN PARTIAL ANSWER TO MY REQUEST, YOU AWARDED THE BEREA PROJECT AN OVER-BUDGET ALLOCATION OF $50,000. I APPRECIATE YOUR ASSISTANCE. WHILE THESE FUNDS WERE IMPOUNDED UNTIL MARCH FIRST OF THIS YEAR, THEY WERE RELEASED IN SUFFICIENT TIME TO PURCHASE MUCH NEEDED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT AND TO AWARD CONTRACTS FOR CORE DRILLINGS AND ENGINEERING TESTS. I WAS DISTRESSED TO LEARN THAT WHILE THESE FUNDS WERE BEING RELEASED, A CORRESPONDING AMOUNT WAS BEING REMOVED FROM THE FY-75 BUDGET. I WOULD HOPE THAT THIS CUT CAN BE RESTORED. I ALSO HOPE THAT THIS WILL BE THE YEAR THAT WE FUND THE PROJECT ADEQUATELY AND PROVIDE THE FUNDS NECESSARY TO BEGIN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE OFFICE-LABORATORY FACILITIES NECESSARY TO HOUSE THIS ACTIVITY.

I HAVE RECEIVED COPIES OF LETTERS SENT TO THIS COMMITTEE FROM THE IZAAC WALTON LEAGUE OF KENTUCKY, THE UNIVERSITY

OF KENTUCKY, THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OFCONSERVATION DISTRICTS, THE SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA, THE KENTUCKY SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION, FROM DR. WEATHERFORD, THE PRESIDENT OF BEREA COLLEGE, AND MANY OTHERS. I REQUEST PERMISSION TO INCLUDE DR. WEATHERFORD'S LETTER IN THE RECORD. ALL OF THESE LETTERS HAVE URGED THAT THE BEREA PROJECT BE EXPANDED SO THAT THE NATION WILL HAVE THE FULL BENEFIT OF THE POTENTIAL WHICH CAN BE REALIZED. SEVERAL OF THE LETTERS EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR ASSISTANCE WHICH HAS BEEN RECEIVED AND INDICATE THAT THE COAL INDUSTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATIONS BOTH ANTICIPATE ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL AID.

DURING THE PAST YEAR, IT HAS BECOME EVEN MORE EVIDENT THAT WE ARE FACED WITH A SHORTAGE OF ENERGY IN THIS NATION. WITH THIS MOST UNCOMFORTABLE FACT COMES THE SATISFYING REASSURANCE THAT THERE IS A SOLUTION WHICH CAN PROVIDE THIS MUCH NEEDED ENERGY. I REFER, OF COURSE, TO OUR COAL RESOURCES. COAL IS THE BACKBONE OF THE FUEL INVENTORY, AND EVEN THE MOST PESSIMISTIC REPORTS REVEAL THAT IT COMPRISES OVER 70 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL ESTIMATED ULTIMATE RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL RESOURCE. WE ARE INDEED FORTUNATE TO HAVE THIS ABUNDANT DOMESTIC NATURAL RESOURCE. HOWEVER, IF WE DO NOT ACT WISELY, WE MAY DENY THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION THE USE OF THIS VALUABLE ENERGY FUEL. THERE ARE RELATED PROBLEMS WHICH DEAL WITH BOTH THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL. BEREA PROMISES

TO PROVIDE US WITH SOME OF THE ANSWERS TO OUR PRODUCTION PROBLEMS.

CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN HALF OF THE COAL PRODUCED TODAY IS SURFACE-MINED. THE UNDESIRABLE SIDE EFFECTS WHICH THIS SURFACE MINING LEAVES IN ITS WAKE ARE UNACCEPTABLE. IT IS EVIDENT THAT IF WE ARE TO CONTINUE TO SURFACE-MINE, AND I AM CONVINCED THAT SOME SUCH OPERATIONS MUST CONTINUE, THEN IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE RECLAIM THIS LAND TO A USEABLE PURPOSE.

ON OCTOBER 9 OF LAST YEAR, THE SENATE PASSED AND SENT TO THE HOUSE A SURFACE MINING BILL, S.425. THIS BILL ACCEPTS THAT SURFACE MINING OF COAL MUST CONTINUE, BUT ALSO RECOGNIZES THAT THE LAND SO MINED MUST BE RECLAIMED. IT ALSO RECOGNIZES THAT THERE IS A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF LAND WHICH CANNOT BE RECLAIMED ADEQUATELY AND THEREFORE SHOULD NOT BE SURFACE-MINED. THERE IS A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF ACRES WHICH CAN BE SURFACE-MINED UNDER THESE RESTRICTIONS AND THE "STATE-OF-THE-ART" OF RECLAMATION TECHNOLOGY. THE SOLUTION TO OUR PROBLEM WILL BE FOUND IN REALISTIC AND IMPROVED RECLAMATION TECHNOLOGY APPLIED IN EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS. THIS TECHNOLOGY WILL NOT BE REALIZED UNTIL WE HAVE CONDUCTED ADEQUATE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS IN MINING OPERATIONS AND RECLAMATION.

I BELIEVE THAT WE HERE IN THE CONGRESS HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO TAKE THE LEAD IN PROVIDING FOR RESEARCH TO DEVELOP

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THIS NEW TECHNOLOGY. BEREA CAN HELP US FULFILL THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

BY WAY OF A VERY BRIEF REVIEW, LET'S CONSIDER THE FORESTRY PROGRAM AT BEREA, BECAUSE HERE WE FIND THE ONLY SUSTAINED FEDERAL RESEARCH PROGRAM OF ITS KIND IN THE NATION. TWELVE YEARS AGO, A SMALL RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR THE RECLAMATION OF SURFACE-MINED LAND WAS INITIATED BY THE U.S. FORESTRY SERVICE AT BEREA, KENTUCKY. THE PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP METHODS OF REDUCING OR PREVENTING DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST RESOURCES DURING SURFACE MINING OPERATIONS AND TO RESTORE THESE VALUES AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AFTER MINING HAS CEASED. FROM ITS INCEPTION, BEREA HAS BEEN A "SHOE STRING" OPERATION. THERE ARE ONLY NINE PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL, INCLUDING A HYDROLOGIST, SOIL CHEMIST, CIVIL ENGINEER, RANGE SCIENTIST ECOLOGIST, BOTANIST, SILVICULTURIST, AND TWO FOREST RANGERS. THE FACILITIES ARE EVEN MORE SPARTAN AND COMPRISE A RENOVATED AUTOMOBILE SHOP, A GREENHOUSE, A BASEMENT ROOM OF THE COLLEGE, AND TWO BAYS OF A GARAGE. LET ME REPEAT, GENTLEMEN, THAT THIS IS THE ONLY SUSTAINED FEDERAL RESEARCH PROGRAM CONCERNED WITH RECLAMATION OR SURFACE-MINED LAND. IT IS INCREDIBLE THAT SUCH RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ON SO FEW, AND IT SHOULD BE NO SURPRISE THAT OUR RECLAMATION TECHNOLOGY SO LAGS OUR SURFACE MINING REQUIREMENTS.

IN 1967 $40,000 WAS APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS TO DEVELOP DETAILED PLANS FOR A NEW OFFICE-LABORATORY BUILDING

DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE THE LARGER AND MORE INTENSIVE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS PLANNED FOR BEREA. THIS FACILITY WOULD INCLUDE THE MOST MODERN TYPES OF EQUIPMENT HOUSED IN LABORATORIES WITH ADEQUATE SPACE TO PERMIT PROFESSIONAL STAFFS OF SUFFICIENT SIZE TO PURSUE RESEARCH PROJECTS AND CONDUCT DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS MOST VITAL AREA.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR THE BUILDING HAVE BEEN REVISED, AND ONE WING HAS BEEN ELIMINATED TO OFFSET THE RISE IN COSTS. THE FORESTRY SERVICE HAS TESTIFIED THAT A CONTRACT CAN BE LET FOR CONSTRUCTION AS SOON AS FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,431,000 ARE APPROPRIATED. FOR SEVEN YEARS NOW, THIS PLAN HAS REMAINED UNFUNDED, AND EACH YEAR THE DOLLAR AMOUNT BUYS LESS AND LESS OF A FACILITY. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE PLANS CAN BE ALTERED FURTHER AND STILL PROVIDE THE MINIMUM FACILITIES REQUIRED.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE BUILDING ITSELF ARE THE RESEARCH PROGRAMS WHICH MUST BE PURSUED. WE ARE PLEASED WITH THE EXCELLENT PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE CURRENT RESEARCH PROGRAMS AT BEREA. THE RESULTS OF THIS RESEARCH HAVE BEEN USED IN KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, AND MARYLAND IN FORMING THEIR RECLAMATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS. SCALPING REQUIREMENTS, ACCESS ROADS, AND BENCH WIDTH LIMITATIONS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. ESTIMATES OF SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FROM MINING ARE BEING USED BY SEVERAL STATES TO DETERMINE THE SIZE OF IMPOUND-

MENTS NEEDED TO TRAP SILT. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR SURFACE-MINED AREAS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN COOPERATION WITH STATE AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES. REVEGETATION TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY ALL EASTERN STATES WHERE SURFACE MINING HAS OCCURRED DURING THE PAST YEARS. THE RESEARCH STAFF HAS CONSULTED WITH OR APPEARED AT HEARINGS IN TEN DIFFERENT STATES, INCLUDING STATES AS FAR WEST AS WASHINGTON.

TYPICAL OF THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY BEREA IS THAT GIVEN TO THE COUNCIL OF SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION RESEARCH IN APPALACHIA WHICH WAS FORMED LAST SPRING. THIS COUNCIL HAS AS ITS PURPOSE THE PROMOTION AND SUPPORT OF RESEARCH RELATING TO SURFACE MINING AND RECLAMATION IN APPALACHIA. IT IS MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM RESEARCH AGENCIES, STATE REGULATORY AGENCIES, AND THE COAL INDUSTRY.
THE STATION AT BEREA IS COOPERATING WITH THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY IN A VALUABLE STUDY. TVA PROVIDES BOTH FUNDS AND MANPOWER TO ASSIST THE BEREA-BASED FORESTRY SERVICE IN PROJECTS RELATED TO: (1) RATE AND AMOUNT OF EROSION ON SPOILS RETURNED TO ORIGINAL CONTOUR; (2) CHANGES IN SUBSURFACE MOISTURE CONTENT AND DENSITY OF SPOILS REPLACED TO APPROXIMATE ORIGINAL CONTOUR; (3) STUDIES OF MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROCK STRATA OVERLYING COAL SEAMS AND OF THE SPOIL MATERIAL AS IT IS REPLACED; AND (4) EVALUATION OF REVEGETATION SUCCESS FROM VARIOUS SPOIL BANKS AND SEEDING MIXTURES. THESE STUDIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED LATE THIS YEAR. AT THAT TIME,

WE MAY ENTER INTO A MORE EXTENSIVE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM FOR BOTH ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE "BACK-TO-CONTOUR" SYSTEM OF SURFACE MINING.

THESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS SHOW THAT FORESTRY SERVICE RESEARCH HAS FOUND WAYS TO IMPROVE SURFACE MINE RECLAMATION AND THAT THE RESULTS OF THIS RESEARCH ARE BEING USED THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

HOWEVER, AS DILIGENT AND PRODUCTIVE AS THESE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN, THE RESULTS ARE VERY SMALL INDEED WHEN COMPARED TO THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM. THE MOST DIFFICULT AND IMPORTANT RESEARCH STILL LIES AHEAD. THE MOST URGENT PROBLEMS ARE IN TWO GENERAL AREAS: FIRST, IN IMPROVING RECLAMATION ENGINEERING PRACTICES TO BETTER PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND IN CREATING STABLE CONDITIONS FOR RAPID RESTORATION OF DISTURBED AREAS FOLLOWING THE MINING OPERATION. SECOND, WATER POLLUTION CONTROL METHODS MUST BE DEVELOPED UNDER REALISTIC MINING CONDITIONS ON LARGE EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHEDS WHERE ALL PHASES OF MINING AND RECLAMATION OPERATIONS CAN BE MONITORED, STUDIED, AND CONTROLLED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE PRESIDENT IN HIS ENERGY MESSAGE AND MANY OF THE ENERGY BILLS NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY THE CONGRESS ALL LOOK TO THE GASIFICATION, LIQUEFACTION, AND DESULPHURIZATION OF COAL AS BEING VITAL TO THE SOLUTION OF OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS. THESE PROGRAMS CARRY A PRICE TAG OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. I AM IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT. I HAVE INTRODUCED A

BILL, S. 2694, TO CREATE A TRUST FUND TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE FUNDS OVER A SUSTAINED PERIOD, AS I BELIEVE A CONCEPT OF THIS NATURE IS ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE TO ACHIEVE OUR TECHNOLOGICAL GOALS.

HOWEVER, I HASTEN TO ADD THAT BEFORE THESE GOALS CAN REACH FRUITION, THE COAL ITSELF MUST BE MINED AND MADE AVAILABLE. I REPEAT THAT MORE THAN HALF OF OUR COAL IS NOW PROVIDED BY SURFACE MINING METHODS. IN THE INTEREST OF INSURING THAT THE TECHNOLOGY FOR THE REDUCTION AND/OR ELIMINATION OF THE UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS OF SURFACE MINING THROUGHOUT THE NATION BE MADE AVAILABLE TO FEDERAL, STATE, AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, I URGE THAT THE OPERATING BUDGET OF THE FORESTRY SERVICE BE INCREASED BY THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF $875,000 TO PERMIT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANNED EXPANSION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAM AT BEREA, KENTUCKY. I ALSO URGE THAT THE FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,431,000 BE ADDED TO THE FORESTRY SERVICE BUDGET FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE OFFICE-LABORATORY BUILDING WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNED, WITH FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS, TO ACCOMMODATE THE LARGER AND MORE INTENSIVE RESEARCH PROGRAMS. WHEN WE RECOGNIZE THAT THE DECISION TO RECOVER OR ABANDON MILLIONS OF TONS OF COAL WILL BE MADE ON THE BASIS OF RECLAMATION TECHNIQUES AND PROGRAMS, THE BENEFITS OF THIS PROGRAM WILL FAR EXCEED THESE MINIMAL COSTS.

IN CONCLUSION, MR. CHAIRMAN, LET ME EXPRESS MY CONCERN FOR THE DEGREE OF DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN ENERGY FUELS WHICH WE NOW EXPERIENCE. THIS DEPENDENCE HAS CONTINUED TO GROW EACH YEAR, AND IF ALLOWED TO GO UNCHECKED COULD SERIOUSLY REDUCE THE POWER STATUS OF THE UNITED STATES. I BELIEVE THAT THE ANSWER LIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR DOMESTIC RESOURCES AND THE KEY TO THIS DEVELOPMENT WILL BE FOUND IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WHICH WILL PERMIT US TO PRODUCE AND CONSUME THESE RESOURCES IN A MANNER WHICH IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE PEOPLE. ONE THING IS CERTAIN--WE CANNOT TOLERATE ENERGY FUEL BLACKMAIL BY FOREIGN NATIONS, AND AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE, THIS NATION HAS BILLIONS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND NOT ONE CENT FOR BLACKMAIL!

LETTER FROM WILLIAM D. WEATHERFORD

BEREA
COLLEGE
Berea, Kentucky 40403
Office of the President, Willis D. Weatherford

February 20, 1974

Dear Senator Cook:

I greatly appreciate your support last year for increased funding for the United States Forest Service's surface mine reclamation research project and a new laboratory here in Berea. I understand that there was a $50,000 increase in appropriations for the project this year; however, the funds have not as yet been released.

In view of the present and predicted future energy situation, there can be no doubt that surface mining activities will increase. We must not let up on reclamation efforts. Rather, we must do a better job.

As you already know, Berea College is deeply concerned with the people and the economic development of Appalachia. Strip mining has a great impact on the people and on the economy in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, and throughout Appalachia as well. Unless the strip-mined areas are successfully reclaimed, the economic well-being of these people and the future development of our forests, water, wildlife, and other resources will be seriously impaired.

Many sound results of Forest Service research studies now serve as a basis for regulations and reclamation requirements of a number of State Reclamation Divisions.

The surface mining industry is continually striving toward proper reclamation, but much of the needed information is lacking. A much greater effort must be made to catch up and close the gap.

Once again, I recommend an increase in appropriations of $875,000 for the Forest Service reclamation research program at Berea. I would also like to see funds appropriated for the Forest Sciences Laboratory proposed for Berea. I understand that it will now cost $1,721,000 for the laboratory. Architectural plans are complete and a construction contract can be developed as soon as funds are appropriated. The building is to be located on an 18-acre site under long-term lease to the Forest Service by Berea College. While this laboratory is desperately needed for their program, I feel that its early completion will also bring about a greater sharing of facilities and interchange of ideas among personnel of the Forest Service and Berea College.

I sincerely hope that you and other members of Congress will be able to help us this year. We must have proper reclamation of strip-mined lands, but we cannot do it without adequate knowledge.

You are welcome to have this letter included in the record of the Appropriations Subcommittee hearings for the Forest Service if you so desire.

Yours sincerely,

Willis D. Weatherford

Willis D. Weatherford

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee today to express my views on several specific items within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee related to the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1975 for the Department of the Interior. The items I will mention are matters of great importance to the citizens of my home State of New Mexico. This is particularly true for the Indian people of New Mexico.

NAVAJO IRRIGATION PROJECT

Mr. Chairman, as you know, several million dollars have been spent by the Federal Government to provide the delivery system to bring water from the Navajo Dam to Block I of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project in the Four Corners Area. The delivery system is but only one installment in this extremely vital project. On-farm development is now necessary to use the water in the best possible way to make the land more productive. Other witnesses have given testimony before your subcommittee supporting this project, so I will make my remarks brief and to the point.

When this program was first discussed and drafted, a gravity irrigation system was envisioned. Since the initial planning stages of this project, however, it has been determined by extremely reliable experts that a sprinkler irrigation system would be the most efficient method for water placement. A gravity flow irrigation system would require extensive land leveling, top-soil displacement, and would be more expensive to operate than the sprinkler system.

After reading these reports, it seems obvious to me that the sprinkler system should be the system used, although it would be more expensive to install. Savings in the coming years for maintenance and operation should more than compensate for the increased initial installment costs.

Another point I would like to emphasize today is the fact that the gravity system has been estimated to deliver an additional 60,000 tons of salt annually above estimates which would be delivered

via the sprinkler system. These facts are published in a Bureau of Reclamation report entitled Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, dated February, 1972. It seems likely that this higher salt distribution on the farm land would soon require salt removal plants to supplement the gravity flow system. This probable unforeseen additional expense makes the previous lower estimates for gravity flow unrealistic.

In the same 1972 Bureau of Reclamation report it is stated that, "The Office of Management and Budget has directed that a reappraisal be made by the Bureau of Reclamation of presently authorized but unconstructed projects within the Upper Colorado River Basin to identify the salinity impact of such projects. In making this appraisal, the Bureau of Reclamation will be changing some features of the projects so that the salinity impacts of the projects will be minimized." It was after this time that it was determined the sprinkling system was, in fact, the most efficient method of water distribution.

Mr. Chairman, it will cost, as I understand the figure estimates, an additional $2,917,600 for FY 75 for the implementation of the sprinkler method. I most urgently request the Subcommittee's approval of this base amount so the project can get underway as soon as possible.

Mr. Chairman, at the end of my statement I would like to have two statements inserted in the record. These statements are addressed to the Subcommittee from the Mayor of Farmington, the Honorable Marlo L. Webb, and the County Manager of San Juan County, Mr. Robert A. Bacon. Farmington is the city in closest proximity to the irrigation project, which in turn is in San Juan County. Both government officials strongly support further development of the irrigation project, and I request that their statements be made part of this record.

SANTA FE COMPREHENSIVE INDIAN HEALTH FACILITY

Mr. Chairman. A new comprehensive Indian health facility is required to replace the existing old, inadequate hospital. The present building is of frame construction with a hollow title exterior and wood and plaster interior. The roof and floor area are also of wood construction. The doors are of sub-standard width, the wards are large, 12-bed capacity and allow very little flexibility for patient care. There is no surgery, no central sterile supply, isolation facilities are inadequate, adequate space is lacking in pharmacy, pediatrics and obstetrics. In summary, the present hospital is almost totally deficient for provision of adequate and safe patient care.

In my opinion, the provision of a new, modern, well-staffed hospital facility, which will also serve as a general medical-surgical referral center for the Indian people of the Albuquerque Area, is long overdue and should be constructed as quickly as possible. Planning has already been accomplished and I urge this subcommittee to recommend appropriations of $8,250,000 for FY 75 so that construction can begin immediately for this 55 bed Indian hospital in Santa Fe which is so desperately needed.

OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH

Mr. Chairman. As you are well aware water resources research is a subject which is vital to the continued economic development and well being of the State of New Mexico and the Southwestern part of the country. In my mostly dry and dusty State, much water is used for irrigation and a considerable amount of highly fertile land lies untilled for lack of sufficient irrigation water. We need additional water to enable New Mexican farmers to increase their production now when all American farmers are being asked to maximize production.

Similarly, water is needed for the expansion of industry in our State. We are the fifth largest state in the Union with a land area of over 121,000 square miles, yet we only have one half of one

percent of the U.S. population--and one reason for this is our lack of water. With the continued expansion of the U.S. population, we face the problem of where the increased populations will live. The development of water resources in New Mexico and other low population density areas, large land-area states, can provide an alternative to continued over crowding of the high-density population states. But population cannot relocate without jobs, and economic development is necessary--and such economic development is impossible without more useable water. We should, for these reasons, among many others, make a strong national commitment to water resources research.

Instead, it appears we have a diminishing commitment. In FY-1973, P.L. 92-369 provided appropriations of $7,140,000 for 51 State Institutes Annual Allotment programs. This would have been $140,000 each, but $2,040,000 of this money ($40,000 per state institute) was not allocated or spent. In FY-1974, P.L. 93-120 provided appropriations of $5,640,000 for the 51 state institutes and $10,000 each for 3 new institutes. $540,000 has not been allocated which reduces the states annual allotments to $100,000 each from the $110,000 appropriated.

The President's budget requests only $89,000 per state institute for FY 1975. This is perceived as a reduction in commitment which will lead to the eventual demise of the federal program. I am afraid that the $89,000 will significantly reduce university interest in making long-term water research commitment to the detriment of water resources research and development.

What is now needed is an indication that the federal government is not losing interest in water resources research. Such an indication can be made by Congress by the restatement of our commitment in the form of increased funding. As a minimum, the less than ideal funding level of $100,000 per state should at least be maintained. I would encourage an even higher level of funding.

REPAIR OF STORRIE DAM

Mr. Chairman. As my distinguished colleague from New Mexico, Senator Montoya, has previously testified, the State of New Mexico is prepared to pay one half of the cost of repairing the Storrie Lake

dam near Las Vegas, New Mexico. This dam is in extremely bad need of repair. At present, fifty-nine percent of the water in Storrie Lade is owned by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and, under a current acquisition program, federal ownership will eventually increase to seventy percent. Consequently, I want to reinforce Senator Montoya's request for appropriation of $440,000 for the federal one-half share of the costs of these vital repairs.

ACOMA-LAGUNA CANONCITO HOSPITAL

Mr. Chairman. There is presently no inpatient medical facility to service the Pueblo of Acoma and Laguna and the Navajo community of Canoncito, with a combined population of nearly 10,000 Indian people in western New Mexico.

In fiscal year 1972 money was appropriated in the amount of $340,000 for planning the construction of a 40 bed hospital to serve this area. These planning funds were apportioned in November 1972 and the planning phase will soon be completed. Consequently, a construction contract could be awarded by June of this year if construction funds were made available.

The President's Fiscal Year 75 Budget did not include any construction funds for the Acoma, Laguna, Canoncito Indian Hospital, and I am convinced that this is a mistake.

There is no doubt that an inpatient medical facility is needed for the people in this isolated area. The Congress and the Executive Branch recognized its need in 1972. The Acoma Reservation, on which the hospital would be located, is 35 miles away from the nearest existing hospital, a private hospital in Grants, New Mexico, with only 44 beds which are full of patients most of the time. The next closest hospitals are in Albuquerque, 65 miles away, and Gallup, 80 miles away. All of these represent distances too far to travel for inpatient medical attention, especially in view of the low income of these Indian people for whom such travel expenses are unreasonable.

There are other reasons besides the simple geography of this situation that justify the construction of this hospital. Since many other witnesses have mentioned most of those other factors, I would simply add that since there is a demonstrated and recognized need, why should we not move ahead to fill that need now before inflation increases construction costs far above the $5,430,000 now required. I urge this subcommittee to include that amount for this hospital in its recommended appropriations for fiscal year 1975.

LAGUNA PUEBLO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I urge this subcommittee to include in its recommended appropriations the amount of $2,500,000 for the construction of a new Junior High School at Laguna, New Mexico.

The Pueblo of Laguna has prepared a statement justifying the appropriation of construction funds based on Functional Requirements calculated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, revised as of February 15, 1974. I submit that statement at this time and ask for its inclusion at the appropriate point in the hearing record.

In summary, this statement describes the overcrowded conditions presently existing in the Laguna school system and the resultant detrimental effects on the educational process for the affected children.

The planning phase is now complete, Functional Requirements have been calculated and revised and design activities are now underway. If construction funds were made available during fiscal year 75, construction could begin immediately. If they were not made available until fiscal year 76, it would, of course, mean a year's delay or more in alleviating the overcrowded conditions and improving the education received by the children of Laguna Pueblo.

I respectfully urge this subcommittee to earnestly consider the facts presented in the detailed statement of the Pueblo of Laguna and recommend appropriation of $2,500,000 for construction of the proposed junior high school.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, let me reiterate that these are projects and programs that deserve funding in the manner and amount I have indicated. There are other programs and projects within the jurisdiction of this subcommittee also deserving of funding above the amounts specified in the President's budget. In order not to unduly lengthen this statement I will make separate written statements on those matters for consideration by the subcommittee.

I fully realize the difficulty you are faced with in trying to accomodate the many legitimate needs within your jurisdiction. I can only say that I would not have recommended these increases in appropriations if I were not entirely convinced they were completely justified. I will be pleased to provide any information the subcommittee may desire on these or other Interior appropriations matters in New Mexico.

LETTER FROM ROBERT A. BACON

San Juan County

Box 280

AZTEC, NEW MEXICO 87410

April 4, 1974

Chairman and Members
Sub-committee on Interior & Related Agencies
United States Senate
Washington D.C. 20000

SUBJECT: Navajo Irrigation Project

Honorable Chairman & Members of the Committee:

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

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

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

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

Cordially,

Robert A. Bacon
County Manager

LETTER FROM MARLO L. WEBB

THE NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

A Statement from Marlo L. Webb, Mayor, City of Farmington, New Mexico, pertaining to the funding of this project for the Fiscal Year 1975.

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

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

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

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

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

5. Considering the amount of money that has already been spent on this project, it is essential that the project be completed as soon as possible in order that a return on the investment be realized and any further delay will but add to the ultimate finished cost because of continued inflation.

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

Marlo L. Webb

Marlo L. Webb, Mayor
City of Farmington, New Mexico

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STATEMENT OF THE PUEBLO OF LAGUNA

CONSTRUCTION FINANCING FOR NEW BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AT LAGUNA, NEW MEXICO

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain the need for an appropriation in the amount of ~~$3,000,000~~ $2,500,000 for the construction of a new junior high school by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Laguna children.

For many years the Pueblo of Laguna has been concerned over the seriously overcrowded conditions in the schools now attended by Laguna and Acoma children, a BIA elementary school (grades one through six) and a junior and senior high school (grades seven through twelve) which is operated by the State of New Mexico.

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

The Pueblo also feels that the educational quality of the programs for Laguna Indian children would be improved if the children remained for an additional period in a school program which concentrates its efforts on the special educational needs

of Indian children. The present junior-senior high school is a predominantly non-Indian school in which the educational program is naturally oriented toward the needs of the non-Indian majority. There are no bilingual or bicultural programs for Indian children in this school.

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

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

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has informed the Pueblo that construction of the new school could begin in the 1975 construction season if construction funds are available at that time. However, if there are no construction funds for the school in the Bureau's Fiscal Year 1975 budget, construction would be delayed until the 1976 construction season. What this delay would mean is that the school could not be built and would not be ready to serve the children until the 1976-1977 school year at the earliest.

On the other hand, if construction funds are appropriated by the Congress now, the school could be built in the 1975 construction season and it might well be ready for use by the opening of the 1975-1976 school year.

The proposed design includes classrooms, science rooms, shop, physical education facilities and an athletic field for 200 students. The Bureau currently estimates construction cost of ~~$3,000,000~~ $2,500,000. Further postponement of construction would probably increase the cost of construction still more.

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

LETTER FROM JAMES E. BURKE

To Whom It May Concern:

This information is submitted in support of the application of the Pueblo of Laguna for a new junior high school to be located at Laguna, New Mexico.

The only secondary school in the proximity of the pueblo villages is the Laguna Acoma Junior Senior High School, a public school unit of the Grants Municipal School District #3. The school houses 600 students in grades 7-12, and first opened on January 24, 1962. At that time 239 students were enrolled in grades 7 - 10. In successive years, grades 11 and 12 were added, and the enrollment increased to about 400 students in a building designed for 350 junior and senior high school students. As a result, additions were requested and a special appropriation was approved. In 1964 the school plant included the following:

12 academic classrooms
2 business education rooms
2 science rooms (classroom and lab combined) which were used for chemistry and biology
1 gymnasium
1 arts and crafts room
1 general shop
1 library
1 bandroom
1 theater type room with a seating capacity of 200

At our last reporting period, January 31, 1974, 600 students were enrolled in school. The only additions that have been made to ease the large student population are six (6) portable buildings, containing eight classrooms. The portable facilities were made possible through Johnson-O'Malley funding. In 1971-72 school year and through Johnson-O'Malley funding, a garage building across the highway from the school was rented where instruction in auto mechanics became a part of the school instructional program.

A major problem area at the school is the gymnasium. This area is used for both school and community activities, but has a maximum seating capacity

of 350 people at athletic events and other school and community affairs. People are turned away frequently because there is just no room to seat them.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

James E. Burke

James E. Burke, Principal
Laguna Acoma Junior Senior High School
P. O. Box 76
New Laguna, New Mexico

JOINT STATEMENT -- SENATORS LEE METCALF AND MIKE MANSFIELD

Following are comments and recommendations regarding FY 1975 appropriations for the Interior Department and related agencies as they affect our State of Montana.

ENERGY

It is no exaggeration to say that the decisions made by your Subcommittee and the full Committee will have a greater impact on Montana and the Upper Great Plains area than perhaps any other dealing with appropriations. For this reason, we have made many specific requests to your Subcommittee for funds for Montana projects and programs.

Heretofore agency funding, although important, generally meant little more than raising or lowering the level of money flowing into certain communities. We are now confronted with actions which may change the way of life of an entire region. Until Congress has the opportunity to draw the parameters of national energy policy through authorizing legislation, the appropriations committees will be setting interim policy by enhancing or detracting from the missions of specific agencies through funding priorities. Many of your decisions may have irreversible impacts on the area.

Our personal feelings with regard to the energy situation are well known to the Committee. We do not deny that Western coal will play a part in national needs. However, we do insist that the primary emphasis in our quest for self-sufficiency should be on research into environmentally clean energy sources, with fossil fuels playing a complementary but progressively decreasing role. Coal research, in turn, should concentrate on environmentally sound extraction and processing methods. As we have done for several years, and again in a recent letter, we urge the Committee to increase funds for MHD and to stipulate in writing that a portion of the funds be used at research institutions in the area of extraction, as agreed to by the full Senate in its passage of S. 425, the Federal strip mining law.

We are pleased that the Administration's overall budget requests have been increased for most Interior Department agencies, and we hope that this signals a recognition that past budget cuts have seriously hampered most of them. We particularly endorse proposed increases for the National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management, Land and Water Conservation Fund, Bureau of Recreation, Bureau of Mines, Office of Coal Research, U. S. Geological Survey and M. E. S. A.

We make an especially urgent plea for planning funds in the zones of coal development: for soil surveys, water research in all categories, increased personnel to conduct environmental impact statements and supervise leases, and so forth. Montanans and residents of neighboring states simply have the right to know the possible impact of a given Federal action before potentially irreversible damage occurs.

PREDATOR CONTROL

Turning to other matters, we hope the Committee will continue to provide for, and insist on, meaningful research by Interior into predator control. It is hard to believe that more than two years after the Administration's ban on 1080 poison, environmentalists and stockmen are still debating the central question: what percentage of livestock losses can positively be attributed to the coyote? Had the question been properly pursued, we would have the answer by now and be moving ahead on acceptable means of livestock protection.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

As you know from previous communications with the Committee, we feel there are serious deficiencies in the concessionaire program of the National Park Service, particularly as regards medical services. We request that the Committee consider appropriations language which would require that the Park Service comply with its own regulations to assure each concessionaire a reasonable return for his services.

INDIANS

Mr. Chairman, Senator Mansfield, Congressman Melcher and I have carefully reviewed the needs of Montana's Indian tribes for school construction money. We have conferred with Indian leaders, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and have consulted the PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY OF CONSTRUCTION AID NEEDS prepared by the National Indian Training and Research Center and other pertinent data. We have again been mindful of the Appropriations Committee's admonition respecting local ability to incur bonded indebtedness and to tax to the limit permitted by State law.

Further, we have restrained our requests because we entertain the hope that, with Senate passage of the Indian Education Act and its authorization for construction, the backlog of unmet needs will be met under that authority and the hoped for appropriation.

However, in our opinion, there are two school districts whose facilities are so poor, so dilapidated and so hazardous as to justify a Congressional appropriation immediately, for construction of replacements. They are Heart Butte and Hays/Lodge Pole. In our testimony last year and in 1972 we requested sums for both schools. You have again heard testimony from Earl Old Person, Chairman of the Blackfeet Business Tribal Council, in behalf of the Heart Butte elementary school and teacher housing. Mr. George Tall Chief, Superintendent of Hays/Lodge Pole School District No. 50, has requested funds for construction of an elementary and a high school for approximately 350 children on the Fort Belknap Reservation.

We should like to reiterate that Heart Butte was assigned Number 2 and Hays/Lodge Pole Number 4 on the list of priorities in the survey previously cited.

Both Heart Butte and Hays/Lodge Pole have sought assistance under P.L. 815 for a number of years, without success.

The bonding capacity of Heart Butte is $14,086, insufficient to build even one classroom. Repairs alone to the ancient, existing facility cost $47,000 last year, surely a deplorable waste of money.

The bonding capacity of Hays/Lodge Pole is approximately $12,000. The need for a new facility there has been intensified because of the destruction by fire of the St. Paul's Mission School and the subsequent accommodation in the public school of additional pupils. A copy of a letter written in 1968, condemning the elementary school, is attached. A new high school district has been formed and there is no facility for these students.

We urgently ask your approval of these two requests for appropriations to construct new schools that have long been needed.

The Committee has also heard testimony from Mr. Ray Phipps, the Superintendent of Busby School on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. We strongly endorse his request for an additional total of approximately $200,000 to cover the increased cost of food, salary increases and additional staff for this boarding school which the Northern Cheyenne are operating under contract with the BIA.

We hope that the Committee, consonant with the approval by the Senate of authority for $65 million annually for Johnson O'Malley funds, in S. 1017, the Indian Education bill, will approve Senator Fannin's suggested $10 million increase in requested FY 1975 appropriations to $37,952,000, a figure amply justified by the support given the increased authorization.

Senator Mansfield's letter of 18 March urged $880,000 for expansion of the Museum of the Plains Indian at Browning, and additional operating funds to meet increased attendance. We would like to reiterate this request in behalf of a badly needed addition to a facility that has long attracted numbers of tourists and that has become a valuable resource for scholars and educational institutions as well.

We asked the Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to estimate for us the sum that would be necessary for the Federal Government to fully fund minimum law enforcement requirements on each of Montana's reservations. In the attached documents, Mr. Canan has responded with an itemized listing of sums totaling an additional $284,000 over the 1975 Fiscal Year request. We strongly recommend approval of this amount.

Finally, and not least, we have previously written to you in behalf of funds for the construction of a Community Health Center at Lame Deer, on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Attached is a copy of the construction proposal, together with a current projection of cost, for your ready reference. We hope that the Committee will examine the photographs of the existing facility so that they may see the deplorably crowded and difficult conditions under which medical care is attempted for 19,000 outpatients annually. We urge your approval of the $1,350,000 requested by Mr. Allen Rowland, President of the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council, whose letter of 28 February has been submitted to the Committee.

FOREST SERVICE

We continue to be disappointed in the Administration's handling of this vital agency's budget. Although overall requests are up this year, the major dollar increases are primarily to cover pay and space rental items while, in many instances, actual programs are cut. In our view, the Committee should seek to provide, at the very minimum, funds providing a level of operating activity equal to that of last year. And last year's funds were woefully inadequate.

Permit us to quote from our colleague Senator Hubert Humphrey, floor manager of S. 2296, a measure cosponsored by us and given wide bipartisan support in the Senate:

> "While the Forest Service has been cut back before, this year, fiscal year 1974, was especially severe. The Forest Service in fiscal 1974 was permitted to ask for barely 60 per cent of the funds needed. Only the timber sale and range programs had budget requests above 67 per cent of the amount Forest Service presented as necessary. Timber sales requests were cut 11 per cent and range requests were cut 15 per cent as

the budget was put together. Reforestation was slashed by 43 per cent. Recreation was cut by 35 per cent with recreation construction slashed 87 per cent. Soil and water management money was reduced by 38 per cent. Research was cut 33 per cent, as was forest fire protection. Cooperation with states and private owners was neatly cut in half. Appropriated fund requests for vitally needed forest roads were reduced by 53 per cent. In fact, this fund was slashed so deeply that there was only $8 million available for actual forest road construction with appropriated funds. On the other hand, timber revenues were reduced by $179 million so that the burden of building timber roads was carried by the counties who had their share of forest revenue reduced by close to $50 million as a result of this upside-down policy of reverse revenue sharing."

Mr. Chairman, we implore the Committee to appropriate what is necessary to restore good management to our national forest lands, regardless of potential reaction from the Office of Management and Budget. If that agency recommends impoundment or veto, let it do so openly and in full view of the American people.

* * * * *

We appreciate not only your consideration of these requests, but the kind attention you have unfailingly given to past requests on behalf of the people of Montana.

LETTER FROM SENATOR LEE METCALF

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

12 April 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior
and Related Agencies
Appropriations Committee
Suite 145
Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Bible:

This letter will supplement our joint testimony to your Subcommittee on 5 April when we asked for substantial increases in the budget of the Forest Service.

Senator Mansfield and I received our copy of the enclosed letter to you after having submitted our testimony. We support the objective of increased funds for university research and request that you consider favorably the request of Dr. Huffman.

Very truly yours,

Lee Metcalf

Enclosure

LETTER FROM ROY E. HUFFMAN

April 2, 1974

Honorable Allan Bible, Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee
Interior & Related Agencies
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bible:

Resources managers are faced with defining not only ecological effects, but also the social, economic, and environmental impacts of alternative ways of using -- or not using -- our forest resources. A recent Forest Service Report, "Montana Forest Resources--A Progress Report," utilizes some recently developed analytical techniques to trace the economic consequences of forest resources use. This capability did not exist until recently. Although this added dimension will greatly aid Montana's resource managers and policymakers, even newer techniques are needed which will enable managers to relate natural resources decisions and their ultimate consequences.

To accomplish this linking process, additional data as well as analytical skills will be needed. In Montana, Forest Service scientists quartered at Bozeman and Missoula do research in cooperation with Montana State University and the University of Montana. To develop the knowledge needed, the Universities and the Forest Service have joined in a research program which is just well underway and needs to be strengthened.

Please increase the Forest Service Research program in Bozeman and Missoula by $375,000 in Fiscal Year 1975 as the first step in strengthening the research work with Montana State University and the University of Montana. Later, an additional $375,000 will be needed to fully fund this cooperative research work.

Sincerely yours,

Roy E. Huffman
Vice President
for Research

LETTER FROM SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C. 20510

March 18, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Montana is the home of the unique Museum of The Plains Indian on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation at Browning. This is the home of some of the finest and most valued Indian artifacts, both historical and contemporary. The Museum contributes much to the community and the increasing demands of Indian artists, craftsmen, scholars, students, and educational institutions throughout the Northwest. In addition, during the summer months, it is one of the favorite tourist attractions in the Big Sky Country.

The Museum is operated by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, an independent agency within the Department of the Interior. Since the Board took over management of the Browning Museum, it has not only improved as a museum of Indian memorabilia but has become an active educational institution operating on a year-round basis. The services are available to tourists, serious scholars, and nearby educational institutions.

The time has come for an expansion of the Museum of The Plains Indian in order to meet these increased demands and expanded activities. This project has been supported by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council since June 1965 when they passed an appropriate resolution. The current estimate of construction costs are in the vicinity of $880,000. The expanded program for the facility will require additional appropriations each year of $69,000, and proper maintenance and repairs/safety and security operations will require an additional two positions and $57,000 on an annual basis. I am extremely anxious to see expansion of the Museum so that it can be available to the public during the summer of our Bi-Centennial year. This would require the appropriation of planning and architectural design funds in Fiscal Year 1974 and actual construction during Fiscal Year 1975. Maintenance and security operational funds would have to be increased appropriately for the next Fiscal year and funding of programs for the expanded facility would be anticipated in time for the summer of 1976 and thereafter.

The Museum of the Plains Indian is one of three outstanding museums operated by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and I would like to see this project proceed so that it can be the viable tribute to the

Indian participation in our Bi-Centennial. The Board now employs an all Indian staff.

The proposed development will provide new museum services and new opportunities for Indians trained for professional careers in the arts. In recent years, maintenance and operational budgets for the museum has been handled through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Because of budget cuts, the Bureau has decided to discontinue this work and, therefore, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board will require additional monies to maintain the facility.

The enclosed summary outlines in more detail the need for this expansion of museum facilities. I wish to stress the importance of proceeding expeditiously.

Thanking you and, with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Museum of The Plains Indian, Browning, Montana

I. Expansion of Facilities

The new construction (cost estimate, $880,000) will provide the following facilities:

1. Additional changing exhibition gallery facilities are required (a) to meet increasing demands by contemporary Native American artists and craftsmen for promotional showings of their creative works, (b) to provide greater assistance to Indian students and area schools through organization and presentation of educational exhibitions of Indian arts and culture, and (c) to present the wealth of important new materials contributed to the Museum's permanent collections by public-spirited donors during the past five years, but not yet publicly shown due to lack of exhibition space.
2. A multi-purpose space is required (a) to serve as an auditorium for presentation of films, slide talks and lectures requested by schools, Native Americans and the general public, (b) for scheduling conferences and convocations of cultural leaders concerning the development of Native American arts and culture, and (c) where Native American artists and craftsmen can make technical and other demonstrations of their work for the benefit of schools, other artists and craftsmen, as well as the general public.
3. Additional working space is required to enable staff work (a) on organizing and preparing exhibitions, publications, films and slide lectures and other continuing activities and services of the Museum, and (b) on organizing and distributing these materials as extension services to schools, museums and other educational and cultural institutions.
4. Additional public rest-rooms are required to accommodate the increased attendance at the Museum.

II. Program for Expanded Facility

The new facilities will enable the Museum to meet increasing demands for development of the following important additional services:

1. Develop, schedule and present educational and informational audio-visual and personal appearance programs devoted to Indian arts, crafts, and culture, including films, lectures, slide presentations and demonstrations by Indian artists and craftsmen, for the benefit of visiting school

groups as well as for tourists, and the Native American and general public.

2. Organize and present interpretative and promotional exhibitions of Indian arts and crafts which can be presented at the Museum, and which can also be packaged for touring to other museums and cultural institutions throughout Montana and the Northwest.

3. To develop and produce slide lecture kits, publications and other educational and informational materials, which can be loaned or otherwise distributed to schools and other educational institutions.

III. Maintenance and Repairs/Safety and Security Operations

An increase of $57,000 (including two new positions) to the Indian Arts and Crafts Board's annual appropriation will be required to cover the following requirements:

Maintenance and Repairs: Funds will cover costs of (1) daily and seasonal maintenance, including cleaning and other janitorial requirements, care of grounds and snow removal, and (2) periodic repairs required on a cyclical basis, including interior and exterior painting, repair of parking facilities and driveways, re-roofing, and replacement of equipment such as heating units.

Safety and Security: Funds will cover all safety and security requirements, including protection of the invaluable collections, exhibitions and other irreplaceable properties of the Museum, to assure the safety of the many thousands of tourists, school children, Indian artists and craftsmen, and other members of the public who annually participate in the Museum's programs, as well as to meet requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN L. McCLELLAN
Blanchard Springs Caverns

Blanchard Springs Caverns, located in the Ozark National Forest in Stone County, Arkansas, is one of the most outstanding natural wonders in the United States. Several years ago the National Forest Service undertook to develop the Caverns into a national tourist attraction.

Since fiscal year 1969, the Federal government has invested approximately $5.3 million in this project. Blanchard Springs Caverns was first opened to the public on July 7, 1973 and has already begun to return to the government revenues generated by its operation. During the first seven months, the Caverns attracted approximately 117,000 visitors--from every state in the Union--resulting in ticket sales of $124,263.

Although only one of the three planned cave tours has been completed and in operation, visitor attendance has already exceeded projections by approximately 15 percent. As a consequence, over 33,000 visitors had to be turned away--thereby forfeiting the revenues which would have resulted if the planned additional cave tours were in operation.

At present the Blanchard Springs Cavern tour can accommodate only 950 visitors per day. Upon completion of the second cave tour, up to 4500 visitors per day will be able to take tours. This additional construction project will cost the government $1,531,000. However, it will increase the revenue-generating capacity of the Caverns over four times. If these additional funds are appropriated this year, the second tour should be open to the public by the summer of 1977.

Officials of the U. S. Forest Service have estimated that three times as many visitors will come to Blanchard Springs Caverns this summer than in the first summer of operation. Being centrally located in the United States, Blanchard Springs Caverns will undoubtedly experience heavy tourist pressure from many travelers who will stay closer to home this summer because of the gasoline shortage. It is clearly evident from last summer's operation figures that many thousands of these tourists will be turned away--simply because the cave development has not been completed.

I believe it is important to improve and expand Blanchard Springs Caverns so that it can better return the government's investment. The economic feasibility of the project is predicated on the full scale operation of all the planned tours. It would therefore seem to be false economy to withhold the funds necessary to enable Blanchard Springs to reach a profitable stage of development.

I am submitting a letter recently received from Mr. Larry Henson, Forest Service Supervisor, which describes the economic impact of Blanchard Springs Caverns on the surrounding areas of Arkansas. It is my recommendation that the Committee appropriate the $1,531,000 needed to complete the second stage of this vital construction project. If it is necessary that a lesser amount be appropriated, I hope that not less than $500,000-- which would be sufficient to commence construction of the second cave tour--will be approved. This project must go forward. It would be wise to appropriate the full amount needed to complete the second tour requirements, but it is imperative that the project be started now.

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LETTER FROM LARRY HENSON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, Arkansas 72801

1510
February 20, 1974

Dear Senator McClellan:

Here is the progress report you requested by telephone on February 13, 1974.

The Caverns have been open to the public since you helped us with the dedication on July 7, 1973.

Public use of the Caverns has been above our expectations. The following statistics cover visitation and income through January 31, 1974:

1. Total visitors to the site - 117,000
2. Total visitors touring the Cave - 73,000
3. Total visitors turned away (during the summer months) because of full tours - 33,000
4. Total income from sales of tickets for Cave tours - $124,263
5. Percentage of visitors through Cave above predicted use - 15%

Progress during the current fiscal year has been confined primarily to planning the second tour.

Day use facilities such as picnic tables, play fields, and the swimming beach at the Shelter Cave Day Use area were opened to the public November 1, 1973. (You will recall the Shelter Cave Day Use Area is the place where we had the dedication ceremony and barbeque on July 7.)

Our budget request for operation and maintenance of the existing facilities at Blanchard Springs Caverns for fiscal year is $748,000. Additionally, if funded, the planned new construction program for fiscal year 1975 is listed below by project priority.

Projects	Funds	
	Construction and Land Acquisition	Forest Roads and Trails
1. Construct the second Cave tour.	$862,000	$ 11,000
2. Expand the existing 40,000 gallons per day sewerage system to 80,000 gallons per day. This will accommodate the increased use.	80,000	

3.	Construct interpretive trails, hiking trails, walkways and design destination type campground.	160,000	136,000
4.	Expand the District Work Center to provide needed workshop area, and storage for supplies, equipment and vehicles.	122,000	
5.	Construct new entrance roads and entrance station to provide effective administrative control and safe access for visitors.	48,000	112,000

Total new construction funds requested for Fiscal Year 1975:

Construction and Land Acquisition	-	$1,272,000
Forest Roads and Trails	-	259,000

It will take two summers lead time to open the second tour to the public. In other words, if we were funded to begin construction in fiscal year 1975, the second tour would be open to the public for the summer of 1977.

Economic benefits to the Stone County area have occurred faster than anticipated. A recent article in "The Mountain View" newspaper reports the area received 5.5 million dollars more from tourism in 1973 than any year previously.

Private investment in business enterprise continues its strong growth in Mountain View and the surrounding area. During the past three years, 70 new businesses were opened, 10 businesses remodeled, and four new personal services offices were opened. A list of these new or expanded business ventures is attached for your information.

A new dimension in environmental education has been offered to schools and their students through Blanchard Springs Caverns. Some 1500 students and teachers from 27 schools have already had the opportunity to see and learn about this unique ecosystem.

This information generally summarizes the situation. If you should need more detailed information, please let us know and it will be provided.

Your continued interest in Blanchard Springs Caverns is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Larry Henson

LARRY D. HENSON
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS
GROWTH AROUND BLANCHARD SPRINGS CAVERNS

MOTELS

New - Dogwood Motel
Remodeled - Jewell Motel
Additions - Jack's Fishing Service
New - Blanchard Springs Motel - Fifty-Fix

DRY GOODS

New - Judy's Fashions
New - Gerry's House of Fashion
New Location - The Fabric Center

FOOD SERVICE

New - Nuway Grocery Store
New Location - Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store
Remodeled - Thriftway Grocery Store
New - Mtn. View Packing Plant
Remodeled - Jolly Time Cafe
New Location - Rainbow Cafe
New - Circle J. Restaurant - Fifty-Six
New - Ozark Country Kitchen

PERSONAL SERVICES

New - Dr. Tom Isbell - Dentist
New - Dr. Kenny Wyatt - Optometrist
New - Mr. William K. Ish - Lawyer
New - Mr. Forrest E. Dunnaway - Lawyer

GIFT SHOPS

New - Gold Bond Gift Center
New - The Unusual Shop
New - Moody's Gift Shop
New - Henderson's Jewelry Store
New - Cowpoke Antique Shop
New - The Country Store - Ceramics - Optimus
New - Bonnie's Antiques

REAL ESTATE OFFICES

New - The Real Estate Center
New - C & A Realty
New - Mill Creek Real Estate
New - Walnut Hill Real Estate
New - Ford Real Estate

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS, REPAIR AND SERVICE

Remodeled - Lackey Motor Company
New - Toyota - Lackey Motor Company
New - Poff's Garage
New - Mitchell's Used Cars

FURNITURE AND APPLIANCES

New - Skinney's Furniture and Barber Shop
Remodeled - Western Auto
New - The Carpet Center

BEAUTY SHOPS AND SALONS

New - Artistic Wig and Beauty Salon
New - Lucille's Beauty Shop (New Location)
New - Kut and Kurl (New Location)
New - Willa Dean's Beauty Shop (New Location)

TRAVEL PARKS AND TRAILER PARKS

New - Cedarcrest Travel Park
New - Holiday Inn Travel Park
New - Blue Sky Mobile Home Park
New - North Side Mobile Home Park
New - Little Adam Campground

CONSTRUCTION AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES

New - O'Conner Electric Service - Timbo

New - Corning Construction - Mtn. View

New - C.A. Lovell Construction Company - Mtn. View

New - Rivcon Construction Company - Mtn. View

New-Adams Plumbing and Electric - Fifty-Six

New - Ozark Plumbing and Heating - Timbo

New - Jerry's Electric

New - Fred's Electric

New - Mtn. View Electric

New - Eldon's Building and Repair

New - Mtn. View Ready Mix

New Location - Lancaster Sand and Gravel Company

New - Farr Stone Company

MISCELLANEOUS

New - The Office House

New - Valina Marble Company

New - Rogers Music Center

New - Stone County Pottery

New - Ozark Folk Center, Restaurant and Lodge

New - Citco Service Station

New - Brown's Laundromat

New - Mtn. View Livestock Auction

Remodeled - McClung's Feed Store

New - Cavender's TV & Electronic Service

New - Federal Savings and Loan (in the very near future)

Remodeled - J.K. Southerland Feed Mill

New - Clark's Tree Service

LOCATED IN CALICO ROCK

New Location - King Chevrolet Company

Addition - Calico Rock Medical Center

New - Washington Auto Parts - Yamaha

New - Country Inn Restaurant

New - Sharon's Beauty Shop

New - Martin's Self Service - Gas, Fruits & Vegetables, etc.

New - Karmel's Fabrics and Fashions

New - Calico Rock Land Corporation

New - Glove Factory

New - Howard's Funeral Home

LOCATED IN BAXTER COUNTY

New - Champaign Acres Campground

New - Three Point Travel Park, Restaurant, Gift Shop,
Camper Store, Recreation Room and Short Order Counter.

Statement of Senator William D. Hathaway

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, thank you for your courtesy in allowing me to present my views concerning the need for the proposed Wildlife Habitat Research Project located at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in cooperation with the University of Maine at Orono.

As authorized, this project would provide research information on the relation between timber management operations and the adaptability of wildlife populations.

Although the past emphasis has been on Timber Management research due to the scarce supply of lumber, the environmental aspects such as wildlife and recreation must not be neglected. It is possible to provide much needed recreational facilities as well as more wildlife without sacrificing the timber yield. But, more research must be done in order to learn the habitat needs of wildlife before this desirable balance will emerge.

In Maine where we are fortunate to have 8 million acres of softwood forests, the game species attracted 380,000 hunters and fishermen to the state in 1970 as well as those people desiring to see wildlife in a natural habitat. Many of these visitors were from out of state. It, therefore, becomes obvious that forests provide the basis for recreational activities that comprise Maine's second largest industry.

The Senate appropriated $50,000 for fiscal year 1974 for the purpose of defining and clarifying the problems relevant to Wildlife Habitat. This level of support is grossly inadequate to do what is needed. What I support now is an appropriation of $200,000 in order to solve the problems.

This money would allow the very capable scientists related to the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station and to the University of Maine to concentrate in three basic areas:

1. the effect of intensive silviculture practice on size, health, and mobility of resident wildlife.
2. seasonal habitat preferences of wildlife populations
3. Development of silviculture tecniques which will make wildlife more accessible and visible to forest visitors.

I respectfully ask for your support.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

Mr. Chairman: Thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement on a subject which is vital to the continued economic development and well being of the State of New Mexico. Water resources research is crucial to our economy because New Mexico is a mostly dry and thirsty state, large parts of which are desert. Much water is used for irrigation and much highly fertile land lies untilled for lack of sufficient irrigation water. With American farmers being encouraged to produce at greatly expanded levels, we need additional water to enable New Mexico farmers to increase their production.

Similarly, water is needed for the expansion of industry in our state. We are the fifth largest state in the Union with a land area of over 121,000 square miles, yet we only have one half of one percent of the U.S. population--and one reason for this is our lack of water. With the continued expansion of the U.S. population, we face the problem of where the increased populations will live. The development of water resources in New Mexico and other low population density areas, large land-area states, can provide an alternative to continued over crowding of the high-density population states. But population cannot relocate without jobs, and economic development is necessary--and such economic development is impossible without more useable water. We should for these reasons and many others make a strong national commitment to water resources research.

Instead, it appears we have a diminishing commitment. In FY-1973, P.L. 92-369 provided appropriations of $7,140,000 for 51 State Institutes Annual Allotment programs. This would have been $140,000 each, but $2,040,000 of this money ($40,000 per state institute) was not allocated or spent. New Mexico Water Resource Research Institute (NMWRRI) was told that this money was placed in budgetary reserve and allowed to lapse.

In FY-1974, P.L. 93-120 provided appropriations of $5,640,000 for the 51 state institutes and $10,000 each for 3 new institutes. $540,000 has not been allocated which reduces the states annual allotments to $100,000 each from the $110,000 appropriated. I have heard that this $540,000 is proposed for reallocation in the Supplemental Appropriations Act to OWWR for administrative costs and $460,000 for government-wide pay raises.

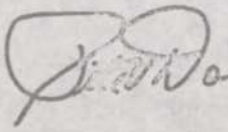
The President's budget requests only $89,000 per state institute for FY 1975. This is perceived as a reduction in commitment which will lead to the eventual demise of the federal program. NMWRRI feels that the $89,000 will significantly reduce university interest in make long-term water research commitments.

What is now needed is an indication that the federal government is not losing interest in water resources research. Such an indication can be made by Congress by the restatement of our commitment in the form of increased funding. As a minimum, the less than ideal funding level of $100,000 per state should at least be maintained. I would encourage an even higher level of funding.

Water research is so vital we must not lose the faith and cooperation of State institutes and cooperating universities. Water resources research is not a year to year program with these institutions. If they lose faith in our long-term commitment, serious research efforts will be curtailed. This must not occur, for the sake of us all.

Thank you, again, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to present my views on this important matter at this time. I will, of course, testify on this and other Interior appropriations at the proper date in the future.

Pete V. Domenici



LETTER FROM SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 12, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations
145 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chairman Bible:

I am writing on behalf of the Rough Rock School Board regarding remarks exchanged on April 8th between Senator Stevens of your Subcommittee and the witnesses representing the School.

Senator Stevens stated at the hearings on Monday that, financial reports shwoing previous expenditures would have to be made for Phase I construction of the school. I have been informed that such reports have been made monthly by a certified public accountant and filed with BIA officials in Albuquerque.

I hope that the record can be clarified on this point as the school officials are concerned that further funding might be jeopardized by this misunderstanding.

I would also like to take this opportunity to endorse Phase II funding which is approximately $3.3 million. As I am sure you are aware, the need is great and hopes are high.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Pete V. Domenici

Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAMES B. PEARSON

It is a pleasure to testify before this Subcommittee in support of water resource research and development in the State of Kansas. I would like to concentrate my remarks on two items contained in the Department of Interior budget request for fiscal year 1975.

First, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the Kansas State Water Plan Studies. This program has in the past been part of the Bureau of Reclamation budget. However, funds have not been requested by the Administration for its continuation. Another important item is increasing the annual per state allotment from the Office of Water Resource Research. In particular, the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute plays an important role in conducting water research in Kansas and needs continued support.

Because of the economic importance of agriculture in Kansas, planning and development of water resources is vital to the future of every Kansan. The potential world food shortage adds greater weight to the need for increasing our agricultural efficiency. All of the aforementioned items lead me to believe that the Congress must now give priority to water resource research and development.

Kansas State Water Plan Studies

Since 1967 the Bureau of Reclamation has cooperated with the Kansas State Water Resources Board in preparing the Kansas State Water Plan Studies, a comprehensive review of long-range water development potential. Some of the long-range objectives of the plan include:

(1) Development of water supplies to meet anticipated needs.

(2) Reduction of damaging floods

(3) Protection and improvements of water quality

(4) The sound management, both public and private, of the atmospheric, surface, and ground water supplies of the State.

(5) Prevention of waste and pollution of water supplies

(6) Efficient and economic distribution of water supplies

(7) Sound coordination of water resource development with development of other resources.

Phase I of the study has been completed and the Kansas Water Resources Board is anxious to continue with the study. A resolution from the Board, which I have attached, urges continuation of the study.

I would like to cite some facts and conclusions from the study which demonstrate the need for continuing the efforts now underway. Predictions show Kansas' water requirements increasing from 3,303,700 acre feet in 1965 to 15,922,600 acre feet in 2020. About 85 percent of this increased demand will be for irrigation.

The importance of the water supplies becomes quite clear when one realizes that adequate supplies could mean an increase in irrigated acres in Kansas from 2,000,000 in 1972 to more than 7,500,000 in 2020. This is particularly crucial in the western and southwestern parts of the state where irrigation demands are projected to require 25 times the recharge of ground water by the year 2000. Moreover, at least 24 counties, 15 in western Kansas, will be in serious trouble by 2000 since two-thirds of the ground water in storage will have been depleted. In western Kansas, there is a very small amount of surface water available. When the ground water storage is depleted and the

water table subsequently lowered, irrigation development will be limited unless additional surface water can be transferred to these areas from other parts of the state.

Future hydrological studies proposed for completion during Phase II of the Kansas State Water Plan Studies would consider plans for developing additional surface water supplies, the reuse of return flows, and the possibility of moving surface water from surplus areas to areas with shortages within the state.

Phase II must be funded. I urge the Subcommittee to include the $100,000 requested by the KWRB.

Water Resources Research Institutes

Another major concern is continued support for the state water resources institutes. I realize that the committee has heard testimony from many interested citizens and groups concerning these state institutes. I believe the fiscal year 1972 appropriation of $250,000 per state, which the Congress provided in P.L. 88-393 as amended by P.L. 92-175, is commensurate with Kansas needs. As Dr. Warren Hall, Director of the Office of Water Resources Research, indicated in his statement, this allotment provides basic support to the state institutes in identifying and resolving water-oriented problems requiring research. In Kansas, both the University of Kansas and Kansas State University participate in this important research. I would like to include in the record a letter from Dr. A. R. Dykes, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, and a letter from Mr. Keith Krause, Executive Director of the Kansas Water Resources Board concerning this matter. I urge the

committee to recommend an increase in the Office of Water Resources Research budget for the per state annual allotments.

Mr. Chairman, the determined efforts and dedication of groups such as the Kansas Water Resources Board give the water resources program its continued strength. I appreciate the opportunity to support the position of this organization.

Resolution of Kansas Water Resources Board

WHERE AS, THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION HAS PARTICIPATED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KANSAS STATE WATER PLAN STUDIES IN COOPERATION WITH THE KANSAS WATER RESOURCES BOARD; AND WHERE AS, PHASE ONE OF THE COOPERATIVE KANSAS STATE WATER PLAN STUDIES WITH THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED; AND WHERE AS, PHASE TWO OF SAID STUDIES WOULD SERVE TO FURTHER THE PLANNING EFFORTS OF THE BOARD FOR DELINEATION OF POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE WATER PROBLEMS OF THE STATE; AND WHERE AS, THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION HAS CAPABILITY AND EXPERTISE TO IMPLEMENT THE PHASE TWO ACTIVITES; AND WHERE AS, FUNDING TO THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION IS NEEDED FOR THEM TO CONDUCT THE PHASE TWO STUDIES; AND WHERE AS, THE KANSAS WATER RESOURES BOARD HAS THE STAFF CAPABILITY TO MEET ITS SHARE OF THE EFFERT REQUIRED BY THE JOINT COOPERATIVE STUDY, NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: 1 THE KANSAS WATER RESOURCES BOARD REQUEST SUPPORT OF THE KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION IN SEEKING NECESSARY FUNDING OF 100,000 DOLLARS FOR INITIATION OF THE PHASE TWO ACTIVITIES IN THE FISCAL YEARS 1975 BUDGET REQUEST, 2 THE KANSAS WATER RESOURCES BOARD REQUEST SUPPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RECLAMATION IN OBTAINING NECESSARY FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CONTINUATION OF THE JOINT STUDIES, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE KANSAS WATER RESOURCES BOARD, MEETING IN REGULAR SESSION IN TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 22 1974, ENDORSE THIS RESOLUTION AND DIRECT THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO TRANSMIT COPIES THEREOF TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, COMMISSIONE R OF RECLAMATION, THE KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF KANSAS,
ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 22 DAY OF MARCH 1974
KEITH S KRAUSE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

15:13 EST

MGMWGHT HSB

LETTER FROM KEITH S. KRAUSE

THE STATE OF KANSAS

WATER RESOURCES BOARD

4th Floor, Mills Building
109 W. 9th Street
Telephone (913) 296-3185
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612

March 7, 1974

The Honorable James B. Pearson
United States Senator
4327 New Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 21510

Dear Senator Pearson:

The Kansas Water Resources Board, has for a number of years, worked closely with the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute in identifying and resolving water-oriented problems requiring research. The results have been most gratifying.

It appears, however, that the program instituted under P.L. 88-379 administered by the Office of Water Resources Research, U.S. Department of Interior, is in deep trouble. A substantial portion of funds appropriated for the program in Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974 have been impounded. The President's recommended budget for Fiscal Year 1975 indicates another sizeable reduction in the request for funding.

We do not believe that reducing expenditures on this program is in the best interests of the American people and it is particularly harmful to states like Kansas where water and its effective management is so crucial to its agriculture and industry.

We, therefore, seek your assistance in restoring the funding to at least the pre-1971 authorized level of $5,000,000 per annum and to consider the merits of restoring them to the $12,500,000 level authorized by Congress in 1971. We would further urge you to do what you can to have funds released for Fiscal Year 1974 which are being held by the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

Keith

Keith S. Krause
Executive Director

LETTER FROM ARCHIE R. DYKES

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

MAIN CAMPUS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66045
MEDICAL CENTER, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103

Office of the Chancellor
223 Strong Hall
Lawrence, Kansas 66045

Telephone 913/864-3131

March 26, 1974

Dear Jim:

It has been brought to my attention that the funding picture for the Office of Water Resources Research, U.S. Department of Interior, has been changing recently in a way which seems to be contrary to the expressed desires of Congress. You will recall that the Kansas Water Resources Research Institute receives $100,000 annually, as does every other state, for the purpose of administering and conducting water research. These funds are provided by the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, P.L. 88-379, and in Kansas have been used about equally by the University of Kansas and Kansas State University.

Two years ago Congress amended the 1964 act by increasing the annual authorization to $250,000 per state. This was in recognition of the large amount of high quality research per Federal dollar accomplished by the program as compared with other research efforts. For F.Y. '73 Congress increased the appropriation to $140,000. However, we have learned that this extra $40,000 per state was reallocated within the Department of Interior for use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We were told originally that these funds were lost through impoundment, and it has just reached us that they were actually released to Interior but reallocated internally. For F.Y. '74 Congress appropriated $110,000 and we were again told that the additional funds were impounded. Now we have discovered that they also have been reallocated by Interior, mainly for pay raises. For F.Y. '75 the President's budget requests only $89,000 for each institute and Secretary Morton has recently testified that if more than this is appropriated it also will be impounded by Interior.

I am certain that research on water--its availability, storage, movement, use, pollution, evapotranspiration, etc.--is among the most valuable research which can be performed for the people of Kansas. And this state is fortunate in having two universities with extraordinary competence in this field; their performance in more than fifty projects already completed is ample proof of their effectiveness.

It seems to me that, rather than accepting this continued whittling away at research so vital to the welfare of our state and nation, the Congress should insist on moving toward appropriations of the $250,000 per state previously authorized. We will appreciate any help which you can give in this regard.

Sincerely,

Archie R. Dykes
Chancellor

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STATEMENT OF SEN. WALTER D. HUDDLESTON OPPOSING PROPOSED FUNDING CUTS FOR WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTES

With the enactment of P.L. 88-739, in 1964, the Congress called for the establishment of a Water Resources Research Institute at the land grant college in each state. These Institutes were set up for the purposes of 1. carrying out and coordinating research at all of the state's universities, 2. disseminating water-related information to all interested parties and 3. assisting state and federal agencies in the implementation of water use programs.

Over the past several years, the funding for this most important program, while not to the level authorized by Congress, has remained quite constant at the $100,000 level for each Institute.

For FY 75, the President's budget calls for a reduction of $11,000 per state, to $89,000, in the allotment program. In light of the significant contributions to the water resources field made by the Institutes in the past and in light of the many remaining unsolved problems relating to water resources, I would like to here voice my strong opposition to any reduction in funding. Rather, funding should be placed on a level at least consistent with the current congressional authorization, $250,000. This level of funding is necessary not only to take up the slack for inflationary pressures which have developed over the years but also to maintain a forward looking, vigorous program.

In the past decade, the Institute located in my home State at the University of Kentucky has supported some 65 projects encompassing a broad range of water resources research. Products of this research include, to mention just a few, a computerized model to assist in flood management studies, a new bioassay procedure to measure the effect of

pollutants on animal life, and the development of a method for designing pipe networks which has been of immense practical value to civil engineers throughout the State.

Outside of these individual projects, particularly significant of the Institute's work has been the training of professional engineers who are proficient in water resource management. A number of these people now serve the Commonwealth of Kentucky in very responsible positions.

Another factor I think must be considered in this matter is the effort being made by our Nation to become self-sufficient in the field of energy. Whatever we do to increase our supplies of energy, whether we dig more coal, drill more wells or gasify and liquefy coal, the water resources of the nation will be used and will be affected as they never have before. We must do all we can to see that adequate quantities of water of a desirable quality are available for our efforts.

The Water Resources Research Institutes around the country are addressing these problems and many, many more affecting the health, recreation and aesthetic values relating to water resources that need serious attention. Surely, we can afford to keep functioning and strengthen these vital research centers in a time of such pressing need.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

I wish to express my concern that the funding level of the Forest Service--as proposed in the Federal Budget for fiscal year 1975--is deficient in every program area and urge the subcommittee to consider providing the level required to meet timber requirements and for adequate short term and long term conservation.

The budget that has been presented to you is so woefully deficient that it fails to even take advantage of current opportunities and potential future opportunities to make money for the taxpayers via increased revenues from the sale of resources from the National Forests. I can appreciate that there might be some logic in saying that funds will not be requested for certain non-revenue producing activities. However, when present and future revenue producing opportunities are avoided, the entire rationale on which the budget rests is open to question.

I recommend that the budget for the Forest Service be increased by $193 million as outlined in the attached Schedule "A."

Earlier this year I met with representatives of the Hoerner-Waldorf Paper Company. The firm is headquartered in Minnesota and has operations in several states. It is not the largest paper company by far but it is a unique one. It specializes in using wood waste to make paper, both sawmill and wood waste. I gathered from the pictorial presentation that this Company gave to me that there are significant volumes of standing and down dead timber in Western Montana, for example, which this company would want to purchase if it were put on the market.

The timber sale budget for the Forest Service emphasizes the sale of standing green mature timber. I would like to see specific additional funds for timber management and with instructions to secure total utilization.

The reforestation program continues to be behind needs. You have the report of the GAO that confirms how critical the situation is. An added $17.8 million here seems to me to be the minimum required by sound conservation concepts.

There are real opportunities here that simply must be met if future wood supplies are going to be reasonably adequate.

I take small comfort from the fact that the Administration's policies generally have hit the housing program so hard. We have had 5½ years of this Administration and it is possible to determine how it reacts to issues. First it declares there is no problem, and next it takes actions which exacerbate it. Finally, it says someone has created a crisis, and it must be met. What we are going to see shortly is a massive effort to get housing starts up. Lumber and plywood prices have not softened substantially and inflation continues. A solid program of added timber sales within the sustained yield and multiple use constraints, plus a fully funded reforestation and stand improvement program, will help to reduce the inflationary impact on lumber prices during FY 1975.

Likewise, I would mention that the Forest Service Road program needs at least an additional $46 million. The present road program level is

grossly inadequate and it suffers from the defect of relying almost exclusively on reductions in the price of timber so that timber purchasers will construct main line roads as a part of the timber sales contract. This system results in making counties pay 25% of the "cost" of these roads and it causes road construction to be barely a step ahead of the power saws. In addition, in these last two years no multi-purpose or recreation roads have been undertaken. With the continuing energy crunch and the higher cost of gas, special attention needs to be given to building better roads and especially on National Forests near centers of population.

The programs of recreation, wildlife, range, soil and water, minerals, insect and disease control and land management are likewise of importance in their own right. The material I enclose deals with them in some detail. Wildlife habitat management is of particular interest to us in Minnesota.

The Forest Service Research program has also been lagging well behind its needs. Earlier this

year I indicated to you a glaring deficiency in wildlife research that we in Minnesota are concerned about.

The program of State and Private Forestry cooperation certainly deserves to be strengthened. Most of the forest land in America is owned by small owners, and these programs of cooperation in improved forestry, which are in part supported by Federal funds and operated locally through the States, can render important assistance to better forest and woodland management.

One of the listed programs is the Youth Conservation Corps, where an additional $43 million of federal funds could be effectively used. Based on a $13 million matching contribution by the states, a program benefitting 37,000 young men and women could be provided at a cost of about $1,500 per participant.

On the federal lands alone 21,000 young people could be given an opportunity at a cost of $30 million and here the cost estimate is about $1,400 per participant. I would most strongly urge that the $30 million program be

funded and that some funds be provided for an increased cooperative program with the States.

The programs that the Forest Service operates are investments in America for Americans. They are investments that yield dividends now and in the future. A shortsighted funding policy now will have serious ramifications for the future. I hope the subcommittee will consider these recommended funding increases. I pledge you my support when the bill comes to the floor of the Senate.

LETTER FROM SENATOR JAMES B. PEARSON

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 8, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Alan:

Enclosed is a statement regarding the need for additional construction funds at Haskell Indian Junior College. I would appreciate it greatly if this could be made a part of your hearing record on the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Fiscal Year 1975.

I would also like to personally urge that full consideration be given to funding for Haskell at a level of $4.75 million. You may recall the difficulty which we had last year with the reprogramming of $1.9 million. The fears which I expressed at that time, namely that if these funds were not appropriated in Fiscal Year 1974 they would be lost to the student union complex, appear to have materialized. I remain convinced that this project should be completed in addition to the $2.85 million for dormitory space.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

Jim

James B. Pearson
United States Senator

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JAMES B. PEARSON

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR HASKELL INDIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of addressing this committee in order to express my views on the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget request for FY '75. As in the past, I am particularly concerned with the status of Haskell Indian Junior College in Lawrence, Kansas, and its need for adequate operating and construction funds.

As I am sure the Committee is aware, Haskell is a unique institution. As a fully accredited two year junior college, Haskell is the only educational institution of its kind which is designed to serve Native Americans. Founded in 1882, Haskell has evolved from an off-reservation boarding school for elementary students, into a high school, a combination high school, vocational school, and finally into a two year junior college. Through a long history of service to the American Indian, Haskell has provided educational and vocational opportunities to thousands of students who otherwise would have remained outside the mainstream of American life. Today, as educational and technical requirements for employment opportunities increase, Haskell is more necessary than ever.

The creation of a two-year institution of higher education in 1970 demonstrated that the Bureau of Indian affairs and Haskell were interested in refining the traditional program offerings at Haskell. Comprehensive reviews of the vocational and academic offerings have resulted in expanded programs to further horizons of students, instill greater professional interests, and encourage future education on the part of graduates of the college. Courses of study now cut across a wide spectrum of educational choices. The student may choose to pursue

a trade or technical skill, a junior college degree, or a combination of both.

Haskell can no longer be treated as anything less than a full-scale institution of higher learning. It is absolutely critical that Indian students should not feel that they are attending a step-child institution. Rather, they must feel that they are participating fully in the process of higher education which has become so important to American young people.

Within this context, I want to examine the budget request submitted by BIA for Haskell with particular emphasis on construction funds. I believe that $2,850,000 is totally inadequate for several reasons. Based upon past promises and current needs, Haskell must receive a minimum of $4.75 million in construction funds for Fiscal Year 1975.

NEED FOR FUNDS TO COMPLETE STUDENT UNION COMPLEX

As the Committee may recall, Congress appropriated $5.7 million in FY '73 for the construction of a Kitchen—Dining Hall, Student Union—Learning Resources center at Haskell. This project is currently in the design stage, and construction bids should be let in the near future.

Unfortunately, Congress last year reprogrammed $1.9 million of the original $5.7 million appropriation for the student union complex. This was justified on the basis of construction delays and the fact that Haskell would not be able to fully obligate the funds in FY '74. My fear at that time—and it has since been realized—was that this $1.9 million would be permanently lost to Haskell, thereby resulting in a seriously curtailed learning resources center and student union complex. Without the $1.9 million, the student union complex will be left out of

the Kitchen—Dining Hall facility. If true, students at Haskell will continue to have inadequate student union facilities.

I sought assurances from the Committee and the Bureau that the $1.9 million would be provided in FY '75. In response to my inquiries, the Department of the Interior acknowledged that it would include these funds in future budget requests. Furthermore, the Department stated: "The Bureau, however, would have preferred that the $1,930,000 not have been taken out but instead used for the Haskell Indian Junior College in keeping with the original appropriation." It was then, and still is, my conclusion that this evidenced an intent on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to complete the student union project as originally proposed.

This year's budget request for $2.85 million, however, is justified as providing dormitory facilities for approximately 240 of Haskell's 1,200 students. These facilities are desparately needed; but to commit funds to this project, to the detriment of the student union, would represent a serious deviation from prior commitments.

In conversations with BIA, I have learned that Haskell was given the choice of using $1.9 of the $2.85 million for the student union and the remainder for the dormitories, or the entire amount for dormitories. Because of the desparate need for dormitories, the college chose to request the full amount for living space improvements. This, however, was no real choice. The alternatives were impractical. Consequently, I hope that the Committee will see fit to complete the student union in addition to providing full funding for dormitory facilities.

NEED FOR DORMITORY SPACE

Mr. Chairman, my support for full funding for the student union plus dormitory space is based upon the extremely critical need of Haskell for improvements in the living conditions of its students. Unlike many colleges, there is no reasonable alternative to campus housing. Students simply do not have the financial resources to seek housing elsewhere.

I have personally visited the Haskell campus on numerous occasions. To see the living conditions of the students is to understand the immediate need for improvements.

-- Virtually all students are living in facilities designed for high school boarding students.

-- Four students are assigned to a room.

-- Many students live in improvised facilities underneath the ancient stadium at Haskell.

-- Roofs leak.

In sum, existing conditions are unacceptable.

Approval of the full $2.85 million for dormitories would enable the college to begin needed renovation. It would provide living facilities on the basis of two per room. Initially, the new facilities would house 240 of the nearly 1,200 students.

Unless we expect to continue treating Native Americans as second class citizens, this improvement in living conditions must be approved.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, I realize that limited resources for unlimited demands is the order of the day. Nonetheless, certain priorities must be recognized by Congress. I do not believe that I am overstating the case to say that

the provision of adequate facilities for Haskell is one of these priorities. I am most hopeful that the Committee will recognize this and provide full funding for both the completion of the student union complex and dormitory facilities.

LETTER FROM SENATOR JOHN C. STENNIS

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 10, 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am informed by the National Park Service that their capability for work on the Gunboat Cairo project for the Vicksburg National Military Park during Fiscal Year 1975 is for an additional $63,000 to complete planning on the utilities and building and $34,000 for road construction.

I wish to commend to your favorable consideration this relatively modest increase in funding for the project. Enclosed is a copy of a statement on the subject, which I request be inserted in the hearing record at an appropriate place.

Finally, I wish to thank you for your past and present efforts on behalf of this very meritorious project. As Chairman of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee, you were instrumental in the authorization of the project. It was your astute judgement that arrived at a compromise solution between the Senate and House authorization bills for the Cairo project which meets the needs admirably. Last year, as Chairman of the Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, you made it possible to proceed with the project planning at an expedited pace. Your actions on behalf of the Gunboat Cairo are deeply appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

John

JOHN C. STENNIS
United States Senator

Enclosure

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN C. STENNIS

THE GUNBOAT CAIRO

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to present this statement on behalf of funds for the restoration, reconstruction, and exhibition of the Gunboat Cairo, at the National Military Park in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

I am informed by the National Park Service that a capability exists for work on this project in Fiscal Year 1975 in excess of the funds presently contemplated to be available. An additional $63,000 can be used to complete planning on the utilities and building for the project, and $34,000 is needed for road construction. The construction of the project will be expedited by the provision of these funds, and the time brought nearer when this valuable historical exhibit will become available to the American public.

The Union gunboat Cairo was sunk by naval torpedoes in the Yazoo River, Mississippi, during the seige of Vicksburg in 1862. It sank quickly--with its cargo, weapons, equipment, and fittings almost intact. It was covered deeply by silt, and for over a hundred years was preserved with remarkably little deterioration. It was raised during the period 1960 to 1963, with money contributed privately by interested individuals together with county and State funds. It is now at a shipyard at Pascagoula, where intensive care is necessary to prevent deterioration prior to restoration.

The Department of Interior has concluded that the gunboat would be a very valuable adjunct to the National Military Park at Vicksburg, as a naval museum. It is estimated that visitation to the Cairo would

be heavy, and that the income to the Federal Treasury from additional admission fees would be applied toward amortizing the initial investment, as well as covering operating costs.

In 1966, the Mississippi Legislature passed an act providing for an agreement with the National Park Service for the project. Since that time, the Legislature provided substantial funds to cover the cost of preserving the Cairo prior to restoration.

The official transfer of the Gunboat Cairo to the Department of Interior was completed on March 7, 1974, when a contract between the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board and the Department of Interior was signed by the Secretary of Interior.

This historic vessel, with its many artifacts, will be a unique exhibit of great historic value. The vast numbers of Americans, from all areas of our country, who visit it in the years to come will have a highly interesting and educational experience in viewing this chapter from our nation's past.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your consideration of this request for additional funds for this meritorious project which is so meaningful in the history of our nation.

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STATEMENT OF SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT

Mr. Chairman, your Committee will recall that I have been before you often in recent years in support of the Wildlife Shrub Research Center at the Brigham Young University campus in Provo, Utah. I have been supporting the Shrub Research Center ever since 1964 when the Forest Service developed plans for the Center and Brigham Young University gave the federal government a 50-year lease for a building site on the south side of its campus. The Center has been somewhat slow at getting underway; however, with appropriations of fiscal year 1974 of $760,000 for construction of the laboratory, the research program is finally getting underway.

Shrubs are a very important group of plants in the West. They provide food and cover for wildlife and livestock, contribute to natural beauty of landscapes, furnish screening on recreational areas, and are useful for stabilizing soil and eroding watersheds and sites disturbed by road construction, mining, or other activities. Despite their importance, however, they had never been adequately studied until the instigation of this laboratory.

It is my understanding that the Forest Service has requested $403,000 be appropriated for ongoing research at the facility for fiscal year 1975 as the core of the laboratory's program. However, in addition, officials at the facility have advised me of their interest in appropriations for two additional programs felt to be necessary to timely and effective use of the laboratory.

I. First, the Forest Service has indicated that an appropriation of $265,000 would put the research on a sound basis. Plant materials are being assembled from a variety of sources so the promising species,

ecotypes and strains can be evaluated for various characteristics pertinent to use on wildlands over a wide range of environmental conditions. Although considerable progress should be possible through selection and testing, breeding programs will eventually be necessary to combine outstanding traits in selected individuals. Research on seed technology, nursery practices, revegetation ecology, and physiology will also receive considerable attention. The Forest Service has already discussed cooperative efforts with other Forest Service units and outside institutions and agencies for research.

II. Secondly, $130,000 for research construction. In 1974, Congress appropriated funds for the laboratory to carry out the shrub improvement program. This main building will provide the basic offices and indoor laboratories required to carry out research by geneticists, plant physiologists, ecologists, and soil scientists. To fully complement this new laboratory and to allow year-round scientific research to continue, a headhouse-greenhouse and associated support facilities are needed. These support facilities, at an estimated cost of $130,000, will provide the capability of extending the laboratory studies into a greenhouse environment and eventually into the field.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the Committee for its careful consideration of this request.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR PHILIP A. HART

Mr. Chairman, a commitment to chair a Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee hearing this morning prevents me from personally accompanying Mr. Robert Hanson, Coordinator of the Northern Michigan Wilderness Coalition, to your hearing today, but I commend to the Subcommittee the dedicated work of Mr. Hanson and the Coalition and their significant contribution to the success of many conservation and environmental protection efforts in Michigan. In connection with his appearance today, Mr. Hanson has been closely involved with the activities at the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest near Marquette, Michigan since 1969 when he was appointed by the U. S. Forest Service to serve on the McCormick Ad Hoc Advisory Committee.

The McCormick Forest, a 17,000 acre tract in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, was donated to the U. S. Forest Service several years ago with the stipulation that it be used for research. Because much of the area is undisturbed, undeveloped, and off the beaten track, it offers an unusual opportunity for baseline ecological studies and research on the interests and management of people who engage in dispersed recreational activities.

It is increasingly apparent that the search by outdoor enthusiasts for more remote, roadless recreational experiences is on the rise in our national forests. But there is apparently little information available on how these areas should be managed for both the optimal enjoyment and safety of the visitors and the protection and preservation of the environment.

A small research program is underway at the McCormick Forest and several Michigan universities have joined in cooperative research projects, which up to now have necessarily been limited. The U. S. Forest Service has for some time agreed that the McCormick site is an

ideal location for a full-scale investigation of the ecology and management of primitive forest areas, and that such research is badly needed to deal effectively with the ever-growing demands on our recreational resources.

However, only status quo funding has been requested again this year. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee's consideration of an expanded forest recreation research program at the McCormick Experimental Forest is respectfully requested.

It would also be appreciated if this statement could be inserted in the appropriate place in the hearing record.

Thank you.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MILTON R. YOUNG

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

April 11, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee
on Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Bible:

Earlier this week you were kind enough to permit five different delegations of North Dakota Indians to appear before your Interior Appropriations Subcommittee to request additional funds for their projects. I deeply appreciate this.

Late Monday, another problem involving a relatively small amount of money was brought to my attention by leaders of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe at Fort Yates. Last year I was able to obtain, through a supplemental appropriations bill, $140,000 to provide badly needed law enforcement facilities and personnel for this Tribe. The Standing Rock Sioux are headquartered at Fort Yates, North Dakota, but a substantial part of the Reservation is in South Dakota.

This $140,000 was considered adequate for their law enforcement needs at that time, however, now it develops that they are $30,000 short of what will be needed to staff the portion of the judicial system located in Corson County, South Dakota. I believe our South Dakota colleagues, Senator George McGovern and Senator James Abourezk, may also be asking for this $30,000 increase. In any event, I will be offering an amendment for these funds when we mark up the bill.

The appropriate resolution concerning this requested increase, which was adopted by the Tribal Council at Standing Rock, is enclosed.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

MILTON R. YOUNG

RESOLUTION No. 408-74

WHEREAS, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe is an unincorporated Tribe of Indians having accepted the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, and the recognized governing body of the Tribe is known as the Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council, and

WHEREAS, because of recent court decisions, the Tribe is required to expand its criminal and civil jurisdiction and services in the western section of the reservation and to meet the judicial requirements of the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, and

WHEREAS, in order to lessen the physical and economic hardship of its members who travel to Fort Yates, North Dakota, for judicial and law and order services, the Tribe has now established such facilities in the area of McLaughlin, South Dakota, and

WHEREAS, in providing judicial facilities in the South Dakota portion of Standing Rock will require an additional full-time Judge and Administrator, and two additional Clerks of Court to the present Tribal Court Staff, and

WHEREAS, the Court has absorbed one Probation Officer position in addition to its present staff, an integral resource of the court.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tribal Council of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe affirms its desire and intent to effect and contract with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Standing Rock Agency, to administer its justice system between the period July 1, 1974, and ending June 30, 1975, in the amount of $110,000.00, and for the following purposes:

1. To administer a properly staffed judicial system in the North Dakota Portion of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the amount of $76,311.00 as submitted in the attached proposed budget. (See attached Exhibit "A".)

2. To administer a properly staffed judicial system in the South Dakota (Corson County) Portion of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the amount of $33,689.00 as submitted in the attached proposed budget. (See attached Exhibit "B".)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Tribal Council of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe humbly requests the Honorable Senator Milton R. Young to initiate legislation in support of providing adequate judicial services to meet the aforementioned needs.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairman and Secretary of the Tribal Council be authorized and instructed to sign this resolution for and on behalf of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, Chairman and Secretary of the Tribal Council of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, hereby certify that the Tribal Council is composed of 15 members of whom 15, constituting a quorum, were present at a meeting thereof, duly and regularly called, noticed, convened, and held on the 5th day of April, 1974, that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of 13 members, with 0 opposing, and with 2 not voting. The Chairman's vote is not required except in case of a tie.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1974.

Melvin White Eagle, Chairman
Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council

ATTEST:

Alvina Greybear, Secretary
Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Council

(OFFICIAL SEAL)

EXHIBIT "A"

STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBAL COURT
NORTH DAKOTA PORTION (SIOUX COUNTY)

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FY 1975

SALARIES:	
Chief Judge (GS 9) & Full-time administrator	$12,167
Associate Chief Judge (GS 8) ½ of $11,029 (to serve both North and South Dakota when required by the Court)	5,515
Clerk of Court (Full-time GS 4)	7,198
Clerk of Court (Half-time)	3,599
Probation Officer (GS 8) (to serve both North and South Dakota when required by the Court)	11,029
Juvenile Officer (GS 8) (Male) (Serves both North and South Dakota)	11,029
Juvenile Officer (GS 6) (Female) (Serves both North and South Dakota)	8,977
TOTAL SALARIES	$59,514
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS:	
Employee Fringe Benefits	$ 5,951
Telephone (Rental & Long Distance)	1,500
Supplies & Equipment	500
Travel (Per Diem & Mileage)	2,000
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	2,500
Court of Appeals & Trial by Juries	4,346
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	$16,797
TOTAL AMOUNT OF BUDGET (NORTH DAKOTA)	$76,311

STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBAL COURT
SOUTH DAKOTA PORTION (CORSON COUNTY)

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FY 1975

SALARIES:	
Associate Judge (GS 8)	$11,029
Clerk of Court (GS 4) (Full-time)	7,198
Clerk of Court (Half-time)	3,599
TOTAL SALARIES	$21,826
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS:	
Employee Fringe Benefits	$ 2,183
Telephone (Rental & Long Distance)	1,500
Supplies & Equipment	500
Travel (Per Diem & Mileage)	2,000
Vehicle Operation & Maintenance	2,500
Court of Appeals & Trials by Jury	3,180
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	$11,863
TOTAL AMOUNT OF BUDGET (SOUTH DAKOTA)	$33,689

LETTER FROM SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 23, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I would appreciate your making this letter a part of the hearing record of the National Park Service's appropriation request for FY 1975. This letter describes the critical need for recreational development in the North Cascades National Park complex of the State of Washington and asks that these funds be included in this year's budget.

The Ross Lake National Recreation Area, a unit of the North Cascades National Park Complex, was established in 1968 to serve as the locale for developing visitor use facilities and for providing public access to the spectacular and majestic mountain scenery, glaciers, snow fields and other backcountry attractions of the North Cascades. Except for the North Cascades Highway, however, which since 1972 gives visitors an opportunity to cross the complex through the Ross Lake Recreation Area, little has been accomplished in developing public use facilities. Further development, particularly in providing additional camping facilities,is urgently needed.

One suitable campground at Colonial Creek within the Recreation Area has been doubled in capacity by reconstruction to 169 sites. Other campgrounds under National Park Service operation are at Gorge, with 18 sites, and Goodell Creek, with 26 sites. U.S. Forest Service campgrounds near the east end of the North Cascades Highway include Lone Fir, with 27 sites, Early Winters Creek, 11 sites, and Klipchuk with 46 sites. These few sites plus an approximate equal number provided by private development are filled to capacity during the summer months and, on many occasions, campers were turned away. It is anticipated that demand for camping space will continue to increase. In 1973, use of National Park Service campgrounds totaled 63,807 visitor nights with 12,433 recreational vehicles and 6,337 tent units recorded.

Although the Ross Lake National Recreation Area is located only a two hours drive from the Puget Sound urban area, some 21 percent of the 750,000 travelers along the North Cascades Highway last year were from states other than Washington. The area is becoming increasingly well known and appreciated. The greatest need for development at present is for additional campgrounds along this main access route.

The best initial opportunity to increase campground capacity for this major new Park area is near Newhalem, along the Skagit River, a few miles inside the west entrance to the Ross Lake Recreation Area.

This large flat area has space for ultimate development of a 500-site campground which would increase the total capacity in the recreation area from 317 sites to 817 sites. Newhalem campground would serve as the major overnight facility for visitors crossing the North Cascades Highway and as a base for visitors taking day trips on the west side of the Park Complex.

Comprehensive planning is being completed for a 500-site campground at Newhalem. This could be constructed in increments; for example, a 200-site facility financed this coming fiscal year with remaining facilities to be programmed later. Recent reevaluation of estimates for a 200-site campground breaks down as follows:

Water System	$125,000
Sewer System	225,000
Power System	75,000
Landscaping	20,000
Contingencies	20,000
4 Comfort Stations	88,000
200 sites with necessary access	350,000

This totals $903,000 net construction to which overhead, facilitating services and planning and supervision costs must be added, making a gross amount of $1,318,000. Of this amount approximately $135,500 would be required for project planning for this portion of the campground.

In view of commitments made when establishment of the North Cascades National Park Service Complex was under consideration, of present demands for camping facilities, and of anticipated even greater demands, I urge your support for this urgently needed increment of campground development.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

LETTER FROM SENATOR JAMES A. McCLURE

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 27, 1974

Dear Alan:

My state of Idaho has tremendously valuable wildland resources, but the potential contribution of these is in jeopardy because of inadequate knowledge upon which to make management decisions. This is of vital concern to the citizens of Idaho because of unparalleled demand for an even flow of products while maintaining a quality environment.

Of particular concern is a 16,000 square-mile area of fragile granitic soils, generally known as the Idaho batholith. This area, resulting from a massive intrusion of granitic rocks, covers almost one-fourth of the total land area in Idaho. Throughout the batholith area, coarse-textured, highly erodible soils occur on topography that is dominantly steep and rugged. Nevertheless, the resources are extremely valuable.

To develop and utilize the many resources wisely, without damage to the environment, we need to learn not only how to manage these lands and resources with a better degree of husbandry, but also to rehabilitate already damaged areas. The Forest Service's Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Boise is currently studying these problems, but the existing level of research is inadequate to produce the knowledge and technology required. This critical situation calls for an expanded research program to strengthen the modest research program at Boise involving watershed management, timber, range and wildlife habitat.

Fiscal year 1975 funding for this research is $277,000. A program increase of $375,000 is needed in FY 1975 to provide adequate program funds for this important research. This additional money would be used to develop new or modified management practices consistent with proper utilization of all resources and a quality environment. The money would also be used to develop economically feasible methods of rehabilitating areas damaged by past practices.

In view of this, I would like to request that the additional $375,000 be added to the Forest Service budget for the purposes of a stepped-up research program on the Idaho batholith by the Intermountain Range and Experiment Station. If you have any questions or require additional information, I will be most happy to discuss this with you further. I sincerely hope that these additional funds will be made available.

Sincerely yours,

James A. McClure
United States Senator

LETTER FROM SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 1, 1974

Dear Alan:

I have received the enclosed copies of testimony and letters sent to you in support of a request for a $200,000 appropriations to begin wildlife habitat research in Orono, Maine.

Proper management and conservation efforts are the key to the preservation of our natural resources. Maine has the good fortune of possessing abundant timber and wildlife resources which, besides being renewable, are an important part of Maine's economy. The University of Maine has been coordinating research efforts with the Forest Service on timber management and wishes to begin studies on wildlife habitats. Current silvicultural research is yielding information on vegetation patterns, growth rates, and other factors affecting timber. The initiation of wildlife habitat research would shed light on the effect of forest patterns on resident wildlife populations and would aid in determining and meeting the needs of wildlife habitat requirements. In addition, it would have the distinct advantage of complementing existing forest research and promoting useful wildlife management practices.

Such studies, then, would be important to the State of Maine and to the efforts being made at conserving all resources generated from Maine forests. It is my understanding that Fred B. Knight, Director of the School of Forest Resources at the University of Maine, will testify at the coming hearings before your subcommittee. I would like to express my support of this appropriations request and hope you will give it every consideration. Additionally, I would ask that you insert the enclosed comments in the permanent record of the hearings.

I will be following the deliberations of your subcommittee with interest and want to thank you for any assistance you can provide in this matter.

Sincerely,

Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senator

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 19, 1974

Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Interior Department
and Related Agencies
Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, D.C.

Dear Alan:

Enclosed is a copy of a statement by George D. Carlisle, Prentiss & Carlisle Company, Bangor, Maine, in support of a $200,000 appropriation for a wildlife habitat research project at the University of Maine at Orono, Maine.

I shall appreciate your including Mr. Carlisle's statement in the record of hearings on this project.

Thank you and best regards.

Sincerely,

William D. Hathaway
U.S. Senator

LETTER FROM GEORGE D. CARLISLE

PRENTISS & CARLISLE COMPANY, INC.
107 COURT STREET
BANGOR, MAINE 04401

March 11, 1974

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senate
Old Senate Office Building
Room 115
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Muskie:

The Forest Service requires an additional $200,000 to start research on wildlife habitat at Orono, Maine. I would appreciate your support to help make these funds available.

I have strong professional interest in first class forest management for Maine's forests. I understand very well the relation between timber management and wildlife. The enclosed statement outlines my views concerning this relationship and why wildlife habitat research should be started as soon as possible.

Last Saturday afternoon, I was on a tract of land we have in Medford; and in talking with a native there, Mr. Russell (who makes his living by trapping), told me he had carefully cropped our land for game for the past 40 years. I was really impressed that year after year he earns from $6,000-8,000 in income from trapping animals, and he says there is more there now than in past years.

I intend to ask Senator Hathaway's support, and to request him to insert the enclosed statement in the Senate's hearing record. May I have your support also, and would you insert my letter to you into the hearing record?

Sincerely yours,

George D. Carlisle

STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. CARLISLE

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Subcommittee for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies.

Spruce-fir forests cover eleven million acres of northern New England. These forests have been under extensive and conservative forest management, primarily for wood production, for over 50 years. The use of wood from this vast forest has been and still is far less than the forest's capability to produce wood. Budworm, storms, and occasional fires harvest some of the surplus; but often in the past, productive stands simply became stagnant and no longer contributed to total forest growth. My point, however, in the case of wood, is that the growth potential, though underutilized, was utilized and appreciated for its true worth.

It has only been recently that the wildlife resource of spruce-fir forests -- and then only for a few game species -- has been appreciated, utilized and managed.

Increased interest in wildlife is reflected in 1970 data showing that $43,000,000 was spent by 390,000 licensed hunters and fishermen in Maine alone. Tourism, stimulated by accessible forests, wildlife and water, probably accounted for a like sum or more.

This recent appreciation and interest in the wildlife resources of our spruce-fir forests is due in part to heavy use by non-residents from metropolitan centers to the south. Increased use is possible because forest landowners have accelerated road construction on forest properties and opened roads to public use (and, incidentally, assumed risks not usually considered normal business risks).

The principal function of the expanded road network, however, is to bring basic management, other than fire protection, to as much of the forest as possible.

Managers of Spruce-fir forests have had the benefit of Forest Service research on silviculture and growth of these forests for some time. Tested research results have been incorporated in management whenever conditions warranted their use. Now new experimental treatments have been developed which will improve the quality and subsequent growth of young forests. Experimental methods have been developed which minimize the risk of regeneration failures following cutting. New harvesting and utilization machines are being tested by industry.

Timber management research and new opportunities to apply it will help us meet national responsibilities for wood production and increase the wood production base. But the absence of wildlife habitat research means that the opportunity to also improve wildlife habitat and the health and vigor of indigenous wildlife populations will be foregone. To the best of my knowledge, there is no wildlife habitat research applicable to the northeastern spruce-fir region and the opportunities to increase wildlife production by judicious manipulation of cover - silviculture in a nutshell - go begging.

The Forest Service proposes to start wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine. Research will be started on:

1. The effects of intensive silviculture on wildlife populations.

2. Improving wildlife habitat by modifying or adapting silviculture treatments to wildlife cover requirements.

3. Developing silviculture techniques which will enhance the opportunity of forest visitors to observe wildlife under natural conditions.

The Forest Service will require $200,000 to start this research. Mr. Chairman, and members of the Subcommittee, I respectfully request that you appropriate $200,000 for wildlife habitat research by the Forest Service at Orono, Maine

LETTER FROM E. HOLT

March 13, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

Your support is requested for increased funding of U. S. Forest Service research in two areas:

1. $200,000 for wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine
2. $450,000 for forest fire research at East Lansing, Michigan

It is my understanding these requests are not included within the budget soon to be considered.

Maine has about half of its 17,000,000 acres of forest land covered with the spruce-fir type. The Orono unit is primarily concerned with this type and is working closely with the University of Maine School of Forest Resources to develop the maximum yield of both forest products and wildlife. As a member of Maine's Land Use Regulation Commission we are finding many areas where understanding is lacking of the relationship between these two products of the forest environment. Additional answers from research are badly needed here. Our forest lands are 98% privately owned but serve the northeastern states' public who are interested in forests, wildlife and their inter-relation.

The location of the second research unit is a bit removed from Maine but it is the only station doing work on forest fire investigation of immediate concern. Our forest fire occurrence in the past few years has been low for reasons of favorable weather and, we think, good prevention work. The northern forest long-term record is characterized by a period of easy seasons followed by several severe seasons. (In Maine's case, 1947 - 213,000 acres and several communities destroyed; 1952 - 10,615 acres lost in the unorganized townships; 1957 - 5,745 acres; 1965 - one fire of 12,000 acres.) These details are cited to show variability and the need of increased fire control technology such as the forest fire danger measurement system being developed at East Lansing. Older residents recall the 1947 fire losses and suffering but a whole new generation is now using the forest and we need new methods to deliver the message.

Thirty-nine percent of Maine's manufactured product value originates in our forests and provides employment to 20% of our work force. I'm sure you can understand our concern and desire for support by your Committee.

Very truly yours,

FRED E. HOLT
Director

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STATEMENT OF JOHN MAINES

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Senate Subcommittee for the Department of Interior and Related Agencies. I am requesting your support to add $200,000 to the Forest Service budget for wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine.

Timber and wildlife are two of Maine's most valuable natural resources. Both of these resources are renewable. Spruce-fir forests occupy eight million acres in Maine. They produce approximately 2.7 million cords of pulpwood and 634 million board feet of timber per year. They also produce about 180,000 deer, 12-14,000 moose, and an estimated 7,000 black bear. Small game species such as ruffed grouse, woodcock, waterfowl, snowshoe hare, and many nongame species are abundant.

Most people understand that a forest resource of the magnitude I have described makes a substantial contribution to the State's economy from wood production and its manufacture and remanufacture. What is perhaps less well understood is that game animals and fish accounted for 43 million dollars spent in Maine in 1970. This figure includes license fees but not tourism which chiefly depends on Maine's unique combinations of topography, forests, wildlife, and waters. In this last context it is important to note that the wildlife species are essentially nongame species.

Everyone understands that the linkage between wildlife and their forest habitat is very close. There are more deer in this country today than at the time of settlement. Despite large increases in population, 75% of the original forested acreages of this country is still in productive forests.

So it is not surprising that forest operations through time have not diminished, in fact, increased deer numbers, presumably because the forest base has essentially remained intact, though much changed - and this is important - in species composition, and distribution of tree sizes and of forests openings.

All wildlife populations have not fared as well as deer. Wildlife biologists, managers and researchers, however, can point with pride to certain game species saved or increased by research translated into cover manipulations on a practical management scale. Examples come readily to mind: bobwhite quail in the pine forests of the South; turkey in almost every part of its range; population explosions of deer checked in certain habitats; relatively stable populations of ducks and geese. In most cases success was not achieved at the expense of wood production - more often than not total forest productivity for wood was increased.

Recently public attention and concern has been directed towards endangered species. A substantial portion of these are nongame species. Past successes of wildlife managers, researchers, and, yes, foresters, with threatened game species suggests that combining biological research and precise habitat information into enlightened manipulation of cover can reverse alarming population declines in these species. The Forest Service success with the Kirkland warbler is a case in point. In summary we can create preferred wildlife habitat with the help of research, as well as destroy it - which requires no research.

But wildlife managers in Maine and adjacent states must adapt wildlife habitat research from other regions and developed for other species to our spruce-fir forests and wildlife. Clearly this is an unsatisfactory situation.

Meanwhile, foresters in the spruce-fir region are testing new silvicultural techniques developed by research foresters for the spruce-fir region. They are also experimenting with new harvesting and utilization machines. The forest industry, states and private forest landowners need to know the effects of improved silvicultural treatments on resident wildlife populations; precise habitat needs of indigenous wildlife species; and how to adapt silvicultural treatments to wildlife habitat requirements. Wildlife habitat research in Maine should be started now when the silvicultural treatments and the machines are still experimental.

The Forest Service maintains a small silviculture research unit at the University of Maine with whom it closely coordinates its research effort. The silviculture research has progressed, as I have suggested, successfully. The Forest Service now proposes to start wildlife habitat research and thus establish the very important link between its silvicultural research and the University's excellent wildlife biology research.

$200,000 will be required by the Forest Service to start this research at Orono, Maine. I respectfully request that $200,000 be included in the Forest Service budget for fiscal year 1975 for wildlife habitat research.

LETTER FROM HOWARD R. NEVILLE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE *at Orono*

Office of the President

March 6, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the
Department of Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bible:

The Forest Service conducts research on the silviculture and growth of spruce-fir forests at a laboratory on the campus of the University of Maine at Orono. The Forest Service also desires to start wildlife habitat research in spruce-fir forests. This research would complement the University's wildlife biology research.

I understand that $200,000 is needed by the Forest Service to start wildlife habitat research at Orono and that this amount is not now in the Forest Service budget . I respectfully request your support and that of your subcommittee to implement the Forest Service proposed wildlife habitat research at Orono, Maine. Please insert this letter into the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

H R Neville

Howard R. Neville, President
University of Maine at Orono

LETTER FROM SENATOR FRANK CHURCH

March 13, 1974

Dear Alan:

I am sure you are aware that the Administration's budget for Fiscal Year 1975 for the Office of Water Resources Research contemplates an allotment of only $89,000 for each of the Water Resources Research Institutes.

As you know, the Congress in 1971 increased the authorized amount for each institute from $100,000 annually to $250,000. I have been disappointed by the Administration's persistent refusal to request the additional funds or even to release increases added by the Congress.

One of the significant advantages of the allotment program in the past has been the reliability of funding. The $100,000 is not a very large sum, but it represented a basic amount which could be counted upon, and other funds have been available to the institutes as a result of their ability to maintain a viable program. Now, even this asset is under attack.

I know you share my own belief in the accomplishments of the institute programs. They have attracted talented students to the water resource management profession and provided opportunities for advanced training. The State and Federal water agencies have greatly benefited from the increased competence of graduate students emerging from programs. Moreover, the research which is done by the institutes is of inestimable value to the States, particularly arid States such as yours and mine which have unique water problems not always considered to be significant at the national level.

I am particularly disturbed to see this evidence of an Administration attack on this program. It represents a very small investment for a very great benefit. Furthermore, I fear it is one more manifestation of the Administration's intention to terminate a number of water programs, after the fashion of their action on the saline water conversion program, without consultation with theCongress.

I urge you to do whatever is possible to restore full funding to the Water Resources Research Institutes. I believe that if this is not done, next year's reduction will be more drastic and the program will be destroyed.

Sincerely,

Frank Church, Chairman
Subcommittee on Water and
Power Resources

LETTER FROM SENATOR CARL T. CURTIS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 19, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior
Room 1235 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am very much concerned about the proposed appropriations cutbacks for Title I, Section 100 of the Water Resources Research Act.

Protests against these cuts have been lodged with me by the President of the University of Nebraska, the Honorable D. B. Varner; the Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, Dr. James H. Zumberge; The Director of the Nebraska Water Resources Institute, Dr. Warren Viessman, Jr; the Director of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Mr. Willard R. Barbee; a long-time agricultural leader in the Nebraska Legislature and good friend of mine, State Senator Maurice A. Kremer; and the Executive Secretary of the Nebraska Natural Resources Commission, Mr. Dayle E. Williamson.

I wish to present for the consideration of the Subcommittee a representative selection of the comments that have been made to me by these individuals. I believe these best tell the story of the need for greater funding than has been recommended in the President's budget for this important work. I would like to have these comments made a part of the Subcommittee's hearing on this budget item and I would appreciate it if you and the other members would give them full consideration in your deliberations on this item.

I respectfully submit the selected summary of their comments in the paragraphs which follow:

University of Nebraska President Varner:

"One of the strongest impressions I gained during my first six months in the State of Nebraska was that the real backbone of the agricultural economy of this State is its enormous supply of water. This represents a kind of 'paid-up insurance policy' for the economy of the State.

"Because of the importance of water in this State and because it is so important to know more about this resource than we do now - about its management, its utilization, its conservation, its quality - the University of Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute is an invaluable resource for all the State.

"I am writing to respectfully urge you to do everything you can to get these water resources research institutes funded to the maximum authorized. It seems especially critical that we do this now, as there is so much pressure on food production in America."

University of Nebraska Chancellor Zumberge:

"For years the University of Nebraska has acted as a source of information and assistance to the people and agencies of the state. In the natural resources field,

studies by the Experiment Station, the Bureau of Business Research, Conservation and Survey Division and other arms of the University have provided both useful and timely information necessary for proper decision making. In recent years the University of Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute has emerged as an important focal point for information related to planning and development of the state's water resources. Studies of vital issues related to groundwater decline, artificial recharge, transbasin diversion, selection of alternatives in the planning process and others have provided timely information and are being used by the Natural Resources Commission and the Natural Resources Districts and others in the state to guide their planning processes.

"It is unfortunate that at a time when the Institute is becoming so effective, major budget reductions at the federal level are being proposed.

"The allotment program is looked upon as the backbone of the Water Resources Research Institute operation in Nebraska. While small in dollars, it is that part of the program which assures the existence of an Institute to act as a coordinating mechanism and focus. Every penny cut from the research budget this year will result in expenditures of thousands of dollars at some future time due to lack of knowledge and the need to generate inefficient crash programs. This point has been proven many times relative to a wide spectrum of resource and environmental issues.

Nebraska Water Resources Institute Director Viessman:

"The Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute has become a focus for coordination, identification, implementation and dissemination of water-related research. The Institute has sharply impacted on Nebraska's research capability, bringing about major changes and improvements. Great strides have been made in coordination and direction of University research. Cooperation with state agencies has been enhanced through the Institute Advisory Committee. Research studies have been developed which focus on contemporary issues of state and national concern. Programs of continuing education provided by the Institute help to keep state and other personnel up to date on advancing technology. Comprehensive information dissemination is carried out to publicize Institute activities and accomplishments. Conferences and seminars on topical subjects are sponsored to maximize producer-user understanding and cooperation.

"Unfortunately, the support needed to sustain the performance of the Institute program has been limited, and in the President's budget for fiscal year 1975, reduced. The wide gap between authorization and appropriations in Section 100 is shown in the following table.

Appropriations for Title I, Section 100

of the Water Resources Research Act.

Fiscal Year 1973		Fiscal Year 1974		Fiscal Year 1975	
Amount Authorized	Amount Appropriated	Amount Authorized	Amount Appropriated	Amount Authorized	Amount Appropriated
$13,125,000	$7,140,000 1/	$13,350,000	$5,650,000 2/	$13,350,000	$4,539,000 3/

1/ $140,000 for each of the original 51 State Institutes. However, $2,040,000 of this amount was impounded, leaving $100,000 for each Institute.

2/ $100,000 for each of the original 51 State Institutes, plus $10,000 for each of three new Institutes. $10,000 is still subject to loss by impoundment.

3/ $89,000 for each of the 51 State Institutes.

"The budget situation is critical. OMB is taking a hard line on all categorical and formula type programs. If strong support is not generated this year, next year will likely see an allotment reduction of 50 percent followed by total elimination in fiscal year 1977.

"The Water Resources Research Centers play an important role in their respective states and provide the coordinating link between academicians, agency personnel, consultants, the public and others. The focus and direction they give to state water research is essential if the states are to have strong planning and management capabilities of their own. The prospects that this capability might be lost are significant if we do not act in time to convince OMB and others of the importance of, and support for, this program."

Nebraska Game and Parks Director Barbee:

"It is difficult to understand how the Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute has been able to operate at such high level with the meager funding that they have received. This is a good indication that there is no fat to be trimmed.

"If appropriations follow the President's budget, an eleven percent reduction in funding of this institute would be disastrous to their program of planning, coordination and research."

State Senator Kremer:

"As you know, I have been vitally interested in the water resources development of the State of Nebraska for many years. Because of rapidly accelerated irrigation and other water-related programs, I believe it is more important than ever before that we give careful attention to the wise use and development of our water, land, and other associated resources.

"It has come to my attention that the water resources research program, one of particular interest to me, has not only experienced loss of funds through impoundment during the last two years, but is now facing a critical budget cut for fiscal year 1975. I do not need to tell you how important it is for Nebraskans to have a clear

understanding of the outcome of proposed plans for development and management. The Nebraska Water Resources Research Institute has been an excellent example of a focal point for developing sound quantitative planning information. In the Big Blue River Basin, it provides guidance to the natural resources district on technologies for planning which will permit continued development while minimizing effects of groundwater level declines. Each year we appreciate more the value of this expertise."

Nebraska Natural Resources Commission Executive Secretary Williamson:

"The Institute has proved to be an invaluable agency for developing and coordinating water research in irrigation, which is a vital part of the state's economy, and research in water use, which is important to future planning for water resources development.

"The Natural Resources Commission serves as the official agency of the state concerning soil and water conservation, flood protection, flood plain regulation, development of the State Water Plan, and water quality planning for the river basins of Nebraska. Much of the research currently being conducted by the Water Resources Research Institute is closely related to activities of the Natural Resources Commission.

"We are particularly pleased with the Institute's orientation of research toward more practical applications as opposed to the more basic and academic type research. As an example, they are developing computer techniques for simulation of ground and surface water conditions which we expect to employ in future work on the State Water Plan.

"The Natural Resources Commission is the designated agency for developing water quality management plans to satisfy requirements of the 1972 Amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act. In the State of Nebraska well over 50 percent of water pollution comes from non-point source runoff which originates in two areas, urban and agricultural. The Institute is involved in a computer modeling program dealing with urban runoff in Lincoln and agricultural runoff in the Dee Creek Basin.

"The Nebraska Institute worked closely with our agency in developing research priorities for consideration by the Missouri River Basin Commission. Among these are: research on energy-water interface, acceleration of development of quantitive planning tools, and development of management models to implement planning.

"In summar, while we have only mentioned a few examples of the valuable service rendered by the Water Resources Research Institute, it seems obvious that any curtailment of its activities would result in a direct loss to this agency's activities and the State of Nebraska."

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

CARL T. CURTIS, USS.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CLIFFORD P. HANSEN

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 20, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible, Chairman
Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies
Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, D. C.

Dear Alan:

I am writing with regard to the reduced level of funding requested by the Administration for FY1975 for the Office of Water Resources Research. If this program is funded at the level requested, state institutes would receive only $89,000 each, as compared with the $110,000 approved last year by Congress.

You are more familiar and knowledgeable than I about the projects funded by this office, so I will not burden you with statistics and comments. I would make one point with regard to the importance of water resources work being carried out by the Institute in Wyoming and those in other western states: the significant energy development that is beginning in Wyoming and surrounding states (coal, oil shale, etc.) is going to require water in significant amounts. The work being done under this program in the areas of water planning, administration and augmentation is important, and is all the more vital because of the connection between energy development and water resources.

I am enclosing copies of correspondence from the Wyoming State Engineer, Mr. Floyd Bishop, and from the Director of the Water Resources Research Institute at the University of Wyoming. I would be grateful if the Subcommittee could take into account their view and mine that reduced funding for the Office of Water Resources Research would be counter-productive and detrimental to the effort to increase supplies of energy.

Thank you for your consideration,

Sincerely yours,

Clifford P. Hansen
U S S

LETTER FROM SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 20, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee
on Interior and Related Agencies
Washington, D.C.

Dear Alan:

I am especially interested in the proposed reduction from $100,000 to $89,000 for the Annual Allotment for each state water institute.

In Alabama, we have a very important and valuable Water Resources Research Institute at Auburn University. I am concerned that the proposed reduction will impair the effectiveness of the Institute in Alabama and doubtless in other states as well.

I know that this will be one of the things that you will be considering, and I wanted you to know of my interest.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

John Sparkman

LETTER FROM SENATOR HIRAM L. FONG

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 9, 1974

The Honorable Alan Bible
Chairman, Interior Subcommittee
Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I welcome this opportunity to support more adequate funding for the Office of Water Resources Research in the Department of the Interior.

The President's total budget request for OWRR for FY 1975 is $12,700,000, or $989,000 less than the 1974 appropriation, and $529,000 below the amount requested for FY 1974.

My particular concern is for the funding of annual grants to state water resources research institutes under Title I of the Water Resources Research Act.

The President's budget for FY 1975 requests $4,539,000 for annual grants to the research institutes under Section 100, Title I of the Act, or a decrease of $1,101,000 (19.5%) from the FY 1974 appropriations and a decrease of $561,000 (11%) from the 1974 request.

This would be an unfortunate and untimely reduction for each of the 51 water resources research institutes operating under this particular section of the law. Instead of the current $100,000 annual allotment, each institute would be provided with only $89,000 in FY 1975. This would be the first time the basic annual allotment would be reduced in the 10-year old program.

The state water institutes located at a state university in each of the 50 states and Puerto Rico have conducted useful and valuable research programs in diversified water problem areas.

For example, the Water Resources Research Center at the University of Hawaii in my home state has utilized the annual allotment funds to support needed research projects for the utilization, conservation and development of water resources. The FY 1974 program includes a project on harvesting fog drip for the water-short Kohala-Kona coast on the Island of Hawaii. Another project concerns field study of drip or trickling irrigation to reduce the sugarcane water requirement which is by far the largest single water consumer on Oahu. A recently completed project has provided a set of realistic guidelines for planning domestic and public water demand for urban land uses for the Island of Oahu. It is important to note that projects like these are formulated and wherever possible, cost shared with governmental and private water agencies in the state.

Strong endorsement of the work of the University of Hawaii Water Resources Research Center has been expressed by the Board of Water Supply of the City and County of Honolulu, which is responsible for providing an adequate supply of potable water for the public and domestic needs for the entire Island of Oahu, serving a population of over 600,000.

The Board has found the Center responsive to the water problems facing Oahu and has benefited from a cooperative research program with the Center. An example of accomplishment is a water well logging routine with data interpretation method developed by the Center. The value of the Center's on-going research, as an example, is an isotope project which has already produced much useful information for developing new groundwater resources on Oahu.

The Center is also conducting a research project to provide scientific knowledge for the Board of Water Supply, which is considering recycling domestic wastewater effluent for irrigation of sugarcane and grass turf as an alternative to ocean disposal for areas adjoining Pearl Harbor.

These valuable efforts of the Center have been cited in a letter filed with your Committee by the Board of Water Supply. They are only a partial listing of the beneficial activities of the Center.

Since its establishment, the Research Center in Hawaii has filled a long-standing need and has become the only organized research agency in the State whose principal mission is dedicated to developing knowledge and methods needed for the utilization, conservation and development of Hawaii's water

resources. Hawaii's oceanic and tropical environment requires local research.

The capabilities of the Center are derived from the basic support provided from appropriations to the Office of Water Resources Research. The proposed reduction in the basic allotment would seriously curtail the activities of the Center at this time when it is assuming an expanding role in state water resources research.

As a cosponsor of the original Water Resources Research Act of 1964, I am impressed with the development, growth and progress of this national program. It has carried out effective actions to achieve the principal purposes of the act, namely, "to assist in assuring the Nation at all times of a supply of water sufficient in quantity and quality to meet the requirements of its expanding population...."

Therefore, I earnestly request this Committee to appropriate funds sufficient for FY 1975 to enable each of the institutes in all the states, including Hawaii, and Puerto Rico to conduct their programs at the $100,000 level in annual allotment funds, the same level as for the current fiscal year. However, in view of the severity of water resource problems in Hawaii and throughout the Nation, an appropriation above the $100,000 annual level for each institute can be justified, and I recommend that the Committee give serious consideration to such an increase.

Attached is a copy of a letter I have just received from Dr. L. Stephen Lau, Director, Water Resources Research Center, University of Hawaii, giving details of the progress being accomplished in its OWRR supported programs.

I request that my statement and the attached letter from Dr. Lau be included in the printed record of the hearings.

With aloha,

Sincerely yours,

Hiram L. Fong

Hiram L. Fong

Director
Water Resources Research Center
University of Hawaii
2540 Dole Street, Holmes Hall, Rm. 283
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

April 7, 1974

Honorable Hiram L. Fong
Member, Appropriations Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Fong:

We are most encouraged by your concern for the administrative cut of the FY 1975 budget for the Office of Water Resources Research and hence the cut of annual allotment for the associated State Water Institutes including the Hawaii WRRC. We believe that your statement to be presented in the April 10 Congress hearing on the OWRR proposed budget request for FY 1975 will undoubtedly have a positive effect towards possible add-on to restore and increase the annual allotment of a proven worthwhile program for the Nation and Hawaii.

Basically, the Annual Allotment has been for the past 7 years $100,000 for each of the State Institutes. The Congress appropriated $140,000 for FY 1973 and $110,000 for FY 1974 for each state's allotment but as we have now learned these additional funds, $40,000 for FY 1973 and $10,000 for FY 1974 have been committed to uses other than the Congress intended. For FY 1975, the President's budget for the annual allotment is $89,000 which is $11,000 below the past level and, of course, far below the Congress's authorized $250,000 level.

Responding to your asking me to comment on the statement by Dr. Warren A. Hall, Director of OWRR, before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, I feel that the statement is a generally valid and complete statement. However, for rather obvious reasons it did not bring out specific technological advances accomplished by the OWRR supported programs in each of the State Institutes.

I would like to single out only two such advances by the Hawaii WRRC.

1. Raymond-Wilson rain gauge.

   This is an innovative high precision gauge that records rain intensity directly and without any moving parts. The gauge can measure with an accuracy of within 5 percent even for a deluge of 16 inches per hour; furthermore it can record second to second variations of the rain intensity. The gauge is no more expensive than conventional gauges. The gauge has made

Ltr. to Honorable Hiram L. Fong, United States Senate, Subj: Cut of the FY 1975 budget for the OWRR annual allotment funds

1. continued

possible detailed recording of the Hawaiian intense storm rains and studying their water resources consequences such as storm runoff, infiltration, and soil erosion.

2. Drip irrigation of sugar cane

The irrigation water drips through many small holes from a perforated pipe right on the soil and nearly next to the plant root. Hence, wastage of water is cut to a minimum. The water use efficiency is a fantastic 90 percent as compared with 60 percent for sprinkler irrigation and 30 percent for ditch irrigation. The consumptive use of water by the drip irrigated cane has been less than that for sprinkled irrigated cane with a water saving of about 10 percent. Water conservation thus achieved is extremely meaningful in Hawaiian islands. The research was OWRR allotment supported and is now being continued on a field plot basis by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.

Finally, I would like to express my support for Dr. Hall's regional approach to problem-solving water research. Hawaii is grouped in the Insular region together with Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Surely Hawaii has more in common with those places than say with Nevada in rain climate and most water problems. Hence, pooling problems and increasing communication and cooperation are natural. Hawaii being generally more advanced in economic development and more experienced in water problems solving must share its successful as well as unsuccessful experience with other insular places. As just one example, a Puerto Rico government representative recently visited Hawaii to learn about our water related land use experience.

Sincerely,

L. Stephen Lau

L. Stephen Lau

LETTER FROM SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 10, 1974

Dear Alan:

It has come to my attention that your subcommittee is considering appropriations for the Office of Water Resources Research under the Department of the Interior.

The Environmental Studies Center at the University of Maine has within it a Land and Water Resources Institute which receives funding support from this Office of Water Resources Research. The Center has, since its inception, been of invaluable assistance to both state and local agencies in conducting research activities on water resources and in developing new programs subsequent to the enactment of environmental statutes. It has demonstrably proven its worth in providing technical assistance to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection in cases where the Department had neither the staff nor the expertise to carry out its responsibilities. Its efforts in establishing consistency in Maine shoreland zoning, in monitoring degradation of the State's waters, and in conducting seminars on water quality have contributed greatly to developing solutions to local, regional, and national water resources problems and have fostered greater understanding of those problems at the municipal level.

In continuing to establish programs aimed at protecting and enhancing our water supplies, the State of Maine needs the same and more of the assistance that has been provided by the Center. In this regard, it is my understanding that there is a move to reduce the annual allotment program for the various institutes across the country, with plans for their elimination by Fiscal Year 1977. I find this very disturbing and cannot stress too greatly the importance of these centers in coordinating and exchanging research ideas and efforts and of the need to place them on a fully funded status.

I am therefore requesting your assistance in seeing that appropriations are maintained and increased so that research can continue and help us protect our water resources from the expanding pressures of population growth, energy demands, and recreational needs. I would also appreciate it if you would insert my letter and accompanying materials in the permanent record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senator

STATEMENT OF MILLARD E. HALL

SUMMARY:

The Water Resources Research Act of 1964 was passed to "...assist in assuring the Nation at all times of a supply of water sufficient in quantity and quality...". That assistance is needed no less today than when the law was enacted.

In Maine and New England, as with the Nation, water resources are being subjected to increasing pressures by an expanding population and its advancing needs for energy and for recreational opportunities. Because of this pressure, important decisions are being made constantly regarding these resources. This fact emphasizes the continuing need for development of information on these resources, and for transferring such information from researchers to the decision making public.

Ironically, during this period of increasing need for research and public education on water resources, the Administration is attempting to prevent the expenditure of substantial funds already authorized by the Congress for meeting the purpose of this Act. The Administration's position seems to be that the programs established by this Act are no longer needed. However, in Maine, the needs are stronger than ever, and alternate means of meeting these needs are not presently apparent.

It is for these reasons that I earnestly encourage the Senate to recommend that funds in the amounts already authorized by the Act be appropriated for the programs of the Office of Water Resources Research, and that these appropriations be accompanied by appropriate anti-impoundment language.

STATEMENT:

I am dismayed at the Administration's proposal regarding appropriations for the Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR), an agency which is, and has been, of considerable importance to Maine, and to the Nation.

The Act (P.L. 88-379, as amended) which authorized the creation of this agency also authorized it to fund water resources research and information transfer efforts under three separate, but coordinated programs. At present, Congressional authorizations for these programs are: $250,000 per state institute for Title I, Section 100; $5,000,000 for Title I, Section 101; and $10,000,000 for Title II. Unfortunately, neither appropriations, nor funds actually expended, have ever approached these levels. For example, in Fiscal year 1973, appropriations for the state institutes program were $140,000 per institute. In FY '74, $110,000

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per institute was appropriated. However, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) held expenditures in this category to $100,000 per institute in both these years. Furthermore, for FY '75 the President's budget asks that the state institute program be reduced to $89,000 per institute. Apparently, this Administration has decided to ignore the will of the Congress in this, as in other matters.

Sadly, this reduction in funding is not being alleviated by other programs, and comes at a time when the need for research on water resources problems has never been greater. For example, the Nation is now pre-occupied with a so-called "Energy Crisis". Few are aware however, that water is an important consideration in the development of all the major sources of the Nation's energy: hydro-electric, nuclear, geo-thermal, solar, and fossil-fuels. These sources cannot fully be developed and utilized without drastically effecting our water resources. And such effects cannot be deduced without additional research.

In Maine, and New England, water resources are also experiencing extreme pressures from rapidly expanding needs for outdoor recreation. The effects of such pressures on the quality of rivers, lakes and coastal waters are poorly understood. Much research is needed on these matters, and needed soon, if these waters are to be protected against long-term degradation.

There seems to be a duel problem in keeping this program where the Congress put it: OMB actively opposes it, and apparently the program is little understood or appreciated even in the Department of the Interior. OMB appears to regard the program, particularly the state institutes portion, as a categorical grant. However, this program has several features which distinguish it from typical categorical grants. For example, OWRR controls and coordinates the efforts of the 50 state institutes to avoid duplication of effort. This coordination has been made more effective in recent years through the establishment of Regional Councils of state institute directors. While it is true that state institutes

are given great latitude to concentrate on problems related to state and regional needs, the tight control administered from Washington and the prospect of participating in regional and national projects provides a strong incentive for the individual states to cooperate in this interstate exchange of research ideas. In short, the program, as presently administered, encourages innovation at the state level and cooperation in developing solutions to significant regional and national water resources problems. If the same dollars were simply doled out to the individual states through revenue sharing or some similar program, I'm sure that such cooperation would decline immediately. Furthermore, OWRR's Title I Matching Grant Program, as well as the Title II Program, should in no way be considered as categorical grants. These are nationally competitive funding mechanisms. However, they are most useful to regional and national water resources interests in furthering the desired coordination and cooperation between states and in insuring that adequate funds are available for research on appropriate regional and national projects.

In Interior the problem simply may be that the OWRR budget is such a small part of the total Departmental budget that it gets lost in the shuffle. Some of Secretary Morton's recent remarks to the Senate Interior Subcommittee for appropriations indicate that the Secretary is not completely conversant with the program. I assure you that while Interior may regard this as a small program, it certainly is not so considered by those who must face and solve significant state and regional water resources problems. The fact is, that this is the one presently existing program for dealing with such problems in a coordinated fashion.

As illustration of ways in which Maine's Land and Water Resources Institute has been using the funds administered by OWRR to serve the State, the New England region, and the Nation, I submit the following:

1. The Institute has sponsored many projects related to the protection and enhancement of lake environments. These projects have been of benefit to Maine citizens in several ways. For example, project personnel have assisted in the formation of several local lake protective associations, as well as the

Congress of Lake Associations, a statewide organization. Currently the Institute is developing a manual to educate Maine's public to the complexities involved in protecting a lake's ecosystem. The Institute assisted the Department of Environmental Protection in the drafting of a recently enacted state law aimed at the protection of lakes, and is participating in the implementation of this act.

2. A current Institute project is developing water quality monitoring programs for Maine's rivers and estuaries. This project is filling a stated need of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the Maine State Planning Office.

3. The Institute's research into the effect of wood bark pollutants on aquatic eco-systems has been useful to state agencies and to the public in general in their consideration of the environmental effects of pulp log driving on Maine's rivers.

4. Recently the Institute has been heavily involved in assisting state agencies in the implementation of Maine's Shoreland Zoning Law. Through a grant from the Ford Foundation the Institute has contributed direct assistance on this important matter to most of the state's Regional Planning Commissions and to approximately one-half of the state's communities. Additional commissions and communities have been assisted indirectly through the project's preparation and dissemination of basic information needed for the implementation of this act.

Water resources considerations have played an important role in Maine's history. Undoubtedly, this will continue to be true. Given this fact, and judging from its past success in dealing with these consideration, it is reasonable to expect that the Institute will continue to be needed in guiding the wise utilization of the State's water resources.

Therefore, I earnestly encourage funding of the entire OWRR program at the Congressionally authorized levels for FY '75 and beyond. Secondly, I would encourage a supplementary increase, in the amount of $540,000 for FY '74 to restore the $10,000 per institute in the State Institute program which the Congress appropriated and which OMB impounded. Of course, judging from past experience, any Congressional appropriations for this program should carry anti-impoundment language.

LETTER FROM TALBOT R. AVERILL

Penobscot Valley
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

31 CENTRAL STREET BANGOR, MAINE 04401

April 4, 1974

Dear Senator Muskie:

It is my understanding that the Land and Water Resources Institute, which is funded through the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior, is being subjected to a reduction in funds. In my opinion such action is very unfortunate, since the Institute has been very helpful in research efforts that pertain directly to the State of Maine.

I am sure that you are aware that as a small state relatively small amounts of research funds are made available, and many studies do not relate to Maine and its problems. The Institute has directly assisted us through its study of the lower Penobscot River and its efforts to assist in the implementation of the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Law. Their activities on the eutrophication of Maine Lakes have had a significant impact on efforts to keep our water resources clean and attractive.

In my opinion this is one of only a very few organizations, that is research oriented, which has demonstrated an understanding that relevance is important. It is willing to come down from its ivory tower and struggle with real problems for the benefit of the State.

If you can assist in restoring them to a fully funded status, I am sure that the State will benefit.

Sincerely,

Talbot R. Averill
Planning Director

LETTER FROM PHILIP M. SAVAGE

State of Maine
Executive Department
State Planning Office
189 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04330

March 22, 1974

Honorable Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senate
Suite 221, Room C
Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Senator Muskie:

It is our understanding that at present consideration is being given to further reducing the amount of money available to the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior. Such action would be extremely unfortunate in light of the considerable assistance we have received from the University of Maine's Environmental Studies Center.

I strongly urge your careful consideration and assistance in seeing to it that this important research effort for Maine is not eliminated.

Sincerely,

Philip M Savage

Philip M. Savage
State Planning Director

LETTER FROM WILLIAM R. ADAMS, JR.

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

March 19, 1974

Honorable Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Muskie:

Subject: Federal Funding to support the Environmental Study Center, Land and Water Resources Institute at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine

The Environmental Study Center, Land and Water Resources Institute at the University of Maine has been receiving substantial funding from the Office of Water Resources Research in the Department of the Interior. This funding has amounted to approximately $100,000 per year to aid in research programs carried out by the Environmental Studies Center. We have been informed there is a move to cut the funding of these programs to the point where next year's allotments to the various centers throughout the country may be reduced by as much as 50%. It is also rumored there may be a complete elimination of the program by Fiscal Year 1977.

I would like to point out that the Environmental Study Center has been of considerable assistance to this agency over the past several years. In several cases, new statutes have come along, both at the State and Federal levels, requiring implementation of new programs in the environmental field. In some cases, our agency just did not have the staff available to research the specific statutes and develop the new programs required. In several instances, the Environmental Study Center, with their expertise in water resources, was available and was contracted to establish these initial programs. Once they were established, then it was possible for this agency to carry through on them. There has been no one else immediately available to provide these needed services.

Following are a few examples of the type of work that the Center has been involved in that has been most helpful to this agency.

1. Lake Studies: New State and Federal laws have put a special emphasis on the need for studying lake problems with the long term goals of providing solutions. The Environmental Study Center has been the leader in the State of Maine relative to coordinating lake activities. They have demonstrated strong leadership in the Congress of Lakes Associations (COLA). They have arranged for and supported forums for the various lake associations to discuss their problems in the view of finding solutions. They have been active in working with lake committees on a regular basis and have provided the expertise and incentive for a strong lakes program in the State of Maine. The Center, in fact, played a very large role in the recent passage of the

State of Maine's Great Ponds Act, which is specific legislation dealing with the lakes problem.

2. Shoreline Zoning: State statutes require that all lands within 250 feet of nevigable waters be zoned. The statute directs the various municipalities to come up with their own zoning ordinances, but in case they do not, the State must assume the responsibility. In order to assure some consistency in shoreline zoning, this agency wished to provide leadership by coming up with some draft ordinances, although it did not have the staff or the expertise to do so. This was an instance where this agency called upon the Environmental Study Center for assistance. Following is a statement by Mr. Henry Warren, Director, Bureau of Land Quality Control in behalf of the Environmental Study Center and, in particular, in regard to shoreline zoning:

> "It is clear that Maine has been well served by and requires more than ever an agency which can research complex environmental issues and coordinate the efforts of the many groups and agencies active in these areas. The Center has been extremely cooperative and helpful to the Land Bureau in the past several years, particularly in the area of shoreline zoning. Its presence enabled the Department to contract out necessary research activities and thus get greater value for limited funds while advancing knowledge in many related areas throughout the State."

3. Lay Monitoring: State Legislature passed a law allowing this Department to train lay monitors for the purpose of sampling and testing the State's waters. There was a minimum of funds attached to this statute. It seemed as if utilization of the lay monitoring law could be very useful to this Department, especially in monitoring our lakes situation so as to keep track or to recognize any acceleration of degradation that needed remedial measures. There were not enough State funds to do an adequate job of training lay monitors. Therefore, the Environmental Study Center was contacted to see if they could provide a program for training these monitors with the limited State funds available together with matching of these funds. A contract is currently being negotiated and we are very hopeful that it will be possible to train lay monitors throughout the State to help us recognize our problems. With something in the order of 5,500 lakes and ponds, 30,000 miles of streams and over 3,000 miles of coastline, it becomes readily obvious that some help could be utilized in the area of water monitoring.

These are just a few instances of the type of assistance that has been given one environmentally oriented State agency. I am sure that other agencies within the State have found need for experts in the water resources field and have been able to avail themselves of services offered by the Environmental Study Center.

On the basis of the foregoing, I would like to strongly support the continuation of the Office of Water Resources Research Program and would strongly recommend that the Federal support in the form of annual allotments to agencies of proven worth such as the Environmental Study Center, Land and Water Resources Institute at the University of Maine be continued at least at the present level.

Very truly yours,

Wm. R. Adams

William R. Adams, Jr.
Commissioner

LETTER FROM ELERY KEENE

March 11, 1974

Gentlemen:

It has been brought to my attention that there may be a reduction in funds available to the Environmental Studies Center, Land and Water Resources Institute, at the University of Maine from the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of Interior. I am urging you to support continued funding without reduction of the OWRR annual allotment program as an important University function of great value to the State of Maine.

I first became acquainted with the Land and Water Resources Institute program 4 years ago when I came from Wisconsin to Maine to be the first Planning Director for the North Kennebec Regional Planning Commission. Seminars conducted by the Institute were able to acquaint me very quickly with some of the environmental problems in the State that Regional Planning Commissions should be helping to solve. In particular, activities of the Institute helped the NKRPC to establish a 3 year program to monitor lake water quality for 7 key lakes in the North Kennebec Region, focusing attention on lake eutrophication as a water quality problem and generating much better understanding at municipal and citizen levels here in central Maine of the need to use locally administered land use controls to control water pollution.

The North Kennebec Regional Planning Commission worked closely with the Institute during the 18 months when the Institute sponsored a program to promote implementation of Maine's shoreland zoning law. This project again demonstrates the importance of bringing technical information available at the University level to the State and municipal officials which have the authority and responsibility to protect the State's water resources.

The Maine Department of Health and Welfare is currently in the process of adopting a new state plumbing code which is expected to deal much more fully and effectively with methods of individual sewage disposal and the types of soils predominating in the State of Maine. I believe the activities of the Land and Water Resources Institute have helped to develop the technical basis for these improvements. Workshops have helped develop widespread acceptance of the need for change. These and other projects have shown how the efforts of the Institute can direct the research efforts of the University of Maine into important problems concerning the Maine environment.

The State of Maine needs more, rather than less, of the kind of help we are getting from the Land and Water Resources Institute, and I again urge your support for this program. I would also like to take this opportunity to point out the need for continued federal funding of Regional Planning Commissions in Maine. The 30% reduction of HUD funds for "701" planning is not being replaced by other funding sources at the federal or state level.

Sincerely,

Elery Keene

Elery Keene
Planning Director

LETTER FROM HORACE A. HILDRETH, JR.

RICHARDSON, HILDRETH, TYLER & TROUBH
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
465 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE 04111

February 26, 1974

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Muskie:

I am writing to express my concern upon learning of what appears to be an effort on the part of the administration to drastically cut and perhaps eliminate altogether the budget provided to the Office of Water Resources Research (OWRR) in the Department of Interior, which would result in a drastic reduction or elimination of allotments to the various states. As you probably know, Maine has been receiving an allotment of $100,000 annually, which has been going largely to Maine's Land and Water Resources Institute.

My concern arises out of the fact that I have seen at first hand on at least half a dozen occasions clear evidence of the tremendously valuable contributions which the Institute has made to the benefit of Maine over the past several years.

The Institute has not only been highly competent, but has also been very objective on environmental matters, by which I mean it does not always react in favor of the "bird watchers". For instance, it was instrumental in convincing Maine's Board of Environmental Protection that a large copper mine could be safely operated in the Blue Hill region, without endangering the marine resources of Blue Hill Bay. On the other hand, I have also watched the Institute provide the small town of Casco with sufficient information to prevent the Highway Department from building a causeway in such a way that Thompson Lake would sustain severe damage.

In short, the Institute commands the respect of both industry and developers on one hand and the environmentalists on the other, and is therefore looked upon by State agencies as the best source of guidance and straight information in a highly technical area. Obviously, I cannot speak on the situation in other states, but certainly it would be a great loss to Maine if the OWRR were forced to curtail its support to the State of Maine where that support is being so well used. I hope you can do something about this.

I hate to trouble you with this so soon after all your help on the Pittston matter.

With best regards,

Horace

Horace A. Hildreth, Jr.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, we will stand in adjournment until tomorrow morning when we will hear the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and several budget amendments. Very well, we stand in recess.

[Whereupon, at 10:40 a.m. Wednesday, April 10, the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene Thursday, April 11, 1974.]

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1114, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Stevens, and Hruska.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. WARNER, ADMINISTRATOR DESIGNEE, AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

ACCOMPANIED BY:
HUGH A. HALL, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
EUGENE SKORA, GENERAL COUNSEL
WILLIAM BUTLER, ACTING ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PROGRAMS
CHARLES GOODSPEED, ACTING DIRECTOR OF STATE COORDINATION
STEVE GOODRICH, BUDGET ANALYST
JOSEPH BRUNO, LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

STATUS OF ADMINISTRATOR DESIGNATE

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order. We begin today with the budget estimates of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. These estimates total $9,719,000, an increase of $2,619,000 over appropriations to date for fiscal 1974. The justification has been included in part I of the hearing record.

Mr. Warner, we welcome you before the committee in your new capacity as Administrator-designate of the ARBA. I understand you will be sworn in a little bit later this morning. We will try to release you before the swearing-in.

The committee recognizes that you will not become Administrator officially until later today when you are sworn in. I don't think there is any doubt about your being sworn in, and if you don't break your neck between here and the White House you have it made. I am sure that will not happen.

Senator HRUSKA. Will the chairman yield? The swearing-in will occur on the east steps of the Capitol.

Senator BIBLE. That's not such a long journey, then. I think that improves the possibility of your making it.

Your biographical sketch will be incorporated in full in the record, along with your full statement.

I think, Mr. Secretary—and I will call you Mr. Secretary until you are sworn in at 11:41—you can begin by introducing those with you at the witness table.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Chairman, may I make a few preliminary remarks?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. Proceed in your own way.

Mr. WARNER. First, I am a strict observer of the constitutional processes of our Government and therefore I will not be today an official witness as I have not taken the oath of office. Nevertheless, would the Chair permit me to make a few personal observations?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly. If you miss your swearing-in it will be your own fault; but go right ahead.

Mr. WARNER. The Acting Administrator, Mr. Hugh Hall, is well known to the Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. He has been before us many times.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. WARNER. As the statement has been prepared by the staff, I suggest it be entered into the record as Mr. Hall's statement.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that would be the order. We will still include your biography for the record.

[The statement and biography follow:]

STATEMENT OF HUGH A. HALL
ACTING ADMINISTRATOR
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

I am Hugh A. Hall, Acting Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA).

In enacting the legislation establishing the ARBA, the Congress wisely directed that the Administration, in planning its activities,

> "...give special emphasis to the ideas associated with the Revolution which have been so important in the development of the United States in world affairs and in mankind's quest for freedom."

I certainly agree with this emphasis. While recognizing that the Bicentennial is a time for fireworks and parades, it is also a time to review and reaffirm the basic principles on which this country was founded, and for a new understanding and appreciation of our heritage.

The legislation which established the ARBA as a successor organization to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission is intended to streamline and expedite the implementation of the plans for the commemoration which were formulated by the Commission. Both the Executive Branch and the Congress have clearly indicated their intention that the Administration build on the foundation established by the Commission. There will be no loss of momentum in carrying forward our Bicentennial commemoration.

The ARBA annual authorization for appropriations is $10 million, of which not to exceed $1,375,000 is for grants to the States.

The FY 1975 request is for $9,719,000 of which $1,375,000 is for grants to the States. I can truly say that the amount requested is the absolute minimum to carry forward a nationwide Bicentennial program. Also, time is critical since this appropriation will carry us into the Bicentennial Era established by the Congress as being from March 1975 through December 31, 1976.

ARBA statutory functions are to coordinate, facilitate, and aid in the scheduling of Bicentennial events of local, State, national and international significance sponsored by both governmental and non-governmental bodies. The ARBA is further directed to assure a Master Calendar of balanced Bicentennial programs and events of local, national and international significance, encompassing the three themes of Heritage '76, Festival USA, and Horizons '76, to take place between March 1975 and December 31, 1976.

In order to further the purposes of the Act in FY 1975, ARBA has established major areas of emphasis as follows:

* Accelerated effort through the 10 ARBA Regional Offices to assist state and local communities in completing their final commemorative programs.

* Acceleration of the Bicentennial Communities Program to include, hopefully, more than 4,000 communities. This is a cooperative program with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities, and the National Association of Counties.

* Accentuated involvement with the private sector in sponsorship of Bicentennial programs and activities.

* Facilitation of exhibits, foreign attractions, cultural presentations, works of art, etc., for presentation in locations across the country in conjunction with scheduled Bicentennial activities.

* An increased communications program required by the mounting interest in the commemoration which will inform both special interest groups and the general public through film, publications, television, and radio regarding Bicentennial progress.

* Completion of prototype exhibits for showing both in the U.S. and abroad which will portray 200 years of American history, with expectations for funding primarily by the private sector.

* Development and implementation of nationwide competitions for essays, films, etc., progressing from the local to the national level with awards to the finalists in 1976.

* Expansion of the information in the Bicentennial Information Network (BINET) by adding many additional projects developing nationwide in BINET and by provision of data from BINET to State Bicentennial Commissions, travel and tourist organizations, and others requiring such information for their Bicentennial planning purposes.

* Coordination of Bicentennial programs of the Federal departments and agencies, including scheduling of activities and events.

* Design, production, and distribution of the third in a series of Bicentennial commemorative medals, an awards medal, and a National Medal for 1976.

* Administration of non-appropriated matching grants program of assistance to the States and non-profit organizations and of the new appropriated grants program of support to the States.

In addition to the FY 1975 request under consideration today, the ARBA has requested a supplemental appropriation of $12,375,000 to fund grants-to-the-States programs authorized in P.L. 93-179. As you will recall, hearings on the supplemental request were held by this Subcommittee on March 28.

The proposed grant programs are a most effective way to involve all segments of our society in the planning and implementation of the Bicentennial. Previous non-appropriated fund matching grants of $2.4 million to the States supported 477 State and local projects with a total estimated cost in excess of $8 million. This is a multiplier of more than 3 to 1.

Many of the projects proposed for FY 1975 are expected to have a similar multiplier effect and hopefully will also involve participation by the private sector. For example, we anticipate that exhibits now under production will ultimately be financed in whole or in part by business firms and that space for showing the exhibits will be provided by museums or other public groups.

A specific instance where such involvement is now developing concerns the Franklin-Jefferson Exhibit where we are hopeful that the private sector will underwrite a substantial portion of the costs and that space will be provided by prestigious organizations.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to secure commitments for such support until an exhibit, film, or other project is developed to the point where its quality and impact are evident. Thus, ARBA must take positive steps and make an initial investment to initiate projects with the expectation that their costs will, in fact, be underwritten by others.

Additional examples of projects being developed for ultimate underwriting by the private sector are a multi-screen film for showing at a major city; the development of an international Theatre Festival, Folklife Festivals, Festivals of Jazz, Indian Dance, and the like; an international Bicentennial Poster Competition which could result in exhibits, books, posters, etc.

The ARBA efforts to coordinate and facilitate the grass roots Bicentennial developments will be accelerated in FY 1975, primarily through our 10 Regional Offices. These Offices will work with the State Bicentennial Commissions and the numerous communities developing commemorative activities. There are now more than 600 communities which have been designated as Bicentennial Communities.

As the Bicentennial period approaches, ARBA will be more deeply involved in the facilitation and scheduling of commemorative projects across the nation. Such efforts will involve focal Bicentennial cities such as Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and Miami, which are mounting major programs designed to attract a large influx of foreign and domestic visitors. Such efforts will include assistance in presenting a balanced program; the facilitation of performing groups, military color guards, bands and marching organizations; assistance in securing exhibits, art, and historic materials; and the scheduling of events in a rational manner throughout the Bicentennial period.

The ARBA exhibit program for FY 1975 will include the further design and fabrication and initial showings of the "Age of Franklin and Jefferson" Exhibit, designed by Charles Eames, the "USA '76: The First Two Hundred Years" Exhibit by George Nelson, and a Bicentennial Folklife Exhibit to be initiated in 1975.

The Franklin-Jefferson Exhibit will open in Paris in December of this year to be followed by showings in Warsaw and London. The United States Information Service will conduct the exhibit abroad as one of its major Bicentennial activities. Subsequently, the exhibit will be shown in New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The "USA '76: The First Two Hundred Years" Exhibit will be completed during FY 1975 and is scheduled for its initial showing in the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago in early 1975.

The communications program for FY 1975 will include an all-media approach to the general public, the private sector, foreign governments, and to youth, women, minorities, and ethnic organizations, to induce maximum participation and interest in the commemoration.

The Bicentennial Information Network (BINET) will continue to expand during FY 1975 with the addition of data concerning the many Bicentennial projects and events being developed across the nation. It will also respond to increasing demands from Federal agencies, State and local Bicentennial Commissions, the travel industry, and others for information regarding the commemoration.

International interest in the Bicentennial continues to develop and ARBA will continue to serve as liaison between foreign governments and the many U.S. groups and organizations looking for foreign government participation in their programs. Also, ARBA will work once more with the Smithsonian Institution's Folklife Festival to include foreign participation in the Festival in Washington and subsequent scheduling to U.S. communities having close ethnic ties to the performing groups.

Other international programs to be developed include Operation Sail '76, a project for a visit of foreign sailing vessels to the U.S.; development of a World Theatre Festival, to bring major foreign attractions to the U.S.; and to assist various international meetings and symposia planned for the U.S. in 1976.

The final major element of the budget is for office support for staff facilities, etc. This will include support for requirements under P.L. 93-179, which established the ARBA, for a 25-member Advisory Council which must meet at least every two months; an 11-member Board which meets at least monthly; semi-annual Board reports and recommendations to the Congress; and an annual report from the Administration to the Congress.

This concludes my formal statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be pleased to answer any detailed questions the Subcommittee may have.

THE HONORABLE JOHN W. WARNER, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

John W. Warner maintains his legal residence in the State of Virginia on a farm near White Post in the Shenandoah Valley. He was born February 18, 1927 in Washington, D.C. His father was the late Dr. John W. Warner, a physician, whose family came from Amherst, Va., and his mother, Martha (Budd) Warner, came from St. Louis, Mo.

He received his early education in the public schools in Washington, D.C., and, following a tour of active military service in the U.S. Navy, entered Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in September 1946. He majored in general engineering courses, physics and mathematics, and received his B.S. degree in June 1949. The following September he entered the University of Virginia Law School. His law training was interrupted for a second tour of active military service, this time with the U.S. Marines, and he graduated from the law school with an LL.B. degree in 1953.

Mr. Warner enlisted in the Navy in December 1944 at the age of 17 and was released from active duty in June 1946. He attained the rank of electronic technician third class, following completion of a 14-month course in electronics, which concluded with graduation from the school at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

He subsequently enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve and was called to active duty as a second lieutenant in October 1950. After a tour of duty in Korea serving as communications officer for Marine Attack Squadron VMA–121 and later as communications officer for Marine Air Group 33, he was released from duty in April 1952. He attained the rank of captain and remained in the Marine Corps until 1961.

Upon graduation from law school, he was appointed law clerk to the Honorable E. Barrett Prettyman, former Chief Judge, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit. He was admitted to the bar in April 1954, and following a brief period in private practice was appointed a special assistant to the U.S. attorney in 1956 and in 1957 was appointed assistant U.S. attorney, Department of Justice. He served as a trial lawyer in the U.S. attorney's office, Washington, D.C., until April 1960, when he joined the campaign staff of then Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

In November 1960 he became associated with the law firm of Hogan & Hartson, and in 1964 was admitted to the firm as a general partner, specializing in corporate and banking law.

Mr. Warner was appointed Under Secretary of the Navy by President Richard M. Nixon and sworn in on February 11, 1969 by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. He subsequently was nominated by President Nixon to be Secretary of the Navy and sworn in by Secretary of Defense Laird on May 4, 1972. He is the first Under Secretary and Secretary to have served in the uniform of both the Navy and Marine Corps.

In addition to duties as Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Warner was given assignments representing the Department of Defense. On July 15, 1971 he was appointed Director of Ocean Affairs, with the primary responsibility of representing the Department in international affairs involving law of the sea.

The President designated him head of the U.S. delegation which met in Moscow in October 1971 and again in Washington, D.C., in May of 1972 to discuss incidents at sea between U.S. and Soviet naval units. Secretary Warner was a member of the Presidential party at the Moscow Summit Meeting and signed, on behalf of the U.S. Government, the Executive Agreement on Incidents at Sea between the United States and the Soviet Union on May 25, 1972.

For his nearly 4 years' service as Under Secretary and then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Warner received the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal, on January 10, 1973 from the then Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. A citation accompanying the medal, signed by Secretary Laird, said in part:

"* * * John W. Warner has provided superb leadership to the Department of the Navy during a difficult period of changing priorities, missions, and resources * * * he has brought great energy, keen foresight, broad vision and expert managerial capacity to guiding the development of new naval forces and concepts * * * and to improving the management of weapons systems acquisition * * * he has ably represented the Department of Defense in international law of the sea negotiations, and the President of the United States in negotiating an Executive Agreement on Incidents at Sea between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Warner has three children: Mary, Virginia, and John William IV.

OPENING REMARKS

Mr. WARNER. The thoughts that I put down last night are as follows, Mr. Chairman:

Our Nation's Bicentennial, I firmly believe, is coming at a most critical time in our history. From every corner of our great Nation I perceive a longing on the part of Americans to rediscover, to reassert, and to rally to the ideals of the American democracy.

In ever-growing numbers our citizens are reawakening to the importance of the three great documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—which have held us together under the severest of strains so that our Nation, although young in years, is the oldest surviving democratic form of government under a republic.

The committee will appreciate that this will be my first day in office and it would be presumptuous of me to set forth a detailed blueprint for the new Administration. Nevertheless, I feel it is important to share with you these preliminary thoughts and impressions.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

First, while there have been mistakes and a loss of valuable time, there exists a foundation. This base on which to build has been provided by the tireless, unselfish efforts of a few within the Federal structure and many within the State and private sectors.

I am very pleased to learn that through joint Federal/State initiatives there are in existence today in each of the 50 States, territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia many Bicentennial organizations, supported by literally millions of people.

Further, the list of cities, towns and villages achieving the status of "Bicentennial Communities" is growing in number at an astonishing rate. Today there are over 650 such communities; by 1976 this momentum will result in a list of thousands.

In leading the efforts of the new Administration, I shall be assisted by an Advisory Council of 25, broadly representative of the Nation's people, to be chosen within the next 90 days. I shall be guided by an 11-member board whose membership, in addition to the 4 Members of the Congress, will be completed within the insuing 40 days.

MISSION OF ARBA

My responsibility and that of the staff of the Administration is to provide a delicate balance between leading and helping. Within the Federal sector, we will lead and coordinate; within the 50 States, territories, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, we will provide professional help in response to requests. All of this is to be achieved, and I cannot stress this too strongly, on a nonpartisan basis.

Giving due recognition to the Thirteen Original Colonies, our efforts and our resources should be spread as evenly as possible across the 50 States, the territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

The yardstick by which the success of the Bicentennial era shall be measured will be the number of individuals involved. Our thrust will be to enlist participants rather than provide for spectators.

My first step is to pledge to Members of the Congress to work jointly with both the executive and legislative branches in achieving a successful commemoration of the Nation's 200th anniversary. The great opportunity to take my oath of office, at the foot of the steps of the House of Representatives is symbolic, in my judgment, of the support the Congress is willing to provide.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I say that the President's appointment and the prompt confirmation by the Senate of me as the first Administrator is the most significant honor and challenge I have received in my lifetime. I approach my responsibilities with great earnestness and promise only that I will do my best.

Senator BIBLE. That's a very fine statement, Mr. Warner. I am sure you will do an excellent job. Time is running out on you, as you very well know. I think you ought to have your first Bicentennial celebration—do they have one in 1975?

Mr. WARNER. Under the law the calendar starts in March of 1975.

Senator BIBLE. I recently visited Lexington and Concord. I know even this far ahead of time they are starting to build and refine their plans and get their operational people going to celebrate that in March 1975 or whatever that exact date was.

I found the same type of enthusiasm when we created the Boston National Historical Park, Paul Revere's home, the Old North Church and all those other great areas that played such an important part in the Revolutionary War. I have also visited the Williamsburg area.

I think you have a real challenge. The challenge is mainly of time and of money. I wish you well as you move forward into this challenge.

I was happy to see you were a law clerk under Barry Prettyman. He was one of my dearest friends. Likewise, Frank Hogan. You were in that firm for some time back in those years. So, I feel we have a little rapport.

I have a a few questions here, but before I ask them I want to defer to my good friend from Nebraska, who has been so vitally interested and helpful in getting the ARBC off the ground. Year after year we have had to fight deadlines. I think those deadlines are gone now. We know what the guidelines and the ground rules are and we can move forward within that framework. I am excited about the Bicentennial. I think it can be made, and probably will be, the greatest celebration that has ever come to the United States of America.

REMARKS BY SENATOR HRUSKA

Senator HRUSKA. I would just like to commend the Secretary also for accepting this new assignment.

Mr. Chairman, when he says that the President's appointment and the prompt confirmation by the Senate is considered by him to be the most significant honor and challenge he has received in his liftime, I am impressed by that fact because he is just finishing 5½ years as Secretary of the Navy.

When he views his present assignment as something that is the challenge he perceives it to be, then I think that the next few years will be good ones for the new Bicentennial Administration.

I believe he will bring enthusiasm to this assignment and will be able to arouse nationwide interest in those specific things that are

before us. I look forward in my small way to contributing as much as I can.

Mr. WARNER. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Senator Hruska.

Let me ask you just a few questions. I don't have too many. I am glad to see you are gearing up. I think the sooner we all pitch in and help you the better, because, as I said earlier, time is running out.

ADEQUACY OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATE

What are your comments on the adequacy of this budget proposal?

Mr. WARNER. I would like now to defer to the Acting Administrator, if you please, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Mr. Hall.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, if I may refer to the prepared statement. In my statement I make reference to the adequacy of the budget. As you know, Public Law 93–179 is now law so we do not have to come before you again asking for appropriations without an authorization.

Senator BIBLE. That will make it easier.

Mr. HALL. It is a pleasant experience. The fiscal year 1975 request is for $9,719,000, of which $1,375,000 is for direct grants to the States. This is the minimum budget required to carry forward the Bicentennial coordination.

Senator BIBLE. What is the amount you are granting to the States, again? To each State.

Mr. HALL. $25,000.

Senator BIBLE. And that compares to what previous levels?

Mr. HALL. The fiscal year 1972 and fiscal year 1973 level was $45,000.

Senator BIBLE. Down from $45,000 to $25,000.

Mr. HALL. That's a reduction from $2.4 million annually to $1.375 million.

Senator BIBLE. Why? You are getting close to the Bicentennial. Why would you reduce the amount of assistance you give to the States?

Mr. HALL. You will remember there is in Public Law 93–179 an authorized matching grant program which gives not less than $200,000 to each of the 55 entities. So there is a substantial increase in the amount of assistance to the States.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying is: you are giving more emphasis on matching than you are on direct grants?

AREAS OF EMPHASIS

Mr. HALL. That is correct, sir. I would like to highlight some of the major areas of emphasis for which these funds will be expended in fiscal year 1975.

We will have an accelerated effort for the 10 ARBA regional offices to assist State and local communities in completing their final commemorative programs. We will accelerate the bicentennial communities program that the Administrator-designee referred to, and hope to have by 1976 literally thousands of communities involved.

This is the program that you will remember from prior testimony, is being undertaken in cooperation with the U.S. Conference of

Mayors, the National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties. We are going to accentuate involvement of the private sector in sponsorship of bicentennial programs and activities.

Senator BIBLE. What have you done to date in that respect?

Mr. HALL. Very little, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Again, time is running. This is 1974. The big year is 1976; that's 2 years away.

Mr. HALL. Actually, until Public Law 93–179 was passed, we really hadn't set the ground rules on how the private sector would be involved in the Bicentennial program. I think you will find that this will be one of the very first things that the board and the Administrator will be addressing. This is a delicate situation. How do you get the private sector involved in underwriting or participating in the Bicentennial?

RESPONSE FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Senator BIBLE. As of today, what type of response do you have and what type of commitments do you have from the private sector?

Mr. HALL. I think we have to go to the States' programs to answer that. The private sector has directed most of their funding to the bicentennial communities and to the States and to the areas in which specific bicentennial programs are underway; such as you mentioned: The Boston area, the New England area. Many private sector firms are actually underwriting brochures, paying for or contributing to historic restoration and that type of thing, rather than participating in donations to the national commission. They are selecting where they want their action to take place.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. HALL. We are going to have acceleration in 1975 of exhibits, attractions, cultural presentations, works of art, and so forth, for presentation at locations across the country. We will have an increased communications program as we move near the bicentennial, which will inform both special interest groups and the general public, through film publications, television, and radio, regarding bicentennial programs.

We are going to have the completion of a prototype exhibit program for showing, both in the United States and abroad, which will portray 200 years of American history with the expectations that funding primarily will come from the private sector.

We have the development and implementation of nationwide competition for essays, films and so forth, progressing from the local to the national level, with awards for finalists in 1976.

We have an expansion of the information in the Bicentennial information network called BINET, by adding many additional projects developing nationwide and by providing information from BINET to the State Bicentennial Commissions, travel and tourist organizations and others requiring such information for their Bicentennial planning purposes.

We have coordination of Bicentennial programs of the Federal departments and agencies, including scheduling of activities and events, the design, production and distribution of the third in a series of Bicentennial commemorative medals; as well as an award medal and a national medal for the year 1976.

We have the administration of none appropriated matching grant programs of assistance to the States and nonprofit organizations and the new appropriated grant program for support to the States.

PENDING SUPPLEMENT REQUEST FOR GRANT PROGRAM

In addition to the fiscal year 1975 request under consideration today the ARBA has requested a supplemental appropriation of $12,375,000.

Senator BIBLE. You presented that to us some time ago.

Mr. HALL. That was passed by the House yesterday.

Senator BIBLE. We hope to act on that right after Easter vacation.

Mr. HALL. Thank you, sir. We consider this proposed grants program a most effective way to involve all segments of our society in the planning and implementation of the Bicentennial. Previous nonappropriated fund matching grants of $2.4 million to the States supported 477 State and local projects with a total estimated cost in excess of over $8 million. This is a multiplier effect of more than three to one.

Again I point out those were nonappropriated dollars. Many of the projects proposed over fiscal year 1975 are expected to have a similar multiplier effect and hopefully will also involve participation by the private sector. For example: we anticipate that exhibits now under production will ultimately be financed in whole or in part by business firms and that space for showing these exhibits will be donated by museums and other public facilities. A specific instance where such involvement is now developing, concerns the Franklin-Jefferson exhibit.

Senator BIBLE. It is not necessary to read all of your statement. I have it before me. It is incorporated in full in the record. All I want you to do is highlight it.

Mr. HALL. Fine. The following is a breakdown of how we would use the money requested. The program review and program coordination budget would total $3,150,000. The exhibits program for fiscal year 1975 totals $1.9 million. The communications program for fiscal year 1975 will be $1,300,000. The Bicentennial Information Network Budget will be $800,000. The International Office Affairs Budget would be $200,000 and the budget for office support and staff facilities which includes provisions for 18 meetings, two reports to Congress, board meetings, et cetera, totals $994,000.

In conclusion, I might say in spite of the many unfortunate delays, with this money that we request today, plus the supplemental passed by the House and hopefully to be passed by the Senate, I firmly believe, as a single individual and not speaking for anyone else, that we will, in fact, have time with our new leadership, to bring forward a memorable 200th anniversary for this Nation.

TOTAL FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO ARBC

Senator BIBLE. I share that hope. We will do what we can to help you. How much money has been spent on ARBC since its inception? That can be furnished for the record if you don't have it at your fingertips.

Mr. HALL. I have it at my fingertips: $18,089,000 appropriated, of which $4.8 million has been given directly to the States.

Senator BIBLE. Of that amount of money and with that period of time since the inception of ARBC, how much have you received from the private sector? I understood you to say practically nothing.

Mr. HALL. Services in kind and so forth total approximately $300,000.

Senator BIBLE. I have heard from the Endowment for the Arts and I have heard from the Society for the Preservation of Historic Monuments. They all have x number of dollars in their individual budgets. What is the total amount of dollars in all of these Federal Government budgets for fiscal year 1975 related to Bicentennial activities?

Mr. HALL. For fiscal year 1975 the information that has been provided to us by the other Federal Government agencies——

Senator BIBLE. Would you read them off?

Mr. HALL. The National Park Service, the Department of Interior, Department of Interior activities, Interior Historic Preservation, Department of Defense, Smithsonian, Department of Transportation, U.S. Information Agencies, the National Science Foundation, GSA, Department of Agriculture, National Endowment for the Arts and National Endowment for the Humanities.

Their total budgets are approximately $100 million.

Senator BIBLE. Is your own budget within that or is that separate?

Mr. HALL. Our budget is entirely separate from such Federal agencies.

Senator BIBLE. It's $100 million plus your budget?

Mr. HALL. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I just wanted to get a handle on the total amount of Federal participation, starting with fiscal year 1975, and you have given me that figure.

EXPANSION OF BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

You speak of expanding your Bicentennial communities program from 600 to 4,000 communities. That achieves what? I suppose, obviously, it gets you further local participation and input, but do you have enough money in here to do that? Is that one of those matching grants?

Mr. HALL. I can't really say whether we have enough money in here to achieve that, to administer the program. I personally question whether we have enough money. I am speaking now only as a single individual; I'm not speaking for the Commission or the new Administrator.

I think that is something we will have to look at. I look at the communities program as joint cooperation with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the League of Cities and the National Association of County Officials. We are hoping to use the services of those organizations to help us administer the myriad of responsibilities that take place and we have the many millions of people that will be involved if we get the 4,000 to 5,000 Bicentennial communities. There are about 650 as of today.

Senator BIBLE. Today, and you are hoping it will work up to 4,000 communities?

Mr. HALL. That's correct. Based on information from our office this morning, by this time next week there will be 800 communities which will be designated Bicentennial communities.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY

Senator BIBLE. What does that Bicentennial community mean? You take Lincoln, Nebr. You call that a Bicentennial community. Who makes that designation?

Mr. HALL. There is a process by which a Bicentennial community receives its official designation. That process is as follows: A citizens' group must be formed. They must develop a program for the community that will deal with one or all of the three theme areas: Festival, Heritage, and Horizons.

They must develop a program that will have a residual end use beyond 1976. It must be approved by the local officials: The county, the State Bicentennial commission, with clearance from the Governor's office and then it is submitted to the National Commission.

We have an executive staff committee that reviews the applications, passes on them and if they are officially designated, there is a presentation of a flag, a certificate and our blessing that they are participating in the spirit of the Bicentennial. We make no promise of Federal money.

Senator BIBLE. That's what I was trying to get down to. They receive a certificate, a flag, and your blessing.

Mr. HALL. That's an oversimplification.

Senator BIBLE. Whatever they receive, does it give them any better opportunity of receiving matching funds in Lincoln, Nebr., because they have a Bicentennial community designation?

Mr. HALL. I believe in many of the States where cities have requested funds from the States for Bicentennial programs, where they have had a Bicentennial designation by the National Commission they have received preferential treatment in the application of the matching grant request of the State.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have any idea of the amount of money that the communities throughout the United States today have received in the way of matching money from either their city council or their State legislatures?

Mr. HALL. We have the figure of approximately—I believe it was $154 million, a conservative estimate, that has come from the States and private sector to the State Bicentennial commissions and to Bicentennial communities. We used the Bicentennial communities' report and State commissions reports on nonmatching grants as sources of information.

Senator BIBLE. Will you furnish that as we move along? The importance to me of the question is: If you can get Omaha, Nebr., or Carson City, Nev., or any community to put up some dollars to secure matching funds they will have a greater interest in your American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and the celebration in connection with it than if they didn't have any dollar stake in it. That has been my experience in Government, at least. So, I hope you will keep the committee alerted on that, Mr. Warner, as you move along, on a monthly basis or quarterly basis, whatever is a good period of time.

INCREASED COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

Now, what do you mean by an increased communications program?

Mr. HALL. As to films, we can give you some specifics. We are going

to be producing some additional films, replacing old films that we did the year before last and are now to be updated. We did not have a Bicentennial communities program, we weren't an administration, so we have products that are outdated.

Senator BIBLE. Do you produce those films yourselves, or do you contract them out to Hollywood or some movie producer or what?

Mr. HALL. We contract them under Government procedures. We put them out for bids and make the selection on the best bid.

Senator BIBLE. Who is entitled to the end product, the film on Lexington or Concord or the film on the Battle of Yorktown or the Tea Party at Boston or whatever the film is about? Who is entitled to receive those films?

Mr. HALL. We have provided them in the past to the State Bicentennial Commission and to our regional officers.

Senator BIBLE. You channel them down to the States?

Mr. HALL. Yes. It would not be possible for us to fill the demand for film, so we contract for distribution. Requests from private organizations can go to the film distributing firm and secure the film for its use.

Senator BIBLE. What type of a charge will you make for receiving the film?

Mr. HALL. I don't have that at my fingertips. If any, its minimal.

Senator BIBLE. You can supply it for the record.

[The information follows:]

Available ARBA films have been loaned to groups making requests for them without charge. An organization that wishes a permanent print of a film can obtain it from the ARBA contractor for the cost of the print which varies according to the particular film.

SUBJECTS OF BICENTENNIAL FILMS

Senator BIBLE. What would be the range of your film productions? Give us some of your titles.

Mr. HALL. "A Call to Action."

Senator BIBLE. What is "A Call to Action" about?

Mr. HALL. About how to get involved in the Bicentennial. The title of the new film escapes me.

Senator BIBLE. Whatever the title is, what does it depict?

Mr. HALL. It is how to become involved in the Bicentennial, telling about the history and the concept, that this is more a commemoration than a celebration. It is something to participate in, something to be involved in, more than to sit back and to look at.

The title of the new film is, "We Hold These Truths," talking about the basic principle on which the Nation was formed and the Nation today; and what can be done constructively about a person becoming involved through a local club, a group, an organization, a church group, a Bicentennial Committee to be directly involved with the 200th anniversary of this country.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. That is to try to encourage broad support. But, I am wondering if you have developed anything similar to the film you see when you go to Williamsburg. I think one of the

most impressive things when you go to Williamsburg is to go and see that film, which I think is beautifully done and which carries you back to the 1770's. You feel as if you were right there. Are you going to produce films like that?

Mr. HALL. Yes. We have films like that that are being produced in conjunction with the age of Franklin-Jefferson exhibit, for example. For that exhibit, I believe there is a film cost factor of $150,000. That film tells that kind of history, very similar to what you are talking about.

Senator BIBLE. I think that's important. I think it is the highlight of any trip to Williamsburg. It has been to myself and to my family. I don't know how many times I have seen it and when I go back to Williamsburg I will see it again. It is a thrilling experience and it tells the story extremely well. I would hope you would give attention to that type of film.

Mr. HALL. In our narrative under "exhibitions" you see we have provided as part of our budget, a multiscreen film to be produced by the American Film Institute, in cooperation with them, which may be along the lines or the direction you are talking.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

Senator BIBLE. Now, are you going to produce more medals and awards?

Mr. HALL. Yes, we are, sir. We will produce a commemorative medal this year, 1974; another commemorative medal in 1975 and another in 1976. In addition, we will have what we call the "PNC," a philatelic numismatic combination, a first day cover, which I am sure you are familiar with; a Bicentennial stamp first day cover with a Bicentennial medal. These will be issued each year between now and 1976.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me one thing. From the start of your production of commemorative medals and the stamps, how much did the total budget cost, from its inception to this, and how much did you realize in the way of revenue?

Mr. HALL. We have sold $11,604,205 worth of these commemorative items. We have netted $6,712,106 and we have granted from that money $40,000 to each State.

Senator BIBLE. You netted $6 million. After you got the $6 million did you go into the general fund from the Treasury or does it go into a special fund to go somewhere else?

Mr. HALL. It goes into a special fund to be used for matching grants to nonprofit organizations and/or State bicentennial commissions.

Senator BIBLE. That is by virtue of the authority contained in the legislative act?

Mr. HALL. By authority, yes. But also by the direction of the former commission and its executive committee. They adopted a policy on how the funds would be used.

Senator BIBLE. Is that within the framework of the law authorizing ARBC?

Mr. HALL. It is within the framework of the law.

FRANKLIN-JEFFERSON EXHIBIT

Senator BIBLE. Just tell me briefly about your Franklin and Jefferson exhibits.

Mr. HALL. The Franklin-Jefferson exhibit is approximately a 5,000-square foot exhibit. It is being produced by Charles Eames and will be shown—it's opening is scheduled in November 1974 at the Grand Palais in Paris. It will be a major international affair, that grand opening.

It will stay in Paris until February 15, 1975. It will be disassembled and shipped to Warsaw. It will be displayed in Warsaw from May 1 to July 1. It will be disassembled, shipped to London for showing September 15 through November 15. This is all in 1975, prior to the Bicentennial year. Then it will be shipped to the United States. We are negotiating with at least three cities in the United States, to have the exhibition shown here.

Senator BIBLE. Are these exhibitions free to the public or is there a charge?

Mr. HALL. They are free to the public; however, the monetary returns we expect will come, hopefully in the reduction of the deficit of payments with regard to international travel. We hope this exhibit will excite Europeans to attend the Bicentennial of the United States in 1976.

Senator BIBLE. What is your timetable on that? When will it be shown in the United States?

Mr. HALL. It will be shown in the United States in early 1976, but it opens December of this year in Paris.

Senator BIBLE. If it is going to help that balance of trade you should bring them in from the other side of the ocean and not take them from the United States and send them over to Europe.

Mr. HALL. We are sending the exhibits to Europe the year before to attract people to come to the Bicentennial in 1976.

OFFICE SUPPORT

Senator BIBLE. All right. You have explained it very well. Please submit for the record a breakdown of your office support activity, including how funds are allocated for the various functions.

[The information follows:]

FY 1975 Budget Fund Distribution

Office Support

Object Class	OFFICE SUPPORT				TOTAL
	Administrator	General Counsel	Legislative Liaison	Finance & Administration 1/	
Number of Staff.....	[6]	[4]	[3]	[14]	[27]
Salaries & Benefits.....	$164,050	$ 93,500	$78,905	$369,345	$705,800
Travel.....	72,700	2,500	1,000	15,000	91,200
Transportation of Things.....	---	---	---	7,500	7,500
Rent, Comm. & Utilities.....	9,600	6,400	4,800	34,200	55,000
Printing & Reproduction.....	---	---	---	20,000	20,000
Other Services.....	50,000	---	---	52,500	102,500
Supplies.....	900	600	450	4,050	6,000
Equipment.....	---	---	---	6,000	6,000
TOTAL.....	$297,250	$103,000	$85,155	$508,595	$994,000

1/ Costs for (1) other agency detail and (2) Interior Department support agreement are computed into Finance and Administration object classes.

GRANTS TO STATES

Senator BIBLE. Your justification indicates a decrease in grants to States for fiscal year 1975. But the $1,375,000 is the same as the amount requested in the pending supplemental. Is that true?

Mr. HALL. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. The amount the State would get now would be $25,000.

Mr. HALL. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Please supply for the record a State breakdown of all grants awarded for fiscal 1973 to date and to date in fiscal 1974 and 1975.

[The information follows:]

STATE GRANTS

Each State received a direct appropriated grant of $45,000 in FY 1973. The District of Columbia, the Territories and Puerto Rico received grants of $30,000 in FY 1973.

Also in FY 1973, the State Commissions and the District of Columbia received a $40,000 project matching grant from non-appropriated funds, and the Territories and Puerto Rico received $25,000. A status report of such grants is attached.

In FY 1974, each of the above entities will, if Congress approves the ARBA Supplemental Appropriation Request, receive a direct appropriated grant of $25,000 and be eligible for up to $200,000 in an appropriated matching grant to be available through 1976. It is anticipated that non-appropriated project matching grants will be made by ARBA to the above entities in FY 1974 in the same amounts as in FY 1973.

In FY 1975, if Congress authorizes funds, each of the above entities will receive a $25,000 direct appropriated grant and most probably a non-appropriated matching grant in an amount to be determined by the availability of revenues from the sale of commemorative items and as determined by the ARBA Board.

BICENTENNIAL PROJECT MATCHING GRANT FUND STATUS AS OF JANUARY 11, 1974

Appendix B

	Number of Projects Awarded	Total Grant Funds Awarded	Number of Pending Applications on Hand	Total Grant Funds Pending	Total Number of Projects Submitted	Total Grant Funds Requested
Alabama	1	$40,000	-	---	1	$40,000
Alaska	6	40,000	-	---	6	40,000
Am. Samoa	2	25,000	-	---	2	25,000
Arizona	10	40,000	-	---	10	40,000
Arkansas	13	40,000	-	---	13	40,000
California	6	40,000	-	---	6	40,000
Colorado	11	35,504	1	$ 4,450	13	39,954
Connecticut	6	11,310	11	28,690	17	40,000
Delaware	7	40,000	-	---	7	40,000
D.C.	1	40,000	-	---	1	40,000
Florida	1	40,000	-	---	1	40,000
Georgia	9	40,000	-	---	9	40,000
Guam	2	25,000	-	---	2	25,000
Hawaii	18	37,650	-	---	18	37,650
Idaho	9	39,940	-	---	9	39,940
Illinois	19	40,000	-	---	19	40,000
Indiana	1	40,000	-	---	1	40,000
Iowa	9	40,000	-	---	9	40,000
Kansas	7	40,000	-	---	7	40,000
Kentucky	15	40,000	-	---	15	40,000
Louisiana	4	40,000	-	---	4	40,000
Maine	4	40,000	-	---	4	40,000
Maryland	6	36,000	-	---	6	36,000
Massachusetts	14	40,000	-	---	14	40,000
Michigan	11	40,000	-	---	11	40,000
Minnesota	1	40,000	-	---	1	40,000
Mississippi	29	40,000	-	---	29	40,000
Missouri	15	39,800	-	---	15	39,800
Montana	16	40,000	-	---	16	40,000
Nebraska	11	40,000	-	---	11	40,000
Nevada	3	$40,000	-	---	3	$40,000
New Hampshire	6	40,000	-	---	6	40,000
New Jersey	3	40,000	-	---	3	40,000
New Mexico	25	40,000	-	---	25	40,000
New York	2	7,850	9	$23,975	11	31,825
N. Carolina	10	40,000	-	---	10	40,000
N. Dakota	9	40,000	-	---	9	40,000
Ohio	9	34,900	-	5,000	10	39,900
Oklahoma	5	38,000	-	---	5	38,000
Oregon	13	40,000	-	---	13	40,000
Pennsylvania	4	40,000	-	---	4	40,000
Puerto Rico	1	25,000	-	---	1	25,000
Rhode Island	38	40,000	-	---	38	40,000
S. Carolina	3	40,000	-	---	3	40,000
S. Dakota	6	39,640.46	-	---	6	39,640.46
Tennessee	6	40,000	-	---	6	40,000
Texas	8	40,000	-	---	8	40,000
Utah	12	39,675	-	---	12	39,675
Vermont	5	40,000	-	---	5	40,000
Virginia	3	40,000	-	---	3	40,000
Virgin Is.	0	-0-	3	25,000	3	25,000
Washington	26	40,000	-	---	26	40,000
West Virginia	1	40,000	-	---	1	40,000
Wisconsin	14	40,000	-	---	14	40,000
Wyoming	7	40,000	-	---	7	40,000
TOTAL	483	$2,035,269.46	25	$87,115	501	$2,122,384.46

Note: Total fund availability was $2,140,000. Amount not claimed in applications received totals $17,615.54

Senator BIBLE. Have you allocated all the $2.4 million grant appropriated in fiscal year 1973 for grants?

Mr. HALL. We have allocated it all and have provided the information on how it was expended.

Senator BIBLE. You have no carryover when you get to June 30 this year?

Mr. HALL. We will not.

NEW POSITIONS

Senator BIBLE. For the record also, furnish the responsibilities for the six new permanent positions that you are requesting, where they will be utilized and what the salary range will be.

Mr. HALL. We have that prepared and will submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

ARBA PERSONNEL INCREASES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Personnel changes proposed in ARBA staffing in FY 1975 are: two additional GS–15's, two additional GS–14's, two additional GS–13's, one additional GS–09, one additional GS–07.

Also proposed is a reduction of one GS–09 and one GS–08. the net personnel increase, therefore, is six positions. The Administrator will review the staffing positions and determine where the new positions will be assigned.

CONSULTANTS

Senator BIBLE. How many consultants are you employing this year?

Mr. HALL. We have two onboard now. We have used in the last year, five different consultants.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Supply pertinent information on them for the record.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION, REPORT ON CONSULTANT SERVICES

Name	Date retained	Date terminated	Assigned	Rate (per day)	Earnings
Patrick Butler	June 2, 1973	Mar. 25, 1974	Director	$134	$21, 306
Inga R. Hook	Sept. 24, 1973	Mar. 31, 1974	Commission	134	14, 338
Dan Mckenzie	Feb. 2, 1974	(1)	Director	80	720
Hugh Swofford	July 1, 1973	(1)	Commission P.D	134	22, 646
Julian Wise	do	Apr. 1, 1974	Field service	134	14, 070
Total					73, 080

[1] Not available.

DONATIONS TO ARBA

Senator BIBLE. Now, for the record, supply the donations that you have received to date. Did I understand you to say that to date you have received $300,000 in donations?

Mr. HALL. Approximately in services in-kind. That's furniture, carpeting and so forth.

Senator BIBLE. That includes everything?

Mr. HALL. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Are you projecting an estimate of donations and contributions for fiscal year 1975?

Mr. HALL. No, I am not, sir. Since we are now the ARBA, I think that is the responsibility of the board to establish what the philosophy might be.

Senator BIBLE. As to fund raising?

Mr. HALL. Fund raising and the approach to it. I feel it improper as an Acting Administrator to submit something that might be considered policy. That is the responsibility of the Board.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly Mr. Warner can't give us any handle on that at this time. He will be getting sworn in in a few minutes. We had better let him go. But, I am just trying to get an idea, a handle on what type of contributions and donations you might get. I think you are dead right. It depends upon the philosophy of going out and getting those funds.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Chairman, one of the things that concerns me deeply is the whole issue of commercialism. It seems to me a balance has to be struck between the threat of commercialism and the right, and I stress, "the right," of private enterprise to participate in the Bicentennial. That is a policy decision that will have to be addressed by the board at the earliest possible moment.

Senator BIBLE. It's a rather difficult one. You can put overemphasis on commercial enterprise, yet you want their participation. So you have a rather fine line to walk there. I realize it is tough to project that.

Senator Hruska?

BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Senator HRUSKA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Hall, you outlined and enumerated the different departments in the Federal Government that have projects authorized or on their way, and they total about $100 million. Is that correct?

Mr. HALL. Yes.

Senator HRUSKA. Those projects are regularly authorized activities of the respective departments and agencies. Is that correct?

Mr. HALL. That is correct, but they are specifically for the Bicentennial.

Senator HRUSKA. Yes. In the instance of parks, for example, or in the instance of something in the Defense Department, the authorization of such a project goes through normal channels. That was one of the concepts we had in mind, as all of us remember. I recall with some amusement the question that was put to one of your witnesses. When asked how much the Bicentennial will cost, he said: "Anywhere from $1 billion to $25 billion." Everyone in the hearing had the idea that the $25 billion would flow into the Bicentennial Commission. Of course, that was not the idea. It was quickly dispelled by the witness. The idea is that projects pertinent to the work of each of the agencies or departments could be dedicated to the Bicentennial program.

Have the States been falling in line with that concept to some degree, as far as you have been able to observe?

Mr. HALL. Yes. To a very great degree they are. However, I must be honest, the State Bicentennial commissions in many areas have not had the kind of support, particularly in some of the smaller States, to fund some of their programs. I think they are coming to their Con-

gressmen and Senators, asking for support of additional funding from the Federal Government.

But I think our original concept is finally soaking in. There have been two major misconceptions that have given us a great many problems. One, that we were going to have a massive single celebration at one site and that was going to be the Bicentennial. The other was that there were going to massive amounts of Federal dollars doled out by the Bicentennial Commission or Administration. I think, after my now 4 years, it is soaking in. The States are starting to understand that will not happen.

Senator HRUSKA. The chairman called attention to the necessity for getting the States and cities interested in competition for matching funds. They will be given an opportunity to do this with the $200,000 that will be granted to the States.

That is contained, of course, in the supplemental appropriation which, I understand the House approved yesterday: $12,375,000. That will give the States and cities an opportunity to apply for matching funds.

Mr. HALL. That is correct, Senator.

Mr. HRUSKA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We do have a Bicentennial community in Nebraska. It is Bellevue, Nebr. It was the first territorial capital. It is contiguous to the boundaries of the Strategic Air Command which I am sure the Secretary knows well.

We are looking forward to this as one of the opening celebrations in Nebraska to generate a consciousness among the citizens of our State for the Bicentennial.

I have no further questions. I want to say that your questioning has been very thorough, Mr. Chairman; I have no questions left to ask.

EXPENSES OF EXHIBITS

Senator BIBLE. I have just a couple more. What funding has been expended to date on the exhibits mentioned in your statement? What type of financing is anticipated for the future?

Mr. HALL. To underwrite the initial design and fabrication phase of the "Franklin and Jefferson" exhibit and the "U.S.A. '76" exhibit, the ARBC has spent $160,000 to date. We anticipate that approximately $3.2 million will be required over the next 3 years to carry the exhibits from the design stage through their subsequent showings overseas and in the United States. These expenses may be borne either from appropriated funds or at least in part from the private sector.

Senator BIBLE. $1.9 million is programed for the exhibitions activity of your budget, the same as 1974. Tell us how the funds are being utilized in the current year and what expenditures are planned in 1975?

Mr. HALL. During fiscal year 1974, $1,355,000 is programed into our total exhibits budget to support planning and design; writers and audiovisual consultants; exhibit fabrication; acquisition of hardware; production of three descriptive support films; packaging and shipping of the exhibits to their showing sites including insurance coverage; and renovation of space. The balance of the budget covers staff support expenses.

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During fiscal year 1975, $1,600,000 is programed into the exhibits budget to support production of foreign language support films; design and printing of exhibit brochures; renovation of space; shipping and insurance; and miscellaneous local support at each showing site. Again, the balance of the budget covers staff support expenses. As I previously indicated, these expenses hopefully, will be covered in part, at least, by the private sector.

REDUCTION IN OFFICE SUPPORT FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. The new authorization for the ARBA establishes an advisory council and board which must meet regularly and provide reports and recommendations to Congress. For this increased responsibility you are budgeting slightly less than the $1 million for office support in 1974. Please explain this reduction.

Mr. HALL. We were able to make a slight reduction in our office services budget because the advisory council and board are smaller groups than the 50 commissioners. Our travel support costs will be reduced as most of the board members will be from the Washington, D.C., area.

Senator BIBLE. Your detail of permanent positions shows most increases in the higher brackets, GS–13, 14, and 15. Why is this?

Mr. HALL. Most of the increases are in our regional offices, which are now all opened. Our regional directors, with two exceptions, are all GS–15's and their deputy directors will be hired at the GS–13 and 14 levels.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. That completes the committee's questioning on the ARBA. We will let the Secretary go so he can get to his swearing-in ceremony. Good luck to you, Mr. Warner.

Mr. WARNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

STATEMENT OF CURT BERKLUND, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

EDWARD L. HASTEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION
PAUL M. VETTERICK, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
ROMAN KOENINGS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, RESOURCES
FRANCIS M. WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Senator Bible. We will now turn to the recent budget amendments, most of them energy-related, proposed for the Department of the Interior. The amendments total $17.3 million over and above the amounts regularly considered.

In the course of its regular hearings the committee has already heard the budget amendments of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of the Secretary, and the Office of the Solicitor, totaling $2,050,000. We will now take up the balance involving the Bureau of Land Management, Geological Survey, and Bureau of Mines.

JUSTIFICATION AND PREPARED STATEMENT

We will go first with BLM, which proposes an additional appropriation of $12,325,000. The justification will be included in the record.

Mr. Berklund, please identify those with you. Your statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

[The justification and statement follow:]

Justification

Heading	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Management of Lands and Resources	$129,034,000	$12,325,000	$141,359,000

Programming and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	19 75	19 75	1975
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Program by Activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Resource management, conservation and protection	106,903	12,325	119,228
2. Cadastral Survey	12,580	------	12,580
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation	5,400	------	5,400
4. General Administration	4,151		4,151
Total, direct program	129,034	12,325	141,359
Total Obligations	129,034	12,325	141,359
Financing:			
Budget Authority	129,034	12,325	141,359
Budget Authority:			
Appropriation	129,034	12,325	141,359
Relation of Obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net	129,034	12,325	141,359
Obligated balance, start of year	5,110	------	5,110
Obligated balance, end of year	-7,446	-1,200	-8,646
Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental	126,598	11,125	137,723
Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental	100	------	100

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402		1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	51,051	4,376	55,427
11.3	Positions other than permanent	8,104	390	8,494
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2,849	225	3,074
11.8	Special personal services payments	1,998	--	1,998
	Total personnel compensation	64,002	4,991	68.993
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	7,760	317	8,077
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	6,210	793	7,003
22.0	Transportation of things	3,186	286	3,472
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	9,300	566	9,866
24.0	Printing and reproduction	718	155	873
25.0	Other services	27,166	4,700	31,866
26.0	Supplies and materials	6,905	203	7,108
31.0	Equipment	2,100	314	2,414
32.0	Lands and structures	1,735	--	1,735
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	--	2
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	20	--	20
	SUBTOTAL	129,104	12,325	141,429
95.0	Quarters and subsistence charges	-70	--	-70
99.0	Total direct obligations	129,034	12,325	141,359

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions	3,783	266	4,049
Full-time equivalent of other positions	1,077	39	1,116
Average paid employment	4,634	283	4,917
Average GS grade	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary	$14,527	$14,527	$14,527

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
Executive Level V	1		1
GS-17	1		1
GS-16	8		8
GS-15	42		42
GS-14	120		120
GS-13	295	26	321
GS-12	469	37	506
GS-11	1,006	76	1,082
GS-10	5		5
GS-9	1,036	36	1,072
GS-8	42		42
GS-7	507	61	568
GS-6	203		203
GS-5	509	20	529
GS-4	250	10	260
GS-3	90		90
GS-2	27		27
GS-1	2		2
Total Permanent Positions	4,613	266	4,879
Unfilled positions, June 30	- 356	- 12	- 368
Total Permanent Employment, End of Year	4,257	254	4,511

1. Resource Management, Conservation and Protection

FY 1975 Request Pending	$106,903,000
FY 1975 Proposed Amendment	12,325,000
FY 1975 Revised Request	119,228,000

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program Amount	Positions	Explanation
+$4,825,000	+61	$18,585,000	206	To lease 10 million acres per year of the Outer Continental Shelf for exploration and development of oil and gas.
+$4,500,000	+90	+ 4,500,000	90	To evaluate the environmental impact of a proposed gaslines and alternatives that would transport natural gas from Alaska, through Canada, to both eastern and western U.S. coasts.
+$3,000,000	+115	+ 5,400,000	195	To prepare environmental impact statements; process R/W's and other actions which are a prerequisite to the development and transmission of privately owned or leased energy resources; and evaluate the need for utility corridors on public lands as required in the 11/16/73 amendment to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
+$12,325,000	+266			

Needs for Amendment: The United States government, its individual citizens, and private enterprise can be a dynamic force in working toward National energy self-sufficiency. Each has demonstrated its intention to deal with our energy problems. There is new Federal policy direction, greater individual conservation practices, and intensified private enterprise energy interest. New Federal policy including expanding leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and private sector interest requires immediate Bureau of Land Management support in the three areas discussed below to handle an uncontrollable increased workload.

Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessments and Leasing $4,825,000 61 Pos.

The President's January 23, 1974, announced goal of leasing 10 million acres annually on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) beginning in 1975 requires that our knowledge of the marine biological and physical environment be broadened to include all OCS regions, and that our OCS leasing capability be augmented. This decision, defining the role of the OCS in contributing to National energy self-sufficiency, came too late to be included in the regular FY 1975 budget. Flexibility to select areas and develop leasing schedules is the key to leasing 10 million acres per year. Adequate background information in all areas must be available to be responsive to environmental protection requirements as well as to make those areas available for exploration that have the greatest potential for development. We must have the basic information to make decisions as to the role each of the OCS regions may be expected to play in satisfying demand for oil. In addition, we must have expanded capability to prepare Environmental Impact Statements and complete other actions associated with actual OCS sales. To do this, an additional $4,825,000 and 61 positions are needed in FY 1975 for two purposes:

A. Planning and studies for additional frontier OCS areas:

(1) to gather and consolidate available environmental and socio-economic information and identify data gaps in additional OCS areas.
(2) to initiate specific field surveys in additional OCS areas to develop the short-term critical data needed to provide flexibility in lease scheduling.
(3) to prepare detailed designs and plans for baseline studies tailored to specific additional leasing areas.

B. Activities to facilitate the expanded lease sale program in 1975 and 1976

(1) to complete environmental analysis and statements and other actions directly related to expanded lease sales in 1975 and prepare for expanded sales in 1976.

Discussion of each of these requirements follows:

A. Planning and studies for additional frontier OCS areas

(1) Consolidate available environmental and socio-economic data and identify data gaps in additional OCS areas $1,000,000 +2 Positions

By the end of FY 1974 we will have completed the gathering of available data in 5 regions (North, Mid, and South Atlantic, Southern California, and Gulf of Alaska), and in FY 1975 with available funding we will complete 2 more regions (Bering Sea and North Pacific). Seven additional regions (Santa Barbara/Central California, Northern California, Cook Inlet, Southern Aleutian Shelf, Bristol Bay, Beaufort Sea, and Chukchi Sea), as well as more intensive literature searches in the Atlantic, require an additional $1,000,000 and two positions. Contracts will be developed and supervised that focus on gathering available environmental information regarding coastal zone climate, ecology, physical properties, man-made features, hydrography and continental shelf physical oceanography, meterology, geology, and marine ecology. Available socio-economic information which reviews industrial and commercial activity, petroleum industrial development, demography, land and water use, sources of pollution, and existing transportation systems will be acquired and consolidated. Depending upon the area, estimates of the amount of material to be gathered, and the ability to apply data from other continents, contracts may vary in cost from $40,000 to $150,000 each.

(2) Field surveys in additional areas +$2,000,000 +4 Positions

Short-term (less than two years) field surveys will be initiated as specific critical data gaps are identified in the literature reviews. Experience in the comparatively well studied Gulf of Mexico has indicated very definite data gaps exist and additional information is required as a prerequisite to lease scheduling. Considering the number of new areas to be reviewed and their recent entry into the OCS leasing picture, we anticipate data gaps to run the gamut between lack of basic food chain information to lack of current pertinent social information.

Only one-half the full year cost for field survey contracts is included in this proposal because of the lag time in identifying data gaps in the literature reviews. On a half year basis field surveys will cost $2,000,000 and require four positions in FY 1975. Full year funding to complete them will require additional amounts in FY 1976. There is a wide variation in cost of field surveys due to the type of data required, and the possibilities that exist in some instances for partially funding a university project and receiving the benefit of the total effort. From the literature reviews and field surveys, ecological maps may be developed which will provide a general inventory of resources needed for short-term selection of regions and areas where OCS development can proceed with minimal risks to the environment.

(3) Design and plan baseline studies for additional leasing areas +$500,000 +2 Positions

Concurrent with ecological mapping of each area, designs for further extensive and intensive baseline sampling and monitoring of OCS areas will be developed.

These are in addition to the baseline studies already funded for design and implementation in the President's Budget. This effort, requiring $500,000 and two positions, will bring together many disciplines and will produce integrated plans for ten regions which will enable the necessary baseline information to be gathered in the most efficient manner when leasing decisions are made. Designs will be applied to specific information gathering requirements which are identified by the ecological mapping of the regions. The result will be a baseline sampling plan which will support extensive monitoring needed to identify specific tracts and intensive monitoring for the actual operational phase.

B. Activities to facilitate the expanded lease sale program in 1975 and 1976

(1) Complete leasing actions +$1,325,000 +53 Positions

The President's announced goal of leasing 10 million acres on the Outer Continental Shelf annually for oil and gas exploration and development beginning in calendar year 1975, is a more than three-fold increase in acreage over that planned to be leased in the previously announced tentative leasing schedule. This expansion will necessitate an increase in the number of annual sales from three to four, larger acreages to be offered in each sale, and leasing in as yet undetermined frontier areas. These may include the Gulf of Alaska, the Atlantic Coast, the Bering Sea, or others in 1975 and the years following. In addition to this expansion of acreage to be leased, new (1/28/74) Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines for Environmental Impact States (EIS's) emphasize consideration of secondary or non-direct impacts of proposed actions. Capability to accommodate these new acreage and EIS requirements was not requested in the FY 1975 President's Budget which represented an OCS program to hold three lease sales averaging one million acres each, conduct research on marine environmental impacts, initiate other studies related to OCS leasing, and carry out other management responsibilities on the OCS. In order to mee the President's leasing goal and satisfy CEQ requirements for EIS's, the Bureau requires an additional $1,325,000 and 53 positions for leasing actions.

Following, 1) completion of CEQ studies of the environmental impact of oil and gas production the the Atlantic OCS and in the Gulf of Alaska; 2) receipt of information from industry and the public concerning areas of interest or anticipated problems, and 3) development of preliminary reports from other Interior agencies, acreages to be offered in currently scheduled lease sales will be expanded and specific frontier areas identified for leasing in 1975 and beyond. It is expected that this will be accomplished late in FY 1974. This will ultimately result in the development and implementation of a revised five-year leasing schedule designed to meet the objective of leasing ten million acres on the OCS each year.

The Bureau cannot wait for the specifics of a revised schedule to begin planning a program to meet the 10 million acre objective next calendar year. Basic resource, social, and economic data for EIS's must be gathered immediately for the expanded acreage in the existing schedule and for the frontier areas when they are identified. Regional impact statements similar in format to past statements but covering much broader geographical areas will be prepared. The first statement will be prepared for a frontier area in which no leasing has taken place, since these areas must be considered for leasing in 1975 and beyond if the goal of 10 million leased acres per year is to be met. Statements incorporating or refining the broader regional information would then be developed for each sale. Because each sale will involve from three to five times the number of specific tracts in past sales, the workload on tract analysis will also expand considerably. Data gathering in frontier areas for 1976 sales must also be initiated in 1975 in order to provide the lead time necessary for orderly lease offerings.

Development and production as a result of OCS leasing in the last several years has had minimal land-based or secondary impacts; new production has simply offset declining production on older leases, and new on-shore facilities have not been necessary. The three-fold increase in acreage to be leased in 1975 should result in increased production, thereby requiring additional onshore tank farms, terminals, larger refineries and pipeline distribution systems. These secondary impacts of leasing are now required by CEQ to be evaluated and covered in the

EIS's. Additional expertise in fields such as economics, sociology and land use planning is necessary to conduct the required onshore analyses in all sale areas. Oceanographers and other natural resource specialists are needed to work with state and local officials in the affected states, the academic and scientific communities, and other Federal agencies and to incorporate their knowledge and interests into the environmental impact assessments. This is particularly important in the frontier areas which have no history of oil and gas operations. Additional positions are also required to assess the impact of accelerated leasing on orderly resource development and assurance of fair market return. This would involve monitoring industries' investment capability, the availability of major equipment such as offshore drilling rigs, and the availability of manpower with specific skills required by private industry to accelerate offshore oil and gas production and distribution.

In addition to the increased workload resulting from more EIS's, assessments of secondary impacts of leasing and greater program coordination with affected states, there will be at least a three-fold increase in the tract selection, pre-sale evaluation, and post-sale analysis workload. Once the specific tracts are selected, each tract must be evaluated and a minimum acceptable bid established for it. Following the opening and public reading of the bids for the various tracts, the bids are analyzed on a tract by tract basis to determine which bids will be accepted. The substantial increase in the number of tracts offered in order to lease 10 million acres creates a like increase in the workload attached to tract evaluation and analysis. Additional capability in such fields as economics, statistics, and econometrics is required to accommodate this workload.

The additional 53 positions required for this portion of an expanded OCS program would be utilized as follows:

- Environmental Analysis and Assessment +25 Positions
  To perform the environmental analyses, prepare draft EIS's, hold associated public hearings.

- Resource Analysis + 9 Positions
  To analyze resources as basis for developing leasing schedule; and to administer contract studies.

- Leasing + 8 Positions
  To accomplish mechanics of leasing including requests for resource reports, call for nominations, post sale analysis, adjudication, assignments, pipeline rights-of-way.

- Administration +11 Positions
  General program administration including clerical support.

In return for this additional investment in managing our OCS resources, the American public an expect increased receipts to the Government in the form of bonus payments and royalties, greater oil and gas production to help alleviate the existing shortages, and a more thorough understanding of the impacts of OCS leasing not only on the marine environment but on shore as well.

Transport of Arctic Gas +$4,500,000 +90 Positions

On expectation of receiving competing applications for construction of gas pipelines from the North Slope of Alaska to the United States, the President, on January 23, 1974, directed the Secretary of the Interior to consider these proposals and to deliver to him, as soon as possible, an appropriate recommendation. Projected demand for natural gas in the United States by 1985 is 38.2 trillion cubic feet. The current (1973) domestic production of natural gas is reported as 22.4 trillion cubic feet, leaving a shortfall of 15.8 trillion cubic feet. Any increase in natural gas production over the next several years will reduce this shortfall and help assure energy self-sufficiency.

Successful exploration work in locating natural gas in the Arctic perimeter in Alaska and Canada has prompted several private initiatives to undertake development of these resources immediately. Applications have been received or are expected from:

1) Gas Arctic Systems for a 48-inch line approximately 5,000 miles long from the North Slope of Alaska, through the Mackenzie Delta area in Canada, then south toward the United States, branching off into two lines to the west (San Francisco and Los Angeles areas) and one to the East Coast, terminus Philadelphia. (Application received March 21, 1974.) Construction of this line is estimated to cost over $8 billion. It will have a maximum capacity for transport of 1.46 trillion cubic feet annually and could come on line in 4-5 years after permits are issued.

2) El Paso Natural Gas Company for a 42-inch line, about 800 miles long from the North Slope in Alaska, roughly along the same route as the current Trans-Alaska Pipeline alignment to a warm water port on the Gulf of Alaska; estimated cost for the Alaska portion of project is $2 billion with a capability to transport .58 trillion cubic feet annually.

3) Polar Gas for a 48-inch line (3,000 miles) from Ellesmere Island, south along the east or west side of Hudson Bay into the United States, probably at the New York State Border at Niagara Falls. Transport capability of this line is estimated to be 1.46 trillion cubic feet annually.

Tentatively identified alternate routes approach another 5,000 miles, bringing up a total potential of up to 14,000 miles to be studied.

The determination of whether to issue the authorization required under section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act of 1938 will be made by the Federal Power Commission (FPC). Environmental impacts of proposed routes and economic and security analyses drawn up by the Department of the Interior and other agencies are essential inputs to the deliberations of the Federal agencies and of the FPC in making the many determinations required by various Federal laws regarding the construction of a project of this type.

The charge to the Department of the Interior to prepare the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the economic and security analyses for a number of potential regional and transcontinental gas pipelines came subsequent to the preparation of the FY 1975 Budget. The time for completion of these tasks is set at 12 months. Because of this time frame and ensuing urgency to supplement current natural gas supplies with Arctic reserves (26 trillion cubic feet on the North Slope alone), this amendment is proposed. Within the Department, the Bureau of Land Management has been designated the lead agency to move the actions to completion in the established time frame. We estimate, at this time, that a minimum of $4,500,000 and 90 positions are required to complete the required Environmental Impact Statement, corridor study, and economic and security analyses. As the project unfolds and various actions are spelled out specifically, additional fiscal help through a supplemental request will be sought if it is necessary at that time.

The vast distances covering a spread of topography ranging from the Arctic tundra, through major mountain ranges and semi-desert areas, to and through the most densely populated areas on the North American continent, set the parameters in which the program will be carried out. Initially, the entire task will be broken up into segments for work efficiency and to be able to deal with the distances and geography. The segments will cover, for EIS purposes:

Alaska - areas of proposed routes and alternates

Canada - two areas covering Gas Arctic and Polar Gas (the prime responsibility for the Canadian segments will be with the U.S. Geological Survey.

North Border - U.S. border at Montana to the East Coast.

West Coast - two routes; one to San Francisco and one to Los Angeles

Corridor Study (required by P.L. 93-153 of Nov. 16, 1973, Title III, Section 302) - most economically and practically done at same time as EIS studies and complimentary to them

Each segment will be analyzed by a team possessing a wide variety of skills including hydrologists, geologists, engineers, and various natural resource specialists. Assistance will be sought from other agencies on a reimbursable basis or contracted for skills not immediately available within BLM. A Washington working group will be established for overall coordination and direction and for final review and preparation of the EIS.

Other program components include special travel services (such as extensive use of helicopters), and contracts and consultant services required to obtain information and data not immediately available within the Federal establishment. Other Federal agencies which will participate in this project will make their own budget requests as appropriate.

Costs associated with making the investigations and studies discussed above will be charged to the applicant as each right-of-way is granted.

A real and distinct possibility exists to bring from .6 to 3.6 trillion cubic feet of natural gas into production annually, within the next five years, providing it can be substantiated that the pipeline to transport the natural gas can be constructed meeting various legal requirements. The proposed increase of $4,500,000 and 90 positions will provide the capability to make this determination. This is an essential first step which points very positively toward self-sufficiency in energy fuel production.

Non-Bureau Energy Initiatives +$3,000,000 +115 Positions

Acceleration of the Bureau's energy leasing program as well as rising prices and growing shortages of energy fuels are rapidly stimulating development of energy minerals on private lands and previously leased Federal lands. Supporting facilities such as pipelines, transmission lines, railroads, and oil and gas lines are an integral part of such development; and in many cases National Resource Lands are necessary as routes across which the resulting energy must be conveyed to the consumer. These lands will also be used to provide for incoming roads, powerlines, plant sites, waste disposal sites, water reservoirs, communications facilities and other utilities which are necessary for energy resource development to begin. Adequate attention must be given to these uses of National Resource Lands to insure environmental protection.

A current review of the major private industry energy initiatives (either in progress or expected within 3-5 years) which will require full or partial BLM involvement indicates the following:

	34 power plants
	24 power transmission lines
	13 oil and gas pipelines
	6 coal gasification plants
	3 railroads
	25 water pipelines
	20 water storage reservoirs
Total	125 major initiatives

These projects represent an uncontrollable public demand workload which has to be met to help reach the critical national goal of energy self-sufficiency in the 1980's. The impact of some individual projects was anticipated by the various BLM field offices as industry made its intentions regarding energy development and transmission known, and provision for these projects was made in the FY 1975 President's Budget (+$900,000 and +34 positions). However, the cumulative impact of non-Bureau energy initiatives in response to developing shortages and the associated workload for BLM was not evident until late in calendar year 1973 and is still changing. For example, since the first oil shale lease sale was held in Colorado on January 8, 1974, under the Departmental prototype oil shale program, four additional developments on private lands have been announced. In essence, the Bureau is faced with initiation of full-scale oil shale development rather than just the prototype leases. Without additional funds in FY 1975, we will not be able to make National Resource Lands available for necessary uses to support energy development by the private sector in a timely and orderly manner. Therefore, the Bureau is requesting an additional $3,000,000 and 115 positions to provide the capability to respond in FY 1975 to the public demand work resulting from approximately 77 additional non-Bureau energy initiatives.

The Bureau's major involvement in these private sector energy initiatives relates to:

adjudication of rights-of-way applications for transmission lines, pipelines, roads, etc.;

processing applications for special land use permits;

preparation of a written environmental analysis records (EAR) and environmental impact statements (EIS) where required;

appraisal and reappraisal of fair market value; and

construction supervision to insure compliance with stipulations, routing and other mitigating measures.

A recent application by the Burlington Northern Railroad for a new rail line needed for Powder River Basin Coal development in Wyoming is illustrative of the workload faced by the Bureau. Some of the features of this project which require a BLM lease, permit, or right-of-way include:

(1) mainline railroad - 130 miles new construction.

(2) railroad spur lines - 6 to 8 from mainline to loading areas.

(3) coal haul roads - 5 tramroad R/W's.

(4) 230 KV transmission line - at least one major line.

(5) distribution lines - several 34.5 KV and 69 KV lines.

(6) water pipelines and reservoirs.

(7) sites for communications, storage, human habitation, and waste disposal.

(8) oil and gas pipelines for proposed coal gasification plant.

In addition to preparing a major environmental impact statement, there are an estimated 180 individual permits, rights-of-way's, etc. to be processed by BLM on this one application over the next three to four years. The company wants to start construction of the railroad in the 1974 field season in order to meet already committed coal delivery contracts.

Other major Bureau assignments include the Environmental Impact Statement lead in:

Powder River Basin Coal Development (Wyo.) (not including Burlington-Northern Railroad)
Kaiparowits Plateau Power Plants (Utah)
Lucerne Valley Power Plant (Calif.)
Colstrip Coal Development and Transmission (Mont.)

Additional assignments anticipated within the next 3-5 months include:

Kemmerer Power Plant (Wyo.)
Fremont River Power Plants (2) (Utah)
Escalante Power Plants (2) (Utah)
Warner Valley Power Plant (Utah)
Alunite Plant (Utah)
Salt River Power Complex Project (Ariz.)
Pvt. Oil Shale Development (4) (Colo.)
Medicine Bow Coal Development (Wyo.)

Assigned with extremely short deadlines, these are only a portion of the 77 additional major initiatives expected to require BLM involvement in 1975.

The Department is presently developing regulations to recover the costs to the Government of all actions associated with the processing of rights-of-way permits.

In addition to the above current or anticipated Bureau assignments, BLM must also respond to the "Right-of-Way Corridors" provision of P.L. 93-153 of November 16, 1973, "To amend Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920..." This provision directs the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal and State agencies, to review the need for a national system of transportation and utility corridors across Federal lands and submit a report of his findings and recommendations to Congress and the President by July 1, 1975. We are including a request for $250,000 and 5 positions in this portion of the amendment to begin the utility corridor study directed by Congress.

STATEMENT OF CURT BERKLUND

Mr. Chairman:

We are presenting a request in the amount of $12,325,000 over and above those funds which already appear in our regular fiscal year 1975 budget. This budget amendment is needed in order to permit the Bureau to undertake a number of high priority energy related initiatives which were unknown or vaguely defined at the time the FY 1975 budget was prepared. This request involves new capabilities to accommodate an expanded oil and gas leasing program on the outer continental shelf, environmental studies and assessments of potential transport systems to deliver Arctic gas reserves to the Nation and actions on a growing number of requests by industry for the use of Federal lands for the development and distribution of domestic energy production.

The President's January call for building a permanent framework for energy self-sufficiency included over a three fold expansion of off-shore oil and gas leasing in calendar year 1975. To meet the new 10 million acre leasing objective, work must begin as soon as possible on additional studies, data collection and other prelease and leasing functions for which we are requesting an additional $4,825,000.

The projected shortfall in natural gas supplies coupled with substantial reserves of natural gas in the Arctic has prompted a number of gas line construction proposals to deliver this clean energy source throughout the United States. Gas Arctic Systems filed an application for a right-of-way in Alaska with the BLM on March 25 of this year: additional applications by this company as well as competing system proposals by others are expected to be filed in the months ahead. $4.5 million is required to conduct the environmental analysis and to prepare impact statements for these projects to facilitate coordinated action by the Secretary and the Federal Power Commission.

In addition to the large scale transport proposals for Arctic gas, BLM in recent months has been increasingly involved in land use authorizations to facilitate major private developments of western coal, oil shale, other sources of oil and gas, and nuclear power production. This increased activity by industry, directly and indirectly impacting National Resource Lands, together with new CEQ guidelines on secondary environmental considerations will necessitate an additional $3.0 million in funds.

Each of these programs is vital to increasing the supply of available energy to the public while giving full consideration to environmental values. Accordingly, we urge this committee's support for these additional budgetary requests.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. BERKLUND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With me today on my right is Mr. Ed Hastey, Assistant Director for Administration and on my left is Paul Vetterick, Chief, Division of Budget and Program Development. To his left is Roman Koenings, Assistant Director of Resources. With us from the Department today is the Director of Budget, Office of the Secretary, Frank Wiles.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I recognized him. Go right ahead, Mr. Berklund.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. BERKLUND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to just summarize this statement.

We are presenting a request in the amount $12,325,000 over and above those funds which already appear in our regular fiscal year 1975 budget. This budget amendment is needed in order to permit the Bureau to undertake three high-priority energy-related initiatives which were unknown or vaguely defined at the time the fiscal year 1975 budget was prepared.

The first relates to a new 10 million acre leasing objective on the Outer Continental Shelf. Work must begin as soon as possible on additional studies, data collection and other pre-lease and leasing functions for which we are requesting an additional $4,825,000.

Second, Gas Arctic Systems filed an application for right-of-way in Alaska with the BLM on March 25 of this year.

Additional applications by this company, as well as competing system proposals by others are expected to be filed in the months ahead. $4.5 million is required to conduct the environmental analysis and to prepare impact statements for these projects to facilitate coordinated action by the Secretary and the Federal Power Commission.

Third, BLM in recent months has been increasingly involved in land use authorizations to facilitate major private developments of Western coal, oil shale, other sources of oil and gas, and nuclear power production. This increased activity by industry, directly and indirectly impacting national resource lands, together with new CEQ guidelines on secondary environmental considerations, will necessitate an additional $3 million in funds.

Each of these programs is vital to increasing the supply of available energy to the public while giving full consideration to environmental values. Accordingly, we urge this committee's support for these additional budgetary requests. Thank you.

PREAMENDMENT BUDGETS

Senator BIBLE. Tell me, was any portion of your BLM amendment requested earlier by the agency for the regular budget?

Mr. BERKLUND. The portion in the amendment was not included in the 1975 budget.

Senator BIBLE. No, in the 1974 budget.

Mr. BERKLUND. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Was it in your original request from the agency to the department? Where did you lose that?

Mr. BERKLUND. We did not have it with us because when we came up to present the regular 1975 budget we were still having reviews at OMB.

Senator BIBLE. That is still not what I am driving at. What I am trying to find out is: When you went through, and this would antedate the time that you came aboard, when you worked up your 1974 budget request did you have this amount in it at the time you worked up the regular 1974 request or the regular 1975, either area?

Mr. BERKLUND. These have all only occurred since we prepared the fiscal year 1975 budget for this committee.

Senator BIBLE. And it was not in the 1974 and it wasn't in the regular 1975.

Mr. BERKLUND. No, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That's what I was getting at. Thank you.

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKLOAD

What portion of your total request of $12.3 million is devoted to environmental analyses and impact statements?

Mr. BERKLUND. Almost all of it will be related to environmental analysis or statements. I would say it would be close to 80 percent of the total amount.

OCS LEASING

Senator BIBLE. Since the President's announced goal last January to expand OCS leasing from 3 to 10 million acres, the USGS has come in with revised estimates of OCS oil and gas resources. How does this affect your expanded leasing proposal?

Mr. BERKLUND. We feel, if these are the new estimates for reserves that there may be a greater demand on us in 1976 for leasing than in 1975, so that there will be discovery resources available for the consuming public.

Senator BIBLE. What are the additional OCS areas being targeted for this extended leasing?

Mr. BERKLUND. What we propose to do is expand our annual leasing program to four sales instead of the three we planned on and to expand the acreage in each sale.

In calendar year 1975 we will have a sale off south Texas, then southern California, the Texas-Louisiana sale would follow and finally one frontier area sale. There has been no determination of what frontier area. We are awaiting CEQ's report. The data that we have already contracted for and the data we will contract for, will also help us make the determination of which frontier area we will be leasing first.

Senator BIBLE. Might this be the Atlantic?

Mr. BERKLUND. It will be an area that hasn't been leased previously. It could be the Atlantic—it will more than likely be on the Arctic or subarctic coast, in the waters off Alaska.

Senator BIBLE. All right. What is the time frame for actual leasing of the total 10 million acres?

Mr. BERKLUND. Our intention is to lease 10 million acres in the calendar year 1975.

Senator BIBLE. In your judgment, is the Government and industry capable of handling this great acceleration of OCS leasing? Can you handle that much?

Mr. BERKLUND. There is some question; that acreage number has been challenged. But I think the real test is: Industry has 5 years to develop this. They will not acquire more lands than they can develop within that period of time. The burden is on us to make the lands available for them if they are going to develop the amount of resource needed.

OCS CONTRACT WORK

Senator BIBLE. Most of your $3.5 million request for planning and studying additional frontier areas is for contract work. To whom will you turn to perform this work?

Mr. BERKLUND. We solicit requests for proposals. We work with the universities, with independent organizations who have established a corporate structure, or anyone else prepared to do this type of work. There is no limit to the organizations that we can contract with, but we have found in the past that the universities have been one of the major contractors on this type of work.

Senator BIBLE. How do you award these contracts?

Mr. BERKLUND. They are done through negotiation with the best qualified organizations.

Senator BIBLE. And how do you judge your estimates—how accurate do you think your estimates are of the amounts to be involved for these contracts? Who makes those estimates?

Mr. BERKLUND. We try to determine a cost that we think will accomplish the job. We ask for the proposals. We compare them when they come in. Then we have the competitive factor between the organizations themselves looking for the work. When you lay this side by side we think we have as good a test as we can have on whether they are competitive or not.

REVISED OCS RECEIPT ESTIMATES

Senator BIBLE. Assuming you are successful in getting these 10 million acres under lease, can you give me an estimate of how much revenue that is estimated to produce?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir; we have revised our estimates for fiscal year 1975. It appears now that the receipts will be $8.2 billion.

Senator BIBLE. Where did you have them earlier?

Mr. BERKLUND. At $5 billion.

Senator BIBLE. You will increase them—you are projecting a $3 billion increase in revenues, from 5 to 8?

Mr. BERKLUND. $3.2 billion, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Obviously this is a tremendous program. Can you meet the major environmental problems of a program that big?

Mr. BERKLUND. That is the reason that we are going into contracting, so that we know what problems lie ahead of us. We must be prepared to know what the present conditions are on the ocean bottom, as well as the currents, what the ocean life consists of and other factors. Then we will begin sampling and monitoring during the time of leasing so we can determine whether we should pursue leasing or whether we will have to curtail it.

Senator BIBLE. When you meet your $8.2 billion estimate for revenues, you are assuming the environmental problems will be met, aren't you?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir; that is the reason for the contracts, so that we will have all this information at hand. We think we can prepare stipulations to safeguard the environment under all conditions.

BLM–USGS STUDY COORDINATION

Senator BIBLE. Where do your studies begin and where do those of USGS end? The justifications are almost identical. Where is your area of responsibility and where is theirs?

Mr. BERKLUND. Theirs is in the geophysical area. They make a determination on the resources that are there. In so doing they supply us with other information as it relates to our work in the environment such as samples from the bottom of the ocean. But there is no overlap. Ours is strictly in the environmental area, in socioeconomic and environmental areas.

ARCTIC GAS PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. Turning to the Arctic pipeline project on which we have had many, many discussions, your authority, of course, is restricted to the public domain. Isn't that true?

Mr. BERKLUND. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How much of the proposed pipeline work involves Federal lands and how much of it involves private lands?

Mr. BERKLUND. We have not made a determination at this time. It appears that there will be a considerable amount of Federal land involved but that does not relieve us of the responsibility of studying the entire length of the line for the environmental impacts.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Senator BIBLE. Are you authorized to study private lands as well as public?

Mr. BERKLUND. We have to study the impact on the total area.

Senator BIBLE. Even though they involve private lands?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that written into the statute, or do you have authority—where do you go for your authority? Let me ask the question that way: to study the impact on private lands, where is your authority?

Mr. BERKLUND. First, we have the National Environmental Policy Act; then we have the CEQ guidelines that have been established. Between the two of them, our guidance for preparation of environmental statements is established.

Senator BIBLE. Even though they get into private lands?

Mr. BERKLUND. The impacts; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. All I am asking is: where do you get your authority to study the impact of environmental problems on private lands? You tell me you get them from those two sources, is that correct?

Mr. BERKLUND. From the act and the CEQ guidelines they have established.

Senator BIBLE. They have established. Who is "they?"

Mr. BERKLUND. CEQ, the Council on Environmental Quality.

Senator BIBLE. Those are regulations they have promulgated. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I would be interested in having you finish for the record the statutory authority under which you are acting.

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes we will, sir.

[The information follows:]

Basis for Comprehensive Environmental Considerations

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 requires that every Federal action, which may significantly affect the human environment be analyzed to the fullest extent possible and be accompanied by a detailed impact statement. The statutory language does not limit considerations to only those areas under a particular agency's (or even Federal) jurisdiction but implies a much broader framework.

For example:

Sec. 101 (a)..." impact of man's activity on the interrelations of all components of the natural environment..."

Sec. 102. ..." (2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall - (A) utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on man's environment..."

" include.... a detailed statement by the responsible official on --.."

(i) the environmental impact of the proposed action,

(iii) alternatives to the proposed action,

(iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhance of long-term productivity,

" recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems..."

These provisions of NEPA do not limit environmental work to the immediate area of Federal jurisdiction but implies a much broader sphere of local, regional, nation, or even international consideration.

The courts have continuously upheld the broader implications of NEPA. Litigation involving highways, off-shore oil leases, AEC and Corps of Engineer permits have all indicated the need to consider and assess alternatives and secondary or indirect impacts beyond agency or Federal jurisdiction.

The statutory provisions of NEPA, coupled with court decisions and legal interpretations, forms the basis for CEQ guidelines which state in part:

"Secondary or indirect, as well as primary or direct, consequences for the environment should be included in the analysis. Many major Federal actions, in particular those that involve the construction or licensing of infrastructure investments stimulate or induce secondary effects in the form of associated investments and changed patterns of social and economic activities. Such secondary effects

through their impacts on existing community facilities and activities, through inducing new facilities and activities, or through changes in natural conditions, may often be even more substantial than the primary effects of the original action itself..."

"Any probable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided (such as water or air pollution, undesirable land use patterns, damage to life systems, urban conjestion, threats to health or other consequences adverse to the environmental goals set out in section 101 (b) of the Act)..." must be considered;

Thus, BLM's environmental work on behalf of major energy development projects cannot concern itself solely with immediate project impacts on National Resource Lands but must cover the broader environmental impacts before a right-of-way permit can be issued.

OTHER AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN ARCTIC GAS PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. What other Federal agencies, if you know, are requesting additional funds for this work on the impacts involved in the gasline problems—USGS and are there others?

Mr. BERKLUND. Most of the total request from the Department of Interior is included within BLM's request. An amount of $350,000 is also included in the Office of the Solicitors amendment. I understand the Federal Power Commission will also be looking for additional funds.

Senator BIBLE. Three agencies: Federal Power Commission, the Office of the Solicitor and BLM under the Department of Interior, is that your answer?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir.

BLM RESPONSIBILITIES

Senator BIBLE. Your justification says there are 14,000 miles of proposed pipeline routes to be studied. What portions are the responsibility of the BLM?

Mr. BERKLUND. Looking at the first application it appears that there would be a relatively small amount that will traverse public domain land, but the Department of Interior has designated the Bureau of Land Management as the lead agency to put together the entire study.

Senator BIBLE. Have you worked out with the Government of Canada in making these route studies?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes; we will be coordinating with all the States involved as well as the Canadian Government in establishing the information that is needed.

Senator BIBLE. When will you finalize the decision as to where the exact route of the gas line from Canada would be?

Mr. BERKLUND. The company will make application for that. They have made a ceremonial application for the route in Alaska but the Government does not have the formal application in hand yet for the majority of the line. That will be established when the company files its application.

Senator BIBLE. You don't have any timetable on it at all yet?

Mr. BERKLUND. We have been given the commission to complete the environmental analysis and the environmental statement within 12 months.

Senator BIBLE. Can you meet that deadline?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir; we are going to try.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I am a great man on timetables. I always like to ask people about the timetables.

Mr. BERKLUND. This is a little better than some we get, Mr. Chairman. It seems that 4 or 5 months is the standard deadline lately.

Senator BIBLE. It depends on what project you are talking about; sometimes you take 4 or 5 years and then don't get it done. But there is a wide range of problems and I recognize that.

CONTRACT WORK ON ARCTIC GAS PROJECT

How much of your $4.5 million request will be contracted out?

Mr. BERKLUND. We anticipate that there would be contract work of around $1 million involved. Then there will be other portions of it re-

imbursed to other agencies that will be involved. There is one portion of it that USGS will have the lead on and they will be reimbursed from BLM for that work.

Senator BIBLE. What percentage of $4.5 million will BLM actually carry on in shop?

Mr. BERKLUND. BLM will do over half, I would say, sir.

Senator BIBLE. And do you have the expertise within the shop to do this type of work?

Mr. BERKLUND. We have the core of it but we have also requested some additional 90 positions for this.

Senator BIBLE. What types of positions would they be? What are your job specifications?

Mr. BERKLUND. I don't have the list with me.

Senator BIBLE. It can be supplied for the record.

Mr. BERKLUND. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

MANPOWER SKILLS FOR ARCTIC GAS PROGRAM

Detailed organizational arrangements are still under consideration for the Arctic Gas program. However, the concept which seems most promising at the present time calls for an overall project manager and up to seven separate teams, each one of which would deal with a particular segment of the overall Arctic Gas pipeline system. Each team would consist of a time leader and from ten to twelve specialists including the various resource disciplines, land use planners, ecologists and sociologists.

The actual skill mix for each team would depend on the geographic area covered by a particular segment and the specific problem areas which could be anticipated within the proposed route. Until applications are received, and actual routes identified, specific identifications of skills by numbers of personnel cannot be completely finalized.

NONBUREAU ENERGY INITIATIVES

Senator BIBLE. $3 million of your request is to handle the requested land use authorizations? What total funding would that provide for the 1975 budget program in this area?

Mr. BERKLUND. Our base for 1974 was $1.5 million. We requested an increase of $900,000 in our regular 1975 budget. Now we are asking for an additional $3 million.

Senator BIBLE. What is that total, then?

Mr. BERKLUND. The total would be $5,400,000.

Senator BIBLE. How will the requested funding and 115 additional personnel be allocated among the various activities, rights-of-way, special land use permits and so forth?

Mr. BERKLUND. I don't have the breakdown in that format, only the breakdown by States. There are different professional requirements in each State that we will be utilizing our people. We have the requirements of the States, but I do not have it by projects.

I can tell you roughly the number of projects we have facing the Bureau right now. There are applications or requests for additional information prior to application on 34 power plants, 44 power transmission lines, 13 oil and gas pipelines, 6 coal gasification plants, 3 railroads, 25 oil pipelines and 20 water storage reservoirs.

Most of these have been identified or actually received in BLM since we prepared the fiscal year 1975 budget. We are a little concerned at

the rate they are coming. Whether this amendment in itself, will permit us to move forward on all the applications we received is even questionable.

UTILITY CORRIDORS

Senator BIBLE. To meet the demand. I understand what you are saying. What other agencies are involved in meeting the right-of-way corridors requirements of the mineral leasing act amendments besides yourself?

Mr. BERKLUND. We have been assigned the responsibility of title I, which is the study to determine the need for utility corridor planning. BLM has the lead, assigned by the Secretary of the Interior.

AVERAGE PAID EMPLOYMENT

Senator BIBLE. For the record, I think you should expand a little on the justification for almost $5 million in compensation for an average paid employment of 283. Furnish for the record a little better justification of that. I am interested particularly in how you arrived at that particular amount. How did you arrive at that figure? Is it a guesstimate?

Mr. BERKLUND. No. This is the average employment that has been determined we would be required to use.

Senator BIBLE. Who determined that? OMB? The Secretary?

Mr. BERKLUND. There have been negotiations on this but this is the number that we definitely need without question.

Senator BIBLE. Every bureaucrat always says that but that may be the magic figure, 283. I don't know. Maybe it's 283 or 285. I don't know how you determine that. Furnish for the record your justification as to why you wanted that magic figure.

Mr. BERKLUND. We will.

[The information follows:]

BASIS FOR AVERAGE PAID EMPOYMENT

The total number of permanent positions requested is 266. Assuming a lapse rate of 8 percent, the total average number of permanent positions for the FY 1975 period is 244. To this figure is added the full-time equivalent of temporary and other positions of 39, resulting in a total estimated average paid employment of 283.

PRINTING COSTS

Senator BIBLE. Your printing seems to be up by 21 percent. Would you like to account for that? Is that increased cost? Why is it up 21 percent?

Mr. BERKLUND. Part of it is increased costs but we are going to be doing a lot more printing because of the additional environmental analysis and environmental statements required to accomplish these tasks. So there is a lot of additional work in here. There was an increase in the cost also.

Senator BIBLE. What is the cost increase, 8 percent, 10 percent?

Mr. BERKLUND. I think it was around 8 percent last year.

Senator BIBLE. It's running between 8 and 20 across all the Government agencies, as near as I can determine. So your response is that you will need more money for printing because you are going to print more. I guess that follows, and also that the costs are up approximately 8 percent.

Mr. BERKLUND. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Most increased printing is required because of the increased burden placed on you by the necessity of the impact statements.

Mr. BERKLUND. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Fine. I have no further questions. Thank you very much.

Geological Survey

STATEMENT OF VINCENT E. McKELVEY, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

RUSSELL G. WAYLAND, CHIEF, CONSERVATION DIVISION
CHARLES MASTERS, CHIEF, OFFICE OF ENERGY AND MARINE RESOURCES
JACK STASSI, BUDGET OFFICER
FRANK WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Bible. We will next turn to USGS. Their request is for $2,625,000, all for work in support of the expanded OCS leasing program.

Dr. McKelvey, please introduce those with you at the witness table.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Dr. McKelvey. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With me this morning are our budget officer on my right, Jack Stassi, and Dr. Charles Masters, in charge of our Office of Energy and Marine Resources. You have already recognized Frank Wiles, the departmental budget officer.

JUSTIFICATIONS

Senator Bible. You may just read your statement; it is short. The justification will be inserted into the record.

[The justifications follow:]

Justification

Heading	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	$230,871,000	$2,625,000	$233,496,000

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409	19 75 actual	19 75 estimate	19 75 estimate
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Program by Activities:			
Direct program			
4. Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping	73,090	2,625	75,715
All other activities	157,786	--	157,786
Total, direct program	230,876	2,625	233,501
Total reimbursable program	54,683	--	54,683
10 Total program costs, funded, obligations	285,559	2,625	288,184
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
11 Federal funds (-)	-17,198	--	-17,198
14 Non-Federal sources (-)	-37,485	--	-37,485
17 Recovery of prior year obligations (-)	-5	--	-5
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-400	--	-400
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	400	--	400
Budget Authority	230,871	2,625	233,496

FINANCING AND OUTLAYS (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409	19 75 actual	19 75 estimate	19 75 estimate
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Budget Authority:			
40 Appropriation	230,871	2,625	233,496
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	230,871	2,625	233,496
72 Obligated balance, start of year	26,525	--	26,525
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-31,373	-500	-31,873
90 Outlays	226,023	2,125	228,148

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH
DIRECT PROGRAM

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409		1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	105,922	425	106,347
11.3	Positions other than permanent	6,863	40	6,903
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,365	--	1,365
	Total personnel compensation	114,150	465	114,615
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	11,686	41	11,727
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	7	--	7
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	6,196	56	6,252
22.0	Transportation of things	2,554	8	2,562
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	26,514	40	26,554
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2,667	40	2,707
25.0	Other services	47,110	1,560	48,670
26.0	Supplies and materials	8,860	40	8,900
31.0	Equipment	10,080	300	10,380
33.0	Investments and loans	5	--	5
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,025	75	1,100
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	25	--	25
95.0	Quarters and subsistance charges	-3	--	-3
99.0	Total obligations	230,876	2,625	233,501

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409	19 75	19 75	19 75
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Direct Program			
Total number of permanent positions	6,477	27	6,504
Full-time equivalent of other positions	772	5	777
Average paid employment	7,249	32	7,281
Average GS grade	9.6	10.3	9.6
Average GS salary	$16,676	$15,756	$16,676
Average salary of ungraded positions	$13,074	--	$13,074

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS PAID
FROM FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

GRADE	1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
Executive level V	1	--	1
GS-18	6	--	6
GS-17	13	--	13
GS-16	52	--	52
GS-15	340	1	341
GS-14	508	3	511
GS-13	864	4	868
GS-12	1,072	5	1,077
GS-11	1,353	3	1,356
GS-10	133	--	133
GS-9	1,094	4	1,098
GS-8	207	--	207
GS-7	672	4	676
GS-6	422	--	422
GS-5	733	1	734
GS-4	476	1	477
GS-3	215	1	216
GS-2	59	--	59
GS-1	8	--	8

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS PAID
FROM FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
Grades established by the Administrator, Agency for International Development: (75 Stat. 450)			
FC-13, $32,680 to $36,000	1	--	1
FC-12, $28,380 to $36,000	5	--	5
FC-11, $24,122 to $31,820	14	--	14
FC-10, $20,677 to $26,878	14	--	14
FC-9, $17,559 to $22,744	3	--	3
FC-8, $14,787 to $19,039	4	--	4
FC-7, $13,370 to $17,559	--	--	--
FC-6, $12,257 to $15,741	3	--	3
FC-3, $8,954 to $11,645	1	--	1
Ungraded	498	--	498
Total permanent positions	8,771	27	8,798
Unfilled positions, June 30	-5	--	-5
Total permanent employment, end of year	8,766	27	8,793

4. Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping

FY 1975, request pending $73,090,000; FY 1975, revised request $75,715,000 proposed amendment, $2,625,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+2,625,000	+27	$3,825,000	34	Assessment of energy-related offshore environmental problems in exploration target areas.

Cost Factors Involved in Increase

Personnel service and benefit costs for twenty seven (27) positions at an average rate of $17,148, $463,000; other related costs $227,000; research contracts and grants, geophysical equipment and ship operations $1,935,000.

Analysis by Subactivity

Subactivity	FY 1975 Request Pending	Revised Request	Proposed Amendment
(a) Land Resource Surveys	$34,168,000	$34,168,000	$ --
(b) Mineral Resource Surveys	28,737,000	28,737,000	--
(c) Offshore Geologic Surveys	10,185,000	12,810,000	2,625,000
TOTAL	73,090,000	75,715,000	2,625,000

(c) Offshore Geologic Surveys: FY 1975 request pending, $10,185,000; revised request, $12,810,000; proposed amendment, $2,625,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+2,625,000	+27	$3,825,000	34	Assessment of energy-related offshore environmental problems in exploration target areas.

Need for Amendment:

The Presidential Energy Message of January 1974 calls for the leasing of 10 million acres of OCS lands in 1975 for oil and gas development. This is ten times the acreage leased during any prior year and slightly more than the entire acreage leased during the 20-year history of OCS leasing. Of more immediate concern, 10 million acres is more than three times the leasing level planned for in the Geological Survey's original budget submittal.

To meet the President's goal, previously untested exploration targets on the OCS, most probably off the Atlantic coast, Southern California, Gulf of Mexico and Alaska, must be offered for lease. In implementing the lease program, the Department of the Interior not only has the responsibilities of providing for (1) an orderly and timely development of the lands and (2) a fair market value to the government, but, it also must assure the public, through overt action, that the exploration and development will be carried on in an environmentally safe fashion. The proposed increase is needed to overcome gross inadequacies in the present level of knowledge of the subsea geologic environment which is vitally necessary to establish a reliable pre-exploration base line of that environment.

Program of Work:

Offshore geologic information necessary in selecting areas suitable for leasing includes not only the delineation and resource assessment of potentially productive areas, but also the acquisition of sufficient baseline environmental data with which to judge the feasibility of future development and from which to measure the impact of that development. Outside of the producing areas of the Gulf of Mexico, geologic conditions of the OCS are incompletely known and a rapid acceleration in the development of government information is therefore required to assess the pre-drilling environmental status and the constraints necessary to preserve that status. In the North Atlantic and offshore Southern California, the Geological Survey is nearing the level of knowledge necessary to provide an environmental assessment of at least adequate compatibility with the accelerated leasing program. In other promising areas, such as the South Atlantic and Arctic shelves, and in deeper water areas, such as the continental margin, slope, and rise, knowledge is severely limited. To initiate leasing and exploratory drilling in these areas would be an environmental gamble the Nation can ill afford. It is primarily on these areas that investigations supported by the proposed increase would be focussed. The program of work, which would coordinate the efforts of a wide range of scientific disciplines, is conceived as a first year study of a 5 to 10 year program designed to provide the necessary lead time in advance of leasing.

BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. McKelvey. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am here today to discuss a fiscal year 1975 budget amendment you have before you for $2,625,000 for funds to assess energy-related environmental problems in exploration target areas of the Outer Continental Shelf related to the leasing of 10 million acres. This amendment, added to our present budget request of $230,871,000 that you are now considering, will increase the Geological Survey's budget proposal for fiscal year 1975 to $233,496,000.

The President in his January 1974 energy message called for leasing of 10 million acres of OCS lands in 1975 for oil and gas development to meet the increasing public demand for energy and help resolve the energy problems now facing the nation. This amendment would help to assure that the exploration and development of these lands would be carried out in an environmentally safe fashion.

The work to be undertaken with these additional funds would be to acquire baseline environmental data for judging the feasibility of developing potentially productive areas, and measuring the impact of that development. Outside of the producing areas of the Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic and southern California, geologic conditions of the OCS are poorly known. The geologic investigations to be funded by this amendment will be concentrated on the South Atlantic and Arctic shelves, and in deep water areas such as the continental margin slope and rise where knowledge is severely limited. Because of the time constraints the information must be rapidly compiled to assess the predrilling environmental status of these areas and determine the constraints necessary to preserve that status.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my opening statement. I will be glad to discuss in detail any questions you may have regarding this budget amendment.

ARCTIC PIPELINE PROPOSAL

Senator Bible. I have just a few, Dr. McKelvey. Apparently you make no request for additional work expected of you on the Arctic pipeline proposal. I was just questioning Mr. Berklund on that. Why is that? Who has the primary responsibility for the Canadian segment? I understood from some justifications that came before us that you represent prime responsibility.

Mr. McKelvey. We have prime responsibility for part of that, having to do especially with the proposed lines from the Arctic Islands. But as yet, no firm proposal has been made or received on that. We do have under consideration a program relating to Arctic environmental studies, which deals with the pipeline in particular. But it is still under consideration and not ready to go forward.

Senator Bible. What portion of your request is directly related to environmental protection?

Mr. McKelvey. The request we are making today, Mr. Chairman, is all related to that.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CREATED BY DRILLING ON OCS

Senator Bible. What type of environmental problems are created by people drilling on the South Atlantic and Arctic shelves?

Mr. McKelvey. It is to address that problem and acquire information of a baseline character in those areas that this amendment is addressing. The kinds of problems that we are concerned about, in large part, have to do with the nature of the bottom conditions, seismic risks, sediment transport and sediment stability of the bottoms with respect to foundation conditions.

BUDGET REQUEST FOR OFFSHORE SURVEYS

Senator Bible. This request for offshore surveys more than triples your original estimate for this activity. Wouldn't much of the work involved have been required even for a 3 million-acre leasing schedule?

Mr. McKelvey. It is possible, Mr. Chairman, that of these funds requested in our 1975 budget previously submitted to you would not have been entirely adequate for the 3 million-acre program, but it would have certainly been, we think, rather close to being adequate. This was the first year in which we had been directly funded for work in this area. The funds already requested would certainly be a help and we think the additional funds we are asking for today are very important for the frontier areas that we are looking forward to in the future.

CONTRACTING

Senator Bible. How much of the money that comes to you under this budget, is done in-shop and how much of it goes out for contract?

Mr. McKelvey. About $1,560,000 is planned for contracting.

Senator Bible. That means you have about a million dollars that you perform within shop?

Mr. McKelvey. Roughly, sir. Some is planned for equipment purchases. The total amount including equipment purchases and grants that would be spent outside would be about $1,935,000. That would leave, roughly $700,000, as you indicated, for work inside.

NEED FOR POSITION INCREASE

Senator Bible. For the record, supply a little more justification for an increase of 27 positions. If you are doing a little over half of your work under contract, I don't understand why you need 27 positions. So, justify that in a little more detail and depth. You can supply that for the record.

Mr. McKelvey. We will be pleased to do that, sir.

Senator Bible. Also indicate why 16 of your 27 additional positions are in the higher grade classes between 11 and 15. For the record again, why do you need these higher grades?

Mr. McKelvey. We will be happy to do that, sir.

Senator Bible. I suppose the answer is that you have to get people with qualifications and in order to get people qualified you have to give that.

[The information follows:]

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Although more than half of the work related to the proposed amendment will be done under contract, there is still a real need for the additional 27 positions. The offshore geologic and geophysical surveys, for which much of the contract money will be used, produces in a short time a tremendous amount of raw data which, because of its volume alone, will require a sizable staff to handle it. Such data needs to be sorted, assimilated, and interpreted in terms of offshore geology and related environmental considerations.

More than half of the positions (16) are requested at grades GS–11 to GS–15 because of the sophistication of the data to be handled and the need for geologic and geophysical expertise which is not available at lower grade levels. In addition, the employment market in earth sciences is extremely competitive in all areas relating to energy, and higher salaries must be offered in order to attract people with appropriate level of competence.

TYPES OF POSITIONS INVOLVED IN BUDGET AMENDMENT

Senator BIBLE. What type of people does this involve? Are these metallurgical engineers, mining engineers?

Mr. MCKELVEY. These are earth scientists, largely geologists and geophysicists.

Senator BIBLE. I guess geologists and geophysicists come high.

Mr. MCKELVEY. If they are well educated and competent they require salaries of the kind that we are budgeting for. Those are the kinds of people we need to have.

PAY SCALES FOR GEOLOGISTS

Senator BIBLE. What does the topmost geologist make per year on an average, in private industry?

Mr. MCKELVEY. I think private industry scales are a little bit higher than those in Government. I suppose for a young geologist with 5 or 6 years' experience, the industry scale would be something in the range from $20,000 to $25,000.

Senator BIBLE. How about the geologists and geophysicists that go into the universities to teach? Is that about the range of their employment?

Mr. MCKELVEY. Their salaries are somewhat less than that. Their total income may amount to more because of work that they do outside.

Senator BIBLE. I understand university professors have to moonlight a little bit here and there. Since I am becoming one next year I am kind of snooping around to see where I could best moonlight. I doubt if I would qualify as a geologist or geophysicist. But, thank you very much, Doctor.

Mr. MCKELVEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Bureau of Mines

STATEMENT OF DR. THOMAS V. FALKIE, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DR. THOMAS A. HENRIE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. JOHN D. MORGAN, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, MINERAL POSITION ANALYSIS

ELWOOD THOMSON, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET

FRANCIS M. WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Bible. We go next to the Bureau of Mines. Dr. Falkie, your request is $300,000. Your statement is very short. You may read it. Before you do, introduce those with you at the witness table.

Mr. Chairman, before I proceed any further, I would like to submit our justification for insertion in the record.

[The justification follows:]

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Dr. Falkie. With me today are Dr. Tom Henrie, Deputy Director for Mineral Resources and Environmental Development, Dr. John Morgan, Assistant Director for Mineral Position Analysis, and the Chief of our Division of Budget, Elwood Thomson.

PREPARED STATEMENT

We are here on the budget amendment of $300,000, which is requested to enable the Bureau of Mines to accelerate its Minerals Availability Studies. The 1975 budget previously submitted included $600,000 for this work.

Because of the current widespread public concern that a mineral crisis, similar to the energy crisis, could develop, it is believed that additional funds should be made available to provide more timely information on the probability or nature of future nonfuel mineral crises. The Bureau's goal in this area is to develop a better understanding of the mineral situation so that appropriate measures may be taken to properly prepare for any crisis by reducing its severity, duration and extent.

Justification

Heading	1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
Mines and Minerals	$212,327,000	$300,000	$212,647,000

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
Program by Activities:			
1. Data Collection & Analysis	12,343	300	12,643
2. All Other Activities	200,004	--	200,004
Total Obligations	212,347	300	212,647
Financing:			
Budget Authority (Appropriation) ..	212,347	300	212,647
Relation of Obligations to Outlays:			
Obligations Incurred, Net	212,347	300	212,647
Obligated Balance, Start of Year ..	46,935	--	46,935
Obligated Balance, End of Year	78,026	--	-78,026
Outlays	181,065	300	181,365
Outlays from Wage-Board Pay Raise Supplemental	10	--	10
Outlays from Civilian Pay Raise Supplemental	181	--	181

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code		1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	52,483	--	52,483
11.3	Positions other than permanent	1,989	--	1,989
11.5	Other personnel compensation	400	--	400
	Total personnel compensation	54,872	--	54,872
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	4,580	--	4,580
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	--	--	--
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,897	--	1,897
22.0	Transportation of things	458	--	458
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	5,351	--	5,351
24.0	Printing and reproduction	691	--	691
25.0	Other services	121,105	300	121,405
26.0	Supplies and materials	5,374	--	5,374
31.0	Equipment	9,269	--	9,269
32.0	Lands and structures	6,310	--	6,310
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2,440	--	2,440
99.0	Total obligations	212,347	300	212,647

BUREAU OF MINES

Justification

Mines and Minerals

Amendment to 1975 Budget	$300,000

An additional $300,000 is requested under the Mines and Minerals appropriation to accelerate urgently needed work in the area of Mineral Availability Studies.

Current knowledge of nonfuel minerals must be improved to permit accurate estimation of the likelihood or probable nature of future minerals crises. The goal of the Bureau of Mines is to develop a better understanding of the mineral situation to properly prepare for any crisis by reducing its severity, duration, and extent.

Presently there are gaps in the data and information necessary for accurate delineation of our supply position because of unavailability, incompleteness or acquisition time. The Bureau's accelerated effort in this area will be geared towards obtaining data to fill such gaps through industry surveys, field investigations, and interindustry analyses.

The additional work will be performed by contracts with State Geological Surveys, State Mining Bureaus, and related State agencies, including universities, to collect, compile, evaluate and place in standardized format, pertinent minerals information identified as essential to availability type studies.

Dr. FALKIE. Presently there are gaps in the data in our information base necessary for accurate delineation of our mineral supply position because of unavailability, incompleteness, or acquisition time for data. The Bureau's minerals availability program is designed to collect, evaluate, and systematically encode in a uniform manner computerized information covering all parameters that define the characteristics of potential mineral supplies, both reserves at operating properties and mineral deposits not yet developed. Included are data on location, tonnage, and costs. The additional work will be performed mainly by contracts with State geological surveys, State mining bureaus, universities and others.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand it, all of this money is going to be contracted out. There are no additional positions.

Dr. FALKIE. Yes, sir; no additional positions.

INCREASED INTEREST FOR DATA AND ANALYSIS ON MINERALS

Senator BIBLE. You say this has all fallen on top of you since you submitted your regular budget such a short time ago. What has happened to bring that out? What is the mineral crisis to which you refer?

Dr. FALKIE. Well, Senator, I would not wish to overemphasize the word "crisis," but the plain fact of the matter is, since the energy problem questions have been raised with regard to the supply of other minerals because many of the foreign countries from which we get many of our minerals are forming OPEC-like organizations. Although other groupings could not be expected to have the strength of the NPEC nations, they could most certainly have serious effects upon our mineral supply situation if prices rise and if they do create temporary disturbances.

Senator BIBLE. Recognizing that, and you might very well be right, did all of this occur after the preparation of your regular budget? Weren't these facts available to you at the time you prepared your regular budget?

Dr. FALKIE. The Bureau of Mines has been preaching about this problem for many years, as you know. What has occurred, Senator, is that there have been tremendous increases in requests for data and tremendous interest on the part of people here in the Congress and in the administration for data and analyses dealing with minerals, since the energy crisis surfaced.

Senator BIBLE. Did all of that happen after you prepared your regular budget?

Dr. FALKIE. Not all of it, but there has been a substantial recent increase.

LACK OF AVAILABLE MINERAL DATA

Senator BIBLE. What are some of the major gaps in mineral availability data mentioned in your justification?

Dr. FALKIE. The greatest gap is in information on foreign deposits. A major effort to correct this deficiency is required and should be initiated at an early date. Data are seriously incomplete for a number of domestic minerals including silver, gold, lead, zinc, phosphate rock, nickel, and manganese. Although some 90 domestic copper deposits

are incorporated in the system, we need to develop reliable information as inputs to the system for other potential sources such as the Duluth gabbro nickel copper area and the large off grade or oxidized economically submarginal copper bearing materials in the proximity of mines in the southwest.

Senator BIBLE. Please specify some of the mineral data that will be gathered and analyzed.

Dr. FALKIE. The Minerals Availability System comprises some 13 to 15 punch cards containing about 1,000 bits of information on a mineral deposit. Information is compiled on location, ownership, mode of discovery, type of mining, geographical and environmental characteristics, geology, and quality-grade relationships. Analyses are made to develop proposed methods of extraction and beneficiation and the estimated capital and operating costs.

Senator BIBLE. What relation does this request have to the separate proposal for an Office of Minerals Policy Development in the Secretary's office?

Dr. FALKIE. The Bureau would continue to provide the Departmental offices with input, such as that from MAS along with analytical studies for use in policy development.

DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN SOURCES FOR MINERAL COMMODITIES

Senator BIBLE. What minerals specifically do you refer to? Which ones are in short supply? Which ones might get in a position similar to the oil shortage?

Dr. FALKIE. The bureau of mines is concerned with upwards of 90 mineral commodities. There are several for which the country depends 100 percent on foreign sources. For example: Platinum group metals, mica, chromium, strontium, cobalt, and so forth. We depend substantially on imported bauxite to make our aluminum. That is probably the material that has received the most attention in the newspapers and so forth.

Senator BIBLE. What is your main source of bauxite?

Dr. FALKIE. Major sources are Jamaica, Australia, Surinam, and Guyana.

Senator BIBLE. Does Canada have bauxite?

Dr. FALKIE. No.

Senator BIBLE. How about tin?

Dr. FALKIE. Tin comes from Malaysia, Thailand and Bolivia. Almost all of our primary tin is imported, and we also recover and recycle some secondary tin.

Senator BIBLE. How about silver?

Dr. FALKIE. About 60 percent of U.S. silver is imported, major sources being Canada, Peru, Mexico, Honduras, and Australia.

Senator BIBLE. And the balance from the United States?

Dr. FALKIE. That's correct.

Senator BIBLE. What is the price of silver today?

Dr. HENRIE. It is gone below $5. I think it was $4.65 in yesterday's paper.

Senator BIBLE. Have any of you been able to note a resurgence of men going out locating either silver or gold? What is the price of gold?

Dr. HENRIE. Gold is about $170 an ounce.

Senator BIBLE. Off from a peak of what? What did it hit?

Dr. HENRIE. I believe $190 was the highest it got.

Senator BIBLE. What effect have you seen in both of these metals?

Dr. HENRIE. The place that we have noticed the most interest is at our metallurgical research laboratories. That is, people are coming in and inquiring about the knowledge that we have in metallurgical extraction as well as what we know about these precious minerals themselves. We have noticed particularly since about last November, at our Reno Metallurgy Center that people are coming in, several a day, inquiring about silver and gold ores. And the metallurgical processes we have for treating these ores. We have been working with some of the companies in the Northern Idaho mining district, who are major silver producers on metallurgy processing technique to improve recovery.

Senator BIBLE. I am told that with this rise in price of gold and silver, we have almost an early-day gold and silver rush reviving in my own State of Nevada. I don't know how accurate that is or what constitutes a revival, but there are certainly a lot more people picking around in the hills in my State. I would assume that's true in any of the States having gold or silver.

METALLURGICAL PROCESSES TO IMPROVE THE RECOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER

Dr. HENRIE. This is certainly true in Nevada. As you know, our Reno laboratory has been working on metallurgical processes to improve the recovery of gold and silver from these refractory ores.

Mr. FALKIE. I think it is safe to say, Senator, there will be renewed worldwide interest in exploration for gold and development of gold mines, if prices stay where they are. There is certainly a definite increase in interest in gold and in silver.

Senator BIBLE. It has occurred to me that there are certainly many, many gold and silver dumps, in Virginia City, Bullfrog and Tonopah. You can go on and on. I am just wondering if metallurgical processes haven't been developed to make it profitable to mine some of the gold dumps. Do you have any knowledge on that, Doctor?

Dr. HENRIE. A few years ago we at the Reno Laboratory went out and gathered samples from these dumps. We wanted to know whether or not these dumps and tails, had gold and silver values. Then we compared the values that we assayed with old records and the old metallurgical practices.

To the best of our ability we determined that the old metallurgical practice was probably 60-, 65-percent efficient in silver recovery, or that the tails in many of these mining properties, still contained one-third of the original values.

We thought that one way to get around this was to develop metallurgical procedures to extract the material left in the tails. If we could effectively extract their values, we would certainly have a metallurgical procedure for the original ore. We have been quite successful, especially in developing these techniques in the northern part of that silver belt, like Cortez silver deposit and Rochester and other close areas. These silver tails contain some 2 to 4 ounces of silver. Often we got 85- to 95-percent extraction of the silver values. Then if you go down to the southern part of the belt, down south of Hawthorne the silver mineral is tied up with a mineral called jarosite, we found that it is harder to find a good simple metallurgical process treating the ore. We all are working on it, especially at Candeleria.

Senator BIBLE. How about Virginia City and Goldfield and Silver City? They have been worked over time and time again.

Dr. HENRIE. I can't tell you exactly where these areas stand metallurgically, but I know that we have picked up samples and assayed them.

Senator BIBLE. How much did they assay?

Dr. HENRIE. I can't tell you exactly, but for the most part the assays run from 2 to 8 ounces.

Senator BIBLE. Two to eight ounces of silver per ton?

Dr. HENRIE. Yes.

RECOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM TAILINGS

Senator BIBLE. Is it possible to make an economic recovery at those percentages: 2 to 8 percent gold or silver in the tails? Do you have any quantity estimate of the tonnage of tailings?

Dr. HENRIE. I could supply you that number for the record.

Senator BIBLE. I am just curious. It seems to me there might be a great source of, not only potential silver and gold wealth in the tailings, primarily the tailings rather than the dump centers. There is just waste in the dumps.

Dr. HENRIE. When silver was about $2 an ounce, I calculated the dumps and possible ores at Candelaria, to be about $60 million to $80 million worth. The old Miller's tails below Tonopah run about 2 ounces of silver. This, I think, would amount to $35 or $40 million at present price.

Senator BIBLE. Are they recoverable under your new metallurgy?

Dr. HENRIE. In the northern part of the State it is easier to recover the silver value. In the southern part we have not had good luck with our processes, yet.

Senator BIBLE. My father owned mines all his life. Every one he had bankrupted. Even though I am going to retirement I won't put too much of my effort into mines. It is fascinating but not particularly profitable.

Senator STEVENS. I was hoping you would call me out to be your partner in a big mining venture out there.

Senator BIBLE. I'll call you out to be my partner if you provide the money.

Dr. HENRIE. We can find some specific properties for you, but in general if you start with the old Cortez area, plan to draw a circle toward the south and west and go on down to California near Baker, my own impression is: The further south you go the more difficult metallurgical problems you will have.

Senator BIBLE. You mentioned some names there, Rochester. My father used to mine in Rochester. He used to mine in Fairview. My mother's wedding ring was hammered out of gold that came from Fairview. He almost went bankrupt at the New Pass Mine, but I had better not reminisce.

We have an Alaskan here who has gold and silver and mineral and oil resources. They will be able to pay the national debt off in a few years.

Senator Stevens, do you have any questions you would like to ask?

FUNDING LEVEL FOR MINERAL AVAILABILITY STUDIES

Senator STEVENS. I notice the Secretary has been making a lot of statements about the advent of a metals and minerals crisis. While I appreciate the fact that you are asking for an additional $300,000, we feel if we really have a crisis. Why aren't you asking for $300 million? If we really have a crisis that is going to be as great as the crisis we are having in energy, it does not seem to me that your request reflects the amount—I want to be kind to the Secretary. The statements he has made there, the volume of those statements is not reflected in the volume of this request.

Dr. FALKIE. We already have certain moneys in our budget for our mineral availability system and for mineral availability studies in general.

Senator STEVENS. How much do you have now?

Dr. FALKIE. For this particular type of project we have $600,000. We want to add $300,000; but for the whole data collection and analysis efforts we have somewhat more than $12 million in the Bureau of Mines budget. As you know, the Bureau of Mines has a rather comprehensive data gathering and analysis system.

Senator STEVENS. As I recall, the energy industry warned us all for about 5 years that we were going to have a crisis and no one believed it. Then we got one and many people said that the very industry warning us had caused it. What mechanisms do we have cranked into your procedure so that people will get the knowledge from your study and will be warned as to what is coming?

Dr. FALKIE. Of course, the Secretary's going around and talking about it, is one way of alerting people.

Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey and Departmental reports are another way.

PUBLICATION OF STUDIES

Senator STEVENS. Are you going to publish these studies?

Dr. FALKIE. Very definitely. Everything we do is published. For example, our annual "Minerals Yearbook," is known worldwide. And here is a typical study on an individual material—an economic appraisal of the supply of copper from primary domestic sources that has just been issued. We have all kinds of studies underway. We provided much of the data for the Secretary's Second Annual Report under the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. That report gives all kinds of interesting charts on mineral availability and supply and analyses many of the problems of maintaining our mineral supply system.

We are not saying we have a crisis today. What we are saying is we will have if we don't have ourselves ready by developing the technology to expand use of domestic resources to ward it off.

SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION OF METALS AND MINERALS

Senator STEVENS. What are you doing about substitution and conservation of metals and minerals that are in short supply now or predictably will be in short supply?

Dr. FALKIE. This is one of the principal efforts of the bureau with much of the work concentrated in our metallurgy laboratories. A lot of the basic substitution technology has emanated from the Bureau of

Mines over the years. Much of our research work pertains directly to substituting one material for another, and particularly to finding new and improved uses for derivatives of abundant domestic resources.

We are also doing, for example: studies on energy use in mineral processing activities with the idea of redesigning mineral processing systems to conserve energy as well as mineral materials.

RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY OF MINERALS

Senator STEVENS. Are you doing any recycling?

Dr. FALKIE. Yes, Senator; much of the basic recycling technology, not only for recovery of minerals, but for other materials as well was developed in the Bureau of Mines. The Bureau of Mines was charged with prevention of waste in 1913 and has been engaged in related research ever since.

Senator STEVENS. I have great respect for your agency. When I was at the Department of Interior, I thought the Bureau got to the water troughs last. I just want to get you there first.

If we are really going to have a crisis in this area, what can we do to help you emphasize the fact that it is coming, to get the emphasis that you need to get results. It seems $300,000 is a modest amount compared to the $100 million that we added to coal research alone last year.

Dr. FALKIE. We appreciate that comment and your interest in the Bureau. I feel that a strong Bureau of Mines is definitely in the interest of the Nation's mineral economy and the economy in general, and we are trying to develop our budget in a manageable way. We don't want to waste money and we don't want to reinvent the wheel.

Senator STEVENS. We have a chairman who is retiring here, who is a distinguished Senator from a mining State. I think this may be a good year to have some oversight as to where you are going. I really would like to get you some emphasis; I would like to get you some attention on the fact that not enough people realize where they are going in minerals and metals. I think you ought to think that over and tell us what we might be able to do to help you.

Dr. FALKIE. I appreciate that and I assure you that the Secretary of the Interior is seriously concerned with this whole area of minerals and their availability.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Gentleman, it's good to see you. This will be our last year this year, I believe. This completes our regular budget hearings, or hearings on amendments. So we will stand——

Mr. WILES. Mr. Chairman, may I say something for the record?

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Mr. WILES. I just wanted to wish you and Mrs. Bible a very happy and long retirement. I believe if I ever get to Las Vegas and have enough money I will look for the Bible-Stevens Cab Co.

Senator BIBLE. You will find it.

Dr. FALKIE. The Bureau of Mines will miss you.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator BIBLE. We stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., Thursday, April 11, the hearing was recessed to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 19.]

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, at 10 a.m., in room 1223, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Stevens, and Hatfield.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STATEMENT OF CURT BERKLUND, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DWIGHT PATTON, DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, MINERALS MANAGEMENT

PAUL VETTERICK, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

DALE ZIMMERMAN, ACTING CHIEF, DIVISION OF UPLAND MINERALS

FRANCIS M. WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, OFFICE OF SECRETARY

FISCAL YEAR 1975 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

This is the day scheduled to hear additional budget amendments for fiscal year 1975. We have amendments from the Bureau of Land Management, Geological Survey, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Forest Service. Altogether they total $151,355,000.

PROLIFERATION OF BUDGET AMENDMENTS

This year, we seem to have gotten an inordinate amount of budget amendments. I am not directing this at you or any one of the particular group appearing today, but I would certainly hope, in the absence of some emergency, that these budget items could be handled properly when we make our first run through these budgets. Sometimes you cannot avoid budget amendments, but there have been three separate amendments for the BLM and USGS, for example, and two each for the Forest Service, Bureau of Mines, and Office of the Secretary. While the committee recognizes that unforeseen developments do occur that affect the original budget estimates, this has not always been the case this year.

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JUSTIFICATION

We will hear first from the Bureau of Land Management, which is up for amendment No. 3, as noted earlier. This time the BLM is requesting an additional $1,110,000 for geothermal and oil and gas leasing activities and General Administration. This puts the total BLM request to date for 1975 up to $182,619,000, an increase of $26,980,000 over 1974 appropriations. The justification for this latest amendment will be included in the record.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

House Document # 93 - 286 Page	Heading	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
2	Management of Lands & Resources	$141,359,000	$1,110,000	$142,469,000

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
Program by Activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Resource management, conservation and protection	119,228	860	120,088
2. Cadastral Survey	12,580	-	12,580
3. Firefighting and rehabilitation	5,400	-	5,400
4. General Administration	4,151	250	4,401
Total, direct program	141,359	1,110	142,469
Total Obligations	141,359	1,110	142,469
Financing:			
Budget Authority	141,359	1,110	142,469
Budget Authority:			
Appropriation	141,359	1,110	142,469
Relation of Obligations to Outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net	141,359	1,110	142,469
Obligated balance, start of year	5,110	-	5,110
Obligated balance, end of year	- 8,646	-20	- 8,666
Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental	137,723	1,090	138,813
Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental	100	-	100

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	1975	1975	1975
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	55,427	525	55,952
11.3 Positions other than permanent	8,494	30	8,524
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,074	37	3,111
11.8 Special personal services payments	1,998	--	1,998
Total personnel compensation	68,993	592	69,585
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	8,077	51	8,128
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	7,003	115	7,118
22.0 Transportation of things	3,472	20	3,492
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	9,866	92	9,958
24.0 Printing and reproduction	873	45	918
25.0 Other services	31,866	100	31,966
26.0 Supplies and materials	7,108	50	7,158
31.0 Equipment	2,414	45	2,459
32.0 Lands and structures	1,735	--	1,735
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	--	2
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	20	--	20
SUBTOTAL	141,429	1,110	142,539
95.0 Quarters and subsistence charges	-70	--	-70
99.0 Total direct obligations	141,359	1,110	142,469

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-04-1109-1-1-402	1975	1975	1975
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions	4,049	53	4,102
Full-time equivalent of other positions	1,116	4	1,120
Average paid employment	4,917	57	4,974
Average GS grade	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS salary	$14,527	$14,527	$14,527

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS
PAID FROM FUNDS TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
Executive Level V	1		1
GS-17	1		1
GS-16	8		8
GS-15	42		42
GS-14	120		120
GS-13	321		321
GS-12	506		506
GS-11	1,082	7	1,089
GS-10	5		5
GS-9	1,072	17	1,089
GS-8	42		42
GS-7	568	15	583
GS-6	203		203
GS-5	529	14	543
GS-4	260		260
GS-3	90		90
GS-2	27		27
GS-1	2		2
Total Permanent Positions	4,879	53	4,932
Unfilled positions, June 30	- 356	-	- 356
Total Permanent Employment, End of Year	4,523	53	4,576

Management of Lands and Resources

The increase of $1,110,000 in this appropriation is needed to respond to an increased uncontrollable workload associated with energy resource leasing and to provide administrative support for overall FY 1975 program expansion.

Activity	Program	Amount
1. Resource Management, Conservation & Protection	Geothermal Leasing	$500,000
	Oil & Gas Filings	360,000
		860,000
4. General Administration		250,000
	Total	1,110,000

1. Resource Management, Conservation, and Protection

FY 1975 Request Pending	$119,228,000
FY 1975 Proposed Amendment	860,000
FY 1975 Revised Request	120,088,000

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program Amount	Positions	Explanation
+ $500,000	+ 25	$1,230,000	51	To respond to an estimated 6,500 non-competitive geothermal applications to be received through FY 75; hold 10 additional competitive lease sales; and issue 1,000 non-competitive geothermal leases.
+ $360,000	+ 18	$1,910,000	138	To process an estimated 1,247,000 simultaneous oil and gas filings.
+ $860,000	+ 43			

Need for Amendment:

In response to the need for increased energy resource development, the public has generated a sizeable and uncontrollable increase in BLM's workload in handling simultaneous oil and gas filings and in processing geothermal lease applications. The Bureau must have additional capability to respond in a timely manner to these initiatives and thereby fulfill its responsibility for energy resource leasing on National Resource Lands. Specific requirements in these two areas are discussed below.

Geothermal Leasing + $500,000 + 25 Positions

In directing the Department of Interior to prepare a leasing program for the development of geothermal energy on Federal lands, the President in his April 18, 1973, Energy Message, recognized the importance of geothermal energy in supplying a part of the western energy demand and thereby releasing other energy resources that would have had to be used. While geothermal resources are not expected to provide more than 2 percent of the national electrical power generation requirement by the year 2000, the significance of geothermal development is seen in the fact that the production of one megawatt from geothermal steam saves 35 barrels of oil a day.

On December 18, 1973, the Secretary of the Interior announced that competitive geothermal lease sales would be held in California in January 1974 and that the Department will accept applications to non-competitively lease geothermal resources on lands outside known geothermal resource areas (KGRA's). The Secretary's decision to open these lands to non-competitive leasing has substantial impact upon BLM in processing these applications. Due to the timing of the Secretary's decision regarding non-competitive leasing, capability to handle this additional workload has not been provided in the FY 1975 President's Budget since, to date, all program funds have been largely oriented to competitive leasing of about 5 sales per year. However, the Bureau cannot wait until FY 1976 to acquire this needed additional capability. During the initial 30-day simultaneous period in January, 2,456 non-competitive lease applications were submitted. The Bureau estimates that approximately 6,500 applications will be submitted between January 1, 1974 and June 30, 1975. Each of these applications requires establishment of a case file, notation of records, and determination of possible overlap in lands under

application. When half or more of the land subject to non-competitive leasing is covered by another application filed during the same application filing period, land included in the first application will be designated a known Geothermal Resource Area and thereby is subject to competitive leasing. In cases where such overlap exists, a decision must be rendered by an adjudicator and each applicant notified. In cases where leasing may remain non-competitive, an environmental analysis must be prepared and an on-the-ground review of the proposed plan of operation (submitted with each application) must be completed. Appropriate rehabilitation stipulations must be developed and incorporated into the lease, prior to its issuance. Using a factor of 20%, 1,300 of the 6,500 applications projected to be submitted through FY 75 will contain sufficient overlap in lands under application to be rejected and the lands designated KGRA's.

In response to the interest in geothermal leasing expressed in the 6,500 applications, the Bureau requires additional capability to facilitate a timely, orderly program covering the lands opened to non-competitive leasing on December 18, 1973--i.e. 58 million acres of prospectively valuable lands under Federal control and all other public lands not withdrawn. We are requesting $500,000 and 25 positions in FY 75 to process the non-competitive lease applications and hold competitive sales in the KGRA's created as a result of overlapping applications. In the interest of facilitating exploration and development of geothermal resources and being responsive to public demand work, our request is a minimum requirement. The positions in our geothermal base program are not available for this substantial workload. Nineteen positions in the FY 74 geothermal base are fully committed to activities related to holding up to 5 competitive lease sales in FY 1974. These activities include:

(1) determining location and order of priority of lease offerings
(2) completing technical exams and environmental impacts statements, including preparation of stipulations
(3) conducting pre-sale evaluations with USGS
(4) publishing lease offerings
(5) holding the sale, performing post-sale evaluation, and awarding the lease.

The remaining seven positions in the base program are being utilized to begin processing the non-competitive applications received in January and in the months following.

In FY 1975 the base positions will be conducting the above activities for up to 5 competitive lease sales in already designated KGRA's. In addition, they will be administering the leases issued in FY 1974, including reviewing development or mining plans and monitoring for compliance. They will also begin the environmental analysis work preliminary to sales planned for FY 1976. The requested $500,000 and 25 positions will provide the capability to hold 10 competitive lease sales in addition to the five a year already programmed, process the 1,300 non-competitive applications with over 50% overlap, and issue up to 1,000 non-competitive leases. Ten positions are needed to accomplish the office work associated with processing the applications (records notation, plot location, adjudication, lease issuance or application rejection). Ten positions are needed for field work, including preparing environmental analyses and reviewing operating plans submitted with each application. Five positions are required in association with the preparation and conduct of the additional competitive sales.

Lending urgency to processing the non-competitive lease applications is the investment of a $50 filing fee required to be submitted with each application (and deposited in the U.S. Treasury). This sum was established to help defray the cost to the government of processing the application. The 6,500 non-competitive applications will result in revenues of $325,000 through filing fees alone. In addition to responding to public demand work in a timely manner, the leases to be issued in our proposal would also result in considerable revenue being deposited in the U.S. Treasury. If each of the 1,000 non-competitive leases averaged 2,000 acres, the advance rental of not less than $1 per acre required prior to production would amount to $2 million annually.

In addition if each competitive multi-tract sale on a newly created KGRA averaged 20,000 acres and resulted in an average bid of $50 per acre, the 10 sales would bring $10,000,000 in bonuses. In view of the urgent need to develop new, clean energy resources, the interest expressed by the public and industry in geothermal leasing, and the revenue which will accrue to the Federal Government through the geothermal program, it is important that the Bureau be provided the requested additional funds and manpower in FY 1975.

Simultaneous Oil and Gas Filings	+ $360,000	+ 18 Positions

During fiscal year 1974, there has been a significant increase in the number of simultaneous oil and gas filings which require processing by BLM. For example, where our Wyoming Office averaged 19,000 simultaneous filings a month last year, it is now averaging 50,000 filings monthly. Similar acceleration is being experienced in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, and in our Eastern States Office.

One explanation for this increase in uncontrollable public demand work is the shortage in available oil and gas which has caused the price of crude oil to increase from around $4/barrel to $9/barrel. This has stimulated new interest in oil and gas leasing. The Bureau estimates that 1,247,000 simultaneous filings will be received in FY 1975 compared to approximately 679,000 filings in FY 1973. We do not have the capability to handle this substantially increased workload.

The work involved in the simultaneous filing process can be illustrated by the situation now experienced in Wyoming. Each application form received comes in three parts: one part is used as the offer to lease; the second part is mailed back to the unsuccessful applicants informing them that their applications were not selected; the third part is used in the drawing. Processing 50,000 monthly applications then involves handling 150,000 separate pieces of paper as well as accounting for 50,000 filing fees. In Wyoming alone, the simultaneous processing work has required over 1,600 hours of overtime in the last eleven months and has recently exceeded 230 hours during the 10-day filing and lease drawing period each month. In addition, over 2,500 oil and gas lease assignment applications in Wyoming are backlogged due to lack of adjudicative capability, and exploratory or developmental work cannot proceed on these leases without the lease assignment.

Our objective in FY 1975 for simultaneous oil and gas leasing is to review leases as they terminate, perform the adjudication required to assemble monthly lists, process approximately 1,247,000 applications, hold monthly drawings, and issue the associated leases in response to growing public demand. To accomplish this objective, the Bureau needs an additional $360,000 and 18 positions over the current oil and gas

program base of $1,550,000. These will be distributed in 6 of our field offices and in our Eastern States Office - all of which are experiencing uncontrollable acceleration in simultaneous filings. Seven positions will be used in processing applications and holding the drawings; four positions will be involved in record notation to keep land status records current; and seven positions will be devoted to adjudication and lease issuance. Realizing that a $10 filing fee must be submitted with each application, $12,470,000 will be submitted with the anticipated FY 75 filings and deposited in the U.S. Treasury. This investment by the applicants should warrant prompt processing of applications by BLM.

Without additional capability for this workload, the Bureau may have to consider bi-monthly filing periods. This could reduce by half the number of parcels to be offered for lease and therefore significantly reduce the number of applications to be processed. This alternative would be less responsive to public demand and less responsive to the need for energy resource development in issuing fewer leases; it would also result in a reduction of several million dollars of revenue to the Government in the form of filing fees, rental from leases issued, and royalties from associated production.

The capability provided in the proposed Amendment will enable the Bureau to accommodate the workload resulting from the uncontrollable acceleration in simultaneous oil and gas filings. It will be responsive to the public demand for oil and gas leases and encourage exploration and development of energy resources on these lands. Further, it will result in additional revenue to the Government from filing fees and later from royalty payments.

4. General Administration

FY 1975 Request Pending	$4,151,000
FY 1975 Proposed Amendment	250,000
FY 1975 Revised Request	4,401,000

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program Amount	Positions	Explanation
$250,000	10	$4,401,000	197	To provide essential administrative support to accelerate major energy initiatives.

Need for Amendment

Sources of energy production supply have changed drastically within the past six months, stimulating accelerated energy initiatives on National Resource Lands. These accelerated initiatives immediately tax current organizational abilities to carry out these new enlarged efforts.

Increases for administrative support in the past have lagged substantially behind program expansion in resource areas. The supportive administrative programs of financial, personnel and property management, management analysis and procurement need to be expanded to keep pace with this vastly increased workload generated by increased programs. It is essential to the orderly implementation of other programs included in this amendment that administrative capabilities are made available. A total of 10 permanent positions are requested in job categories of system analysis, personnel management, payroll, voucher examination, computer operation, contract administration and clerical assistance. The funds requested for General Administration include: salaries, travel, space rentals for new personnel, supplies, materials, equipment, and additional computer time.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you, first, identify yourself for the record and tell me what the amendments are about?

Mr. BERKLUND. Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to introduce to you the people accompanying me today.

I am Curt Berklund, Director of the Bureau of Land Management. To my far left is Dwight Patton, Deputy Assistant Director for Mineral Management. On my immediate left is Dale Zimmerman. He is Acting Chief, Division of Upland Minerals. To my right is Paul Vetterick who is the Chief of the Division of Budget and Program Development. To his right is Tim Monroe, Assistant Director for Legislation Plans, and Pat Harvey is with us who is a member of the budget staff. Frank Wiles was scheduled to be with us.

Senator BIBLE. We will duly recognize him when he comes in. He has guided us in and out of a lot of problems. You may proceed.

Mr. BERKLUND. Mr. Chairman, we are requesting an amount of $1,110,000 and 53 permanent positions, none of which will be located in Washington.

This is over and above that which appeared in our regular fiscal year 1975 budget and in our earlier fiscal year 1975 amendment requests.

This budget amendment is needed to accommodate three important programs.

GEOTHERMAL LEASING

The first program relates to geothermal leasing. To date, the Bureau has received 3,763 noncompetitive applications. We estimate that another 2,740 will be submitted by June 30, 1975. Additional capability is needed to process the noncompetitive applications and issue appropriate leases; $500,000 is needed to provide the required capability together with an additional 25 permanent positions.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

The second program area is concerned with onshore oil and gas leasing. The Bureau is experiencing a significant increase in the number of simultaneous oil and gas filings which require prompt processing. Processing the increased number of filings will necessitate additional funding of $360,000 and 18 positions.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The third program needed is in the area of general administration. The Bureau's accelerated energy initiatives will severely tax current administrative ability. It is essential to the orderly implementation of all BLM programs that additional administrative capabilities are made available; $250,000 is requested for this support along with 10 positions.

These programs will contribute to increasing the supply of available energy, giving full consideration to environmental values and administrative efficiency. We urge this committee's support for these additional budgetary requests.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Your prepared statement will be inserted at this point in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman, we are presenting a request in the amount of $1,110,000 over and above those funds which appear in our regular fiscal year 1975 budget and in our earlier FY 1975 amendment request. This budget amendment is needed in order to permit the Bureau to respond to the sizeable and uncontrollable increase in workload associated with handling simultaneous oil and gas fillings, and processing geothermal lease applications. Due to the timing of the Secretary's decision on non-competitive geothermal leasing and the new interest in oil and gas leasing, capability for this workload was not included in the President's Budget. In addition, our supportive administrative programs such as personnel, procurement, and management analysis must be expanded to keep pace with the vastly increased workload generated by the overall increase in FY 1975 programs.

On December 18, 1973, the Secretary of the Interior announced that the Department would accept applications to non-competitive lease geothermal resources on lands outside known geothermal resource areas (KGRA's). To date the Bureau has received 3,763 non-competitive applications, and we estimate that another 2,740 will be submitted by June 30, 1975. Because our existing geothermal capability is directed to our competitive leasing program, additional capability is needed to process the non-competitive applications and issue appropriate leases. In addition to responding to public demand work in a timely manner, the leases to be issued in our proposal would result in considerable revenue being deposited in the U.S. Treasury. $500,000 is needed to provide the required capability.

The large increase in the price of crude oil has stimulated new interest in oil and gas leasing. The Bureau is experiencing a significant increase in the number of simultaneous oil and gas filings which require prompt processing. Our Wyoming Office has experienced a 214% increase in filings over the last six months, and Bureauwide we anticipate the FY 75 filings to almost double the FY 73 level. Processing the increased number of filings will necessitate an additional $360,000 which will be more than returned in receipts to the U.S. Treasury from filing fees.

The Bureau's accelerated energy initiatives will severely tax current organizational abilities in carrying out these efforts. It is essential to the orderly implementation of programs provided for in our two amendments that additional administrative capabilities are made available. $250,000 is required for this support.

These programs will contribute to increasing the supply of available energy to the public while giving full consideration to environmental values. We urge this committee's support for these additional budgetary requests.

TIMING OF AMENDMENT

Senator BIBLE. We discussed the inadequacy of your geothermal leasing budget at the regular hearings in March, and yet no budget amendment came up until this month. Why wasn't this latest amendment at the very least included with your April amendment?

Mr. BERKLUND. I can only surmise, Mr. Chairman, that OMB wanted to analyze these particular items in greater depth. This, I suspect, is the reason for the delay.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to pin down exactly where the budget delays are occurring. Please tell the committee when BLM submitted its request for this latest amendment, and when the Department sent this request over to OMB.

Mr. BERKLUND. Mr. Chairman, we submitted these amendment items to the Department on February 28 along with some of the items which appeared in our first round of budget amendments. About a week later, March 6 to be exact, the Department transmitted our request

to OMB. I understand these particular program items were finally approved by OMB on May 30 and sent to Congress around June 4.

Senator BIBLE. Are there any more BLM amendments pending at OMB at this time?

Mr. BERKLUND. No, sir. There are no other BLM amendments pending.

GEOTHERMAL LEASING INCREASE

Senator BIBLE. Getting to geothermal leasing, tell me this: $500,000 and 25 additional positions are to expand the geothermal leasing program, mainly for noncompetitive leases and related activities. How many noncompetitive lease applications have been filed to date?

Mr. BERKLUND. As of the end of May, 3,763 applications had been filed with BLM.

Senator BIBLE. How did you reach your estimate of a total of 6,500 applications which would be submitted by June 30, 1975? I assume that was just a guesstimate. Apparently, the actual number of applications will fall considerably below that number unless there is a big surge between now and June 30, or is that June 30, 1975.

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir; a year from this coming June 30. We have projected it out and feel that there will be a general decrease in noncompetitive filings as we go on. That is considered in our projections with only the small increase for the entire next fiscal year.

PUBLIC RESPONSE TO GEOTHERMAL LEASES

Senator BIBLE. I saw news stories to the effect that BLM was "overwhelmed" by the responses to the geothermal lease sales. This indicates the responses exceeded your expectations, and I'm wondering why.

Mr. BERKLUND. Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't describe our reaction to the first competitive lease sale in January of this year as overwhelming. This sale, covering three KGRA's in California, did exceed our estimates of bonus bids. Out of 33 tracts offered, 20 tracts received bids totaling $6.8 million with an average high bid of $290 per acre. This average, however, is skewed by a $3.2 million bid on a single 2,340 acre tract in the Geysers area where geothermal steam is already being commercially produced.

What was alarming were the large number of noncompetitive applications filed in the first month that lands were opened to such filings. At the end of January, we had received almost 2,500 applications. It was this public response which caused us to initiate our fiscal year 1975 budget amendment for additional geothermal program capability.

INADEQUACY OF GEOTHERMAL ESTIMATES

Senator BIBLE. It took 3 full years since enactment of my enabling legislation for the BLM to start an actual lease program. And yet the budget estimates for geothermal leasing so far have been consistently inadequate. Why?

Mr. BERKLUND. We feel we have given the geothermal program what emphasis we could within the budgetary limits against which all of our programs are developed. Within our overall energy programs, greater emphasis has been given to the more conventional sources

such as coal, oil, and gas since it is felt that their development will have a more immediate impact on the overall national energy deficit. This is one reason why allocations to geothermal steam have not been as great as they might have been.

A second reason, which is often characteristic of a new program, is the difficulty of projecting what work is involved. The unexpected flood of noncompetitive applications which we received in January of this year is an example of an unplanned workload. As the program progresses and we are able to better refine the workload, our basis for budget estimates will improve. The extent to which we can accommodate these improved estimates in budget presentations will depend on ceilings and other administration priorities.

AVAILABILITY OF PERSONNEL

Senator BIBLE. If this amendment is approved, how many total personnel will be available for the geothermal leasing activity?

Mr. BERKLUND. There will be 51 permanent positions in total, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Will that be enough?

Mr. BERKLUND. For the projections that we have established, that will be generally adequate. We think that we will be handling about 3,500 applications in this period of time and establishing the competitive sales that will be required because of the overlap in filings.

We think that we will be able to handle this number. There will be a small backlog at the end of the next fiscal year but that is all built into our projections.

GEOTHERMAL LEASING SCHEDULE

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this: your justification indicates that you will hold up to five competitive geothermal lease sales in fiscal year 1974 and 15 in fiscal year 1975, if the amendment is approved. Can you give us a rundown of the schedule?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes. The competitive sales that were originally scheduled for fiscal year 1975 were two in California, one in Nevada one in Oregon, and one in Utah. Because of the overlap in filings of noncompetitive applications, new competitive interest KGRAs will be established which may be leased competitively.

Senator BIBLE. For the record, what are KGRA's?

Mr. BERKLUND. Known geothermal resource areas. As a result of these additional KGRA's, we plan to establish 3 sales in California, 1 in Colorado, 3 in Nevada, 1 in New Mexico, 3 in Oregon, 3 in Utah, and 1 in Idaho; making a total of 15.

NONCOMPETITIVE LEASES

Senator BIBLE. You stated that you are going to have 6,500 noncompetitive lease applications by the end of fiscal year 1975 but your justification states you will issue only 1,000 of these leases. Would you care to explain that differential?

Mr. BERKLUND. We think we will be able to fully process 3,500 of these applications, Mr. Chairman. There will be some rejections because of overlapping filings which will put them in a competitive category. We think there will be about 1,300 applications in this category alone.

In addition to these and the 1,000 leases which will be issued, others will be rejected for a variety of reasons.

In addition to that, we will have, as I mentioned previously, a backlog if the projections we have made come through and the filings are presented to BLM.

Senator BIBLE. In what areas have the noncompetitive lease applications been concentrated?

Mr. BERKLUND. The heaviest filing has been in Oregon and Washington where we've had 900 applications. The next is Nevada with 823; California is third with 634. The other States have lesser amounts.

OIL AND GAS LEASING

Senator BIBLE. On oil and gas filings, you are requesting an additional $360,000 and 18 positions for handling oil and gas filings. This is on top of a base program of $1,550,000. Justify that request, because you did not have it in your regular budget. This is not too much later than when we had your regular budget. Why wasn't it in your regular budget?

Mr. BERKLUND. The filings had shown an increasing trend late last year but we were unable to finalize our projections until after we presented the regular budget. This was presented shortly thereafter. We found that, compared to 679,000 filings in fiscal year 1973, the projections now look like 1,240,000 filings in fiscal year 1975.

WYOMING WORKLOAD

Senator BIBLE. In your justification, you cite the Wyoming workload increase in oil and gas filings. Supply, for the record, the details on other States involved to make the record complete and include the hours of overtime for the other States as you did for Wyoming. That can be supplied for the record.

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

STATUS REPORT—SIMULTANEOUS OIL AND GAS IN 6 MAJOR STATES AND EASTERN STATES OFFICE

	Average monthly filings		Required overtime per month average (hours)	Backlogged assignment applications
	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974		
California	430	*250		
Colorado	1,220	5,800		
Montana	1,200	6,200		
New Mexico	26,800	33,000	100	1,500
Utah	2,800	3,800		
Wyoming	19,000	50,000	150	2,500
Eastern States office	4,050	4,850		
Total	55,500	103,900		

* Lack of environmental reports has reduced number of offerings. Will increase in fiscal year 1975 since funding increase for environmental analyses will be provided.

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIONS

Senator BIBLE. The oil and gas request would provide 18 positions. Please provide separate detail of these positions and indicate, for the record, how they will be distributed among the six field offices and the Eastern States office.

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir.
[The information follows:]

Distribution of positions, simultaneous oil and gas program

California	1
Colorado	2
Montana	2
New Mexico	4
Utah	2
Wyoming	6
Eastern States office	1
Total	18

ANTICIPATED WORKLOAD

Senator BIBLE. On both your geothermal and oil and gas increases, when would you expect the expanded workload would begin to taper off?

Mr. BERKLUND. Right now, we do not see a tapering off of oil and gas filings but a general continuation. In geothermal, we think that most of the areas of major interest have been identified but the workload in oil and gas is continuing at the present time and we cannot project when a tapering off, if any, will take place.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying, putting it a different way, is that this budget, with the budget amendment, will remain at substantially this level for the next several years. Is that a fair conclusion to draw?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir. We think it will.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Senator BIBLE. Accompanying your request is a proposed $250,000 increase and 10 additional positions for general administration. Please expand on your brief justification for this increase.

Mr. VETTERICK. Senator, this is related to the total first and second round of budget amendments where there are 319 additional people requested. These increases are needed in order to provide some personnel support. Those people have to be recruited. There will be greater demands on payrolls, voucher examinations, procurement and contracting. Because of these factors, additional manpower is needed in the administrative area.

Senator BIBLE. In my years of hearing this, I always find you people put in five administrative support for everybody in the field. I hope it is not holding to that particular percentage.

The hardest thing I have had to do is to try to figure out how much administration you need for these programs. I have always found out, year after year, that it is always inflated. You always ask for more than you need and you get along very well if we turn you down. Maybe you do need a few more but I do not know if you need that many or not.

ASSIGNMENTS TO THE WASHINGTON, D.C., OFFICE

Mr. BERKLUND. Mr. Chairman, I share your concerns and I would like to inject here that we have, out of the total of 718 additional positions we have asked for in fiscal year 1975—this includes the

regular budget and the previous two amendments—only 22 of these positions, so far, have been allocated for the Washington office. This includes the building of a temporary cadre in the Washington OCS office because we have not determined yet which frontier office some of the positions will go to——

Senator BIBLE. What do you mean, "OCS"? Outer Continental Shelf?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes. And, once we make that determination, those people will be moved to the field because I have no intention of building a greater force in Washington than we have at present. We have maintained less than 9 percent of our employees in Washington and, as these move out, we will be below 8 percent. That is a trend I wish to continue.

Senator BIBLE. Don't succumb as so many others before you have to this inevitable "Potomac fever." I have never seen an agency that does not get "Potomac fever" after a short time and try to bring all the people here. Then, after they are examined in budget hearings for a period of time, they decentralize and send them all out in the field and, about 3 years after that, they say, we think it would be better if they were centralized. I don't know. I am not going to be here to examine you next year so I am very tolerant and kind today and I will be very quick.

I don't know how many years you will be here. You are a political appointment, aren't you?

Mr. BERKLUND. No, I am not, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Are you a career man?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. You are liable to be here as long as Tim Monroe or Frank Wiles.

Mr. VETTERICK. I might add, for the record, Mr. Chairman that none of the general administration positions in this request will be located in the Washington office.

Senator BIBLE. That is good. That was my next question.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRAVEL FUNDS

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars total travel is distributed among the three activities to which you have addressed yourself.

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. I do not know whether you abuse travel or not but you can supply it for the record.

Mr. BERKLUND. Fine.

Senator BIBLE. It is a hard thing to determine whether people abuse travel. By and large, I think they do. I have always felt that, but I don't know how you could particularly get into it.

Travel—cost distribution

Geothermal	$85,000
Oil and gas	26,000
General administration	4,000
Total	115,000

OFFSHORE LEASING PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. For the record, please supply a portion of the offshore leasing program for fiscal year 1975 as devoted to environmental resources.

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal year 1975 funding for environmental research, Outer Continental Shelf leasing program

	Thousands
Monitoring environmental impact, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida (MAFLA)	$3,100
Baseline studies:	
South Texas	1,300
Southern California	1,300
Gulf of Alaska	1,300
Atlantic	2,700
Gather and consolidate environmental and socioeconomic data and identify data gaps	1,000
Field surveys	2,000
Baseline studies design	500
Physiological toxicity	440
Archeological inventory	50
Ocean currents	25
Heavy metal survey	60
Data inventory, northern Pacific (excluding Alaska)	50
Oil spill matrix analysis	40
Subtotal	13,865
Other research not related to environment	285
Total fiscal year 1975 Outer Continental Shelf research program	14,150

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM WITH NOAA

Senator BIBLE. To what extent is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration involved in the marine environmental research?

Mr. BERKLUND. They have prepared a proposal for us to do cooperative baseline work in the Gulf of Alaska which is under review at the present time in the Bureau. They have not relieved us of our responsibility but will be taking on a portion of the study if we feel that their proposal is adequate to cover our needs in the Gulf of Alaska.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have anything to do with breaking out these ships that are mothballed to get into this oceanic research in the Alaska area, and also, I think, some of the Atlantic? We had this involved in our energy appropriation bill the other day. It seems the record was not clear as to what your responsibility was in that field with NOAA.

Mr. BERKLUND. As I understand it, NOAA would be using these vessels to do some environmental and other resource assessment work, if they get the contract from BLM, USGS or other Federal agencies to do it. These ships were not offered to BLM to conduct their surveys.

Senator BIBLE. It would be ususual to have BLM running ships out in the ocean. You have enough to do now, staying on land. I would not get out too far.

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Mr. BERKLUND. Yes; I would agree. We do have a major responsibility for the Outer Continental Shelf which takes us quite far to sea.

Senator BIBLE. I thought that was primarily USGS.

Mr. BERKLUND. Ours is in the leasing-management program.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. That is not getting out and exploring and that is what they are trying to do.

Mr. BERKLUND. Running baseline environmental studies.

Senator BIBLE. You run studies on the Outer Continental Shelf?

Mr. BERKLUND. They are contracted out.

Senator BIBLE. That's what I thought. Let's make the record clear.

Of all the agencies I have ever handled, BLM is in more trouble than any other except IRS. IRS is just leading you by a slight margin. I can send you letters that I received saying very interesting things about BLM. I am sure other States have the same feeling. But I am not going to be here to lecture you next year so I will treat you very kindly.

Do you feel the environmental research budget for OCS is adequate to meet the requirements of NEPA?

Mr. BERKLUND. Yes.

We feel our budget, as proposed, is adequate.

Senator BIBLE. Very good. Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

We will do the best we can to give you a few dollars. You are not going to be sending me another budget amendment, are you, for fiscal year 1975?

Mr. BERKLUND. I think this is it, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I am not going to give you the ships. The ships go to NOAA. This will conclude our hearing on BLM.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

STATEMENT OF MORRIS THOMPSON, COMMISSIONER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOSE ZUNI, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

JOHN P. SYKES, ADMINISTRATION-FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

DANIEL D. McDONALD, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TRIBAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

HAROLD D. ROBERSON, ACTING CHIEF, DIVISION OF CREDIT AND FINANCE

BOBBY L. SELVEY, DIVISION OF CREDIT AND FINANCE

JUSTIFICATION AND PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Bible. Next is the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I see Morris Thompson here. I am not going to lecture on the Bureau of Indian Affairs today, either.

You have an $80 million budget amendment to implement the newly signed Indian Financing Act. The justification and your prepared statement will be included in the record.

[The statements follow:]

Justification

Budget Appendix Page	Heading	FY 75 Request Pending	FY 75 Proposed Amendment	FY 75 Revised Request
581	Operation of Indian Programs	$454,107,000 *	$10,000,000	$464,107,000
588	Miscellaneous Revolving Funds	- - -	50,000,000	50,000,000
588	Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund	- - -	20,000,000	20,000,000

* Domestic Council Committee on American Indian Affairs - 93-386 April 11, 1974

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999	19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
Program by activity:			
3. Tribal Resources development:			
(a) Business enterprises development.....	5,980	10,000	15,980
All other activities.....	448,127	----	448,127
Total program costs, obligations.....	454,107	10,000	464,107
Financing:			
Budget authority.....	454,107	10,000	464,107
Budget authority:			
Appropriation (proposed budget amendment).....	454,107	10,000	464,107
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligation incurred, net.....	454,107	10,000	464,107
Obligated balance, start of year	71,463	----	71,463
Obligated balance, end of year..	- 49,343	----	- 49,343
Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental.....	475,857	10,000	485,857
Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental.....	370	----	370

Operation of Indian Programs

3. Tribal Resources Development

a. Business Enterprise

Pending request	$5,980,000
Revised request	15,980,000
Proposed amendment	10,000,000

This proposed amendment for $10 million is requested pursuant to the Indian Financing Act of 1974 which authorizes an appropriation of $10 million for each of the fiscal years 1975, 1976, and 1977 for the Indian Business Development program, designed to stimulate and increase Indian entrepreneurship and employment by providing equity capital through nonreimbursable business grants (Title IV).

Cost Factor Involved

$10,000,000 for grants to provide equity capital for Indian individuals and tribes to establish or expand Indian-owned profit-making business enterprises on or near reservations. (Maximum grant not to exceed $50,000.)

Need for Program

Due to social and economic disadvantages, Indian individuals have been denied the opportunity to acquire adequate business financing through normal lending channels. All too frequently, an Indian seeking to enter business is refused a loan on the grounds that he lacks equity capital for injection into a prospective business. This lack of capital is probably the one most single factor inhibiting the Indian involvement in America's competitive economic system. The need for the Indian Business Development fund therefore is designed to provide the essential equity financing to induce private lenders to approve the Indian business loans.

Highlights of Recent Accomplishments

In fiscal year 1971 the Congress appropriated $3.4 million for a similar program. The specific purpose was to stimulate Indian entrepreneurship and employment by providing nonreimbursable capital grants to Indian individuals, tribes, and associations to establish profit making, Indian-owned businesses which will employ Indians or to aid those Indians already engaged in business.

Some 780 applications were submitted. The total value of the requested funds amounted to $10.8 million, more than three-fold greater than the appropriation received.

Data compiled as of June 1973 indicate that since its inception in FY 1971, a total of 225 new and 144 existing Indian owned small businesses were granted start-up financing. Approximately 1,680 full-time Indian jobs were created with an annual payroll of almost $5.7 million. The average grant per man-year of employment amounted to about $1,500, while the average additional capital generated as loans from other sources amounted to over $7,100. The data also indicate that after three years of experience about 70 businesses closed for an annual failure rate of about 6 percent. The new enterprises begun, and those expanded, included a wide range of business activities; manufacturing, contract construction, agricultural production and services, food stores and services, laundromats and dry cleaners, apparel

and accessory stores, and others. These enterprises, though small, offer to the Indian people an entirely new field of economic opportunity. They present an individual a better break in life by getting him on the economic ladder, and for the community they provide the needed services for a viable community life.

Program of Work

A prime tenet of the proposed program is that grants will be used only when other sources of funding are unavailable to the Indian or Indian group seeking financing. The criteria governing the administration of this program, including fund distribution in accordance with the intent of the Act, are presently under development.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999		19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	143,052	---	143,052
11.3	Positions other than permanent	13,600	---	13,600
11.5	Other personnel compensation	4,668	---	4,668
11.8	Special personal services payments	920	---	920
	Total personnel compensation	162,240	---	162,240
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	16,235	---	16,235
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	10,000	---	10,000
22.0	Transportation of things	5,000	---	5,000
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	14,769	---	14,769
24.0	Printing and reproduction	950	---	950
25.0	Other services	126,981	---	126,981
26.0	Supplies and materials	35,500	---	35,500
31.0	Equipment	5,000	---	5,000
32.0	Lands and structures	300	---	300
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	80,000	10,000	90,000
	Subtotal	456,975	10,000	466,975
95.0	Quarters & subsistence charges	- 3,168	---	- 3,168
99.0	Total obligations	453,807	10,000	463,807

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999	1975	1975	1975
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Total number of permanent positions...	13,002	---	13,002
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	1,950	---	1,950
Average paid.....	13,173	---	13,173

Average Grade and Salary

Identification code 10-76-2100-0-1-999	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	$12,042	$12,660	$12,787
Average salary of ungraded positions..	$9,535	$10,155	$10,815

INDIAN REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For payment to the Indian revolving loan fund for loans as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, Public Law 93-262, title I, section 101, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1975 XXXXX	1975 XXXXX	1975 XXXXX
Program by activities:	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
1. Revolving fund for loans.....	3,450	50,000	53,450
2. Liquidation of Hoonah housing....	25	- -	25
Total (costs-obligations)	3,475	50,000	53,475
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from non-Federal sources:			
Collection of loans.....	-1,755	- -	- 1,755
Revenues.....	-1,207	- -	- 1,207
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-2,885	- -	- 2,885
Unobligated balance available, end-of-year.....	2,372	- -	2,372
Budget authority.....	-	50,000	50,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71. Obligations incurred, net.....	513	50,000	50,513
90. Outlays.....	513	50,000	50,513

Justification

1. Indian Revolving Loan Fund (Title I) (Proposed amendment) $50,000,000

The proposed amendment is requested pursuant to Section 108 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to provide capital and restore any impairment of capital for the revolving loan fund exclusive of prior authorizations and appropriations. This fund represents the primary source of financing for Indians who cannot borrow from other Government credit agencies or from ordinary commercial lenders because of their low economic status, isolated geographic location, lack of bankable security, and other reasons.

Cost Factor Involved

$50,000,000 to provide capital for the revolving loan fund to be available for direct Federal loans to Indian tribes and other organizations for economic development enterprises on or near the reservation and for relending to tribal members through tribal relending programs.

Following is a summary of Indian financing needs based on estimates submitted from tribes and other reservation sources:

SUMMARY OF TOTAL FINANCING NEEDS

As of June 30, 1973

1.	Housing (Other than loans to individuals, i.e., housing enterprises, apartments, rentals, group participation.)		$24,917,500
2.	Financing of industrial development and group commercial enterprises.		231,010,440
3.	Financing of recreation development (Development of recreation complexes; lakes, trailer parks and campgrounds, tourist attractions, etc.)		73,536,300
4.	Financing of utility systems, transportation terminals, community buildings, civic facilities, and other governmental purposes.		134,299,305
5.	Financing of group arts and crafts enterprises, commercial and cultural enhancement.		1,714,000
6.	Loans to individuals.		510,550,531
	a. Land - individuals' land purchase needs.	$98,745,700	
	b. Agriculture - agriculture related needs, cattle operations, farming, etc.	88,939,800	
	c. Non-Agriculture - land based enterprises, such as subdivisions, etc.	26,511,900	
	d. Housing - individuals housing needs for new construction or repairs.	166,783,100	
	e. Small business - includes businesses such as service stations; small restaurant, laundromat, barber shops, garages, etc.	90,492,200	
	f. Education - needs for continuing education at college level (beyond and above grant programs).	6,797,000	
	g. Other - covers all other sundry and miscellaneous needs not readily identifiable in the other categories including short term consumer type financing needs:	32,280,831	
7.	Tribal Land Purchase		105,227,000
8.	Expert Assistance		817,385
	Total Financing Needs		$1,082,072,461

The total reservation based Indian financing needs are estimated currently at $1.08 billion as indicated in the table. This includes loan commitments of $13.3 million and authorized loan applications of $15.6 million for a total of $28.9 million in approved and authorized loans from the present Indian Revolving Fund for loans.

Many tribes have not requested funds for the past several years knowing of the lack of funds available.

The rules and procedures being developed pursuant to the Indian Financing Act will establish priorities for consideration of loan applications based on the intent and purpose of the Act to develop and improve the economic conditions on Indian reservations and communities and the availability of other programs of loan and grant assistance including the other titles of the Indian Financing Act.

In Fiscal Year 1975 direct loans will be made to individual Indians and tribes ranging in size from less than $1,000 to perhaps in excess of $1 million. Through these direct loans and relending of revolving loan funds by tribes and other Indian organizations, a major segment of the reservation population will be affected by this program in FY 75.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 75	19 75	19 75
Personnel compensation:	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Personnel benefits:			
25.0 Other services	25	- - -	25
33.0 Investments and loans	3,450	50,000	53,450
99.0 Total obligations	3,475	50,000	53,475

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

For payment to the loan guaranty and insurance fund as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, Public Law 93-262, title III, section 302, to carry out the provisions of sections 217 and 301 of the above act to (a) provide capital for a loan guaranty and insurance fund, (b) pay interest subsidy on guaranteed loans, and (c) pay administrative expenses, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That for the purpose of entering into contracts pursuant to title V, section 502 of the above act, the Secretary is authorized to use not to exceed 5 per centum of any funds appropriated for any fiscal year pursuant to title III, section 302 of the above act.

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-76- -0-3-507	1975 actual	1975 estimate	1975 estimate
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Program by activities:			
Capital outlay, funded:			
1. Fund reserve:			
(a) Losses on guaranteed and insured loans	-	7,135	7,135
(b) Interest subsidies	-	12,065	12,065
Operating costs, funded:			
1. Administrative expense and technical assistance	-	1,300	1,300
10 Total (costs-obligations)	-	20,500	20,500
Financing:			
14 Receipts and reimbursements from non-Federal sources: Premium on guaranteed and insured loans	-	-500	-500
40 Budget authority	-	20,000	20,000
Budget authority: Current:			
40 Appropriation	-	20,000	20,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	-	20,000	20,000
74 Obligated balance, end of year	-	-13,500	-13,500
90 Outlays	-	6,500	6,500

Justification

1. Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund (Title II) (Proposed Amendment) $20,000,000.

The proposed amendment of $20,000,000 is requested pursuant to the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to establish a Loan Guaranty and Insurance Revolving Fund to be used: (1) as a reserve for losses on guaranteed and insured loans and to pay other costs incident to, or arising out of, such loans; (2) to pay an interest subsidy, pursuant to Section 301 on loans guaranteed or insured under the provisions of Title II which are necessary to reduce the borrowers interest rate to the rate determined under Section 104 of the Act; (3) to provide competent management and technical assistance, pursuant to Title V, to loan and grant recipients under Titles I, II, and IV of the Act; and (4) for administrative expenses under the Act.

Cost Factors Involved

(1) $6,435,000 for reserves for losses on guaranteed and insured loans. This figure represents 15 percent of the amount guaranteed or insured. The amount guaranteed and insured is 90 percent of an estimated $46.4 million of loans.

(2) $200,000 for costs of taxes, insurance, prior liens, etc., incidental to projected defaulted loans.

(3) $12,065,000 to cover costs of interest subsidies on the $46.4 million in loans estimated in cost factor (1) above. These costs represent the difference between the interest costs charged by private lenders and the interest costs resulting from interest rates established by the Secretary to be charged on direct loans. Interest subsidy cost estimates are based on several projected factors:

(a) Average life of loan of 10 years;

(b) Monthly amortizations;

(c) 4 percent differential in interest rate between private lender's rate and rate established by the Secretary for direct loans. Currently these figures are estimated at 11 percent and 7 percent, respectively. There no doubt will be changes over time in these factors, but these cannot be established now.

(4) $500,000 to provide competent management and technical assistance to borrowers or grantees through contracts with private sources, or on a reimbursable basis with other Federal agencies. It is intended to use Federal capability, and capability available under existing cooperative arrangements to the fullest extent before resorting to contracting. The $500,000 amount is based upon 6 months of operation during FY 1975.

(5) $800,000 to administer the provisions of the Indian Financing Act of 1974, including:

(a) Establishing and administering policies, regulations, procedural guidelines, etc.;

(b) Accepting and processing applications, for loans from the Indian Revolving Loan Fund; and supervising such loans;

(c) Accepting and processing applications for loan guarantees, insurance, and interest subsidies for loans made under the Loan Guarantee and Insurance Fund, periodic reviews of such loans, and protecting the governments interest to the extent possible on defaulted loans;

(d) Accepting and processing applications for grants under the Indian Business Development Program.

Added Workload Factors - FY 1975 over FY 1974

Item	Unit	Est. Amount
1. Direct Loans:		
a. New loans made	No.	+ 5,000
b. New loans made	Mil. $	+$50.0
2. Guaranteed & Insured Loans:		
a. New loans made	No.	+ 928
b. New loans made	Mil. $	+$46.4
3. Indian Business Development Program Grants:		
a. Applications processed	No.	+1,675
b. Grants made	No.	+ 670
c. Grants made	Mil. $	+$10.0

The added workload indicated for Direct Loans (item 1. above) will be carried out within the amount requested under the Credit subactivity in the Operation of Indian Programs appropriation. The added workload for Guaranteed and Insured Loans and for the Indian Business Development Program will require 76 additional positions costing $800,000 for six months of operations. Of the $800,000, it is estimated $500,000 will be used for personnel compensation, and the balance for other objects of expenditure. Of the 76 additional positions approximately 45 will be technical professional positions and 31 will be clerical, administrative, or other support positions. All 76 positions are intended to be located in field offices.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-76- -0-3-507		1975 actual	1975 estimate	1975 estimate
		Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions		455	455
11.3	Positions other than permanent			
11.5	Other personnel compensation			
11.8	Special personal services payments			
	Total personnel compensation		455	455
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian		45	45
13.0	Benefits for former personnel			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		150	150
22.0	Transportation of things		25	25
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities			
24.0	Printing and reproduction			
25.0	Other services		525	525
26.0	Supplies and materials		60	60
31.0	Equipment		40	40
32.0	Lands and structures			
33.0	Investments and loans		7,135	7,135
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions			
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities			
43.0	Interest and dividends		12,065	12,065
44.0	Refunds			
99.0	Total obligations		20,500	20,500

Personnel Summary

Identification code 10-76- -0-3-507	1975 actual	1975 estimate	1975 estimate
	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Total number of permanent positions....		76	76
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....		---	---
Average paid.....		76	76

Average Grade and Salary

Identification code	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Average GS grade.....	7.6	7.6	7.6
Average GS salary.....	$12,042	$12,660	$12,787
Average salary of ungraded positions.	$9,535	$10,155	$10,815

STATEMENT OF MORRIS THOMPSON, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman:

The Indian Financing Act of 1974 was signed on April 12, 1974, as Public Law 93-262. The Act authorized appropriations of $80 million which falls into three separate appropriation actions. On June 3, 1974, the President requested the Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget be amended for the total authorized amount.

Briefly, $50 million is requested to provide capital for the revolving loan fund to be available for direct Federal loans to Indian tribes, organizations and individuals. This fund represents the primary source of financing for Indians who cannot borrow from other Government credit agencies or ordinary commercial lenders because of the Indians' low economic status, locations and lack of bankable security.

---$20 million is requested for Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Funds which is to be used as a reserve for losses and to pay interest subsidies on guaranteed and insured loans and to pay other costs incident to, or arising out of, such loans; to pay certain administrative costs and to provide management and technical assistance to eligible borrowers and recipients of development grants.

---$10 million is requested for the Indian Business Development Program which will stimulate and increase Indian entrepreneurship and employment by providing equity capital through nonreimbursable grants to Indians and Indian tribes to establish and expand profit making Indian-owned economic enterprises benefiting Indian reservations and communities.

The implementation of this Act provides the financial underpinning of the Administration's pledge to pursue a policy of Indian self-determination since the ability of the American Indian to shape his own future and to assume control of Federal programs created for his benefit bears a significant relationship to the strength of his economic base. To this end we expect this program to be the nucleus of our total economic development efforts.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Will you first introduce those with you and then proceed to highlight your statement?

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, on my left, I have Dan McDonald, director of Tribal resources development. On his left is Mr. Harold Roberson working in our credit operation. On my right is Mr. Jack Sykes, director of our fiscal operation. On his right, Mr. Bob Selvey from our credit finance operation working with the new act.

INDIAN FINANCING ACT (PUBLIC LAW 93-262)

The Indian Financing Act of 1974 was signed on April 12, 1974, as Public Law 93-262. The act authorized appropriations of $80 million which falls into three separate appropriation actions. On June 3, 1974, the President requested the Bureau's fiscal year 1975 budget be amended for the total authorized amount.

Briefly, $50 million is requested to provide capital for the revolving loan fund to be available for direct Federal loans to Indian tribes, organizations, and individuals. This fund represents the primary source of financing for Indians who cannot borrow from other Government credit agencies or ordinary commercial lenders because of the Indians' low economic status, locations, and lack of bankable security.

Twenty million dollars is requested for Indian loan guaranty and insurance funds which is to be used as a reserve for losses and to pay interest subsidies on guaranteed and insured loans and to pay other costs incident to or arising out of such loans and to pay certain administrative costs and to provide management and technical assistance to eligible borrowers and recipients of development grants.

Ten million dollars is requested for the Indian business development program which will stimulate and increase Indian enterpreneurship and employment by providing equity capital through nonreimbursable grants to Indians and Indian tribes to establish and expand profitmaking Indian-owned economic enterprises benefiting Indian reservations and communities.

The implementation of this act provides the financial underpinning of the administration's pledge to pursue a policy of Indian self-determination since the ability of the American Indian to shape his own future and to assume control of Federal programs created for his benefit bears a significant relationship to the strength of his economic base. To this end, we expect this program to be the nucleus of our total economic development efforts.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Now, what other forms of assistance remain available to you, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. THOMPSON. The current authorities we have within our Bureau are the Indian revolving loan fund.

Senator BIBLE. How about the assistance made available to you through the Economic Development Administration?

Mr. THOMPSON. Some of those funds are still available. With EDA, particularly, the administration is considering its lifespan. Indians are somewhat eligible for other loan and grant programs; SBA, FHA.

Senator BIBLE. If this is funded, and I am certain it will be, although I do not know the exact amount we will arrive at; but, what will be the future role of EDA as far as the Bureau of Indian Affairs is concerned?

Mr. THOMPSON. We hope to work very closely with them, Mr. Chairman, but it is my understanding that the administration is currently looking at the future of EDA programs. I understand there have been three administration efforts to terminate the activities of EDA so we share a lot of concern.

Senator BIBLE. If they terminate EDA, you have to go entirely to the Indian Financing Act, almost entirely. You have SBA and FHA and the other, broader agencies of Government as well, do you not?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct. I might add we are in communication with EDA to see what types of authorities they have and are looking into the possibility, investigating the possibility, of continuing some of their activities in our Bureau, but nothing has been finalized on that.

FUTURE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Senator BIBLE. Now, the $10 million requested for the Indian business development program is clearly an annual appropriation under the act. What appropriations do you anticipate will be needed in future years for the revolving loan fund and the guaranty and insurance fund?

Mr. THOMPSON. Both of those programs are 3-year programs. They are authorized, $10 million for 3 years under the Indian business development fund, and $20 million for 3 years under the interest subsidy and loan guaranty.

It is our current thinking that we will request, hopefully, an approval for full funding for those three for 3 years.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Senator BIBLE. Why are funds for personnel and administrative costs included in the no-year appropriation request for the loan guaranty fund?

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Roberson may have some more insight on that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROBERSON. We requested the funds for administration and personnel because the act allowed us to pay certain administrative expenses out of the money appropriated there. This is an additional workload that we have not had in the past.

We have had the revolving loan fund and have a staff handling our direct loan program. This is a new workload in handling the loan guarantee and insurance and the interest subsidy program and the act allowed us to pay certain administrative costs out of there; therefore, we have assessed, for this fiscal year, an administrative cost against that appropriation or proposed appropriation.

INDIAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FUND

Senator BIBLE. On the Indian business development program, this is, in effect, seed money for Indian business. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. These grants cannot exceed $50,000. What impact do you expect it will have in stimulating Indian business?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think it will be a very positive one. The program worked for 1 fiscal year and I believe we had requests for more than three times the amount of money that was then available so it is generally a very popular program.

Senator BIBLE. Is this 100 percent Federal grant?

Mr. THOMPSON. This can be 100 percent Federal grant—40 percent.

Senator BIBLE. There is a lot of difference between 100 percent and 40 percent. The Indian business that asks you for help has to come up with 60 percent in dollars or kind?

Tell me how it works.

Mr. THOMPSON. I think, basically, the Indian business development fund, the $10 million that is available will be used as seed capital, Mr. Chairman, to get Indian businesses started or operating. We can make available to the Indian community up to 40 percent of the amounts needed.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have you spell this out a little. Somebody might ask, what do the Indian people or the Indian community put in, because a grant usually signifies, to me, that it is 100 percent Federal dollars. You say that is not correct.

Mr. MCDONALD. The 40 percent is 100 percent——

Senator BIBLE. I understand that.

Mr. MCDONALD. But it can only be 40 percent of a total project and it can only be available if the project or the borrower cannot find money as a loan. The project cannot support the debt service. And that kind of thing.

Senator BIBLE. What do they put in, though? Give me an actual example. I am an Indian businessman at Stewart, just off the reservation, and I think that running a drycleaning establishment there would be a great thing for me to do.

I think I need $100,000 to stand a chance of surviving. I come to you and ask for—that would be the total amount that I would need. Now, do I put up $60,000 and the Federal Government $40,000?

Mr. MCDONALD. Yes. That is anticipated. He could borrow the $60,000, also, from other sections of the act or from some other lending institution.

INTEREST SUBSIDIES

Senator BIBLE. My experience with borrowing money, when interest rates are at least 12 percent; it leaves the small businessman, who is trying to survive in a most difficult economic situation, very little chance of keeping his head above water. Will banks give an Indian lad who is ambitious and wants to be an independent businessman; will they give him a loan?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think the act, through the interest subsidy, looking at it from the individual's point of the view, and the loan guaranty provision makes private investment on Indian reservations that much more attractive.

So, we are hopeful and we are working very closely with the American Banking Association and other banking institutions to explain the program so that we have receptivity when we go out. We hope that this act will accomplish that objective.

Senator BIBLE. I am hoping they do, too, but do I understand you to say that, under all of the laws under which you operate, you can use one section of the law for the Indian lad who has finished his education and wants to become a small businessman? You can use one section of the law to permit him to go to a bank and get a loan for $60,000 under this illustration I was using. Is that a low interest rate?

Mr. THOMPSON. If he gets it under the interest subsidy program, it would be at the Federal prime rate. The difference between the prime rate and the going rate is subsidized by the Federal Government. The prime rate now, I beleive, is 7¼ so I believe it would be a 7¼ low.

Senator BIBLE. He gets that from one section of the law, then he comes to you people to get a grant for 40 percent for the $40,000.

Mr. THOMPSON. He could, conceivably, under the terms and intent of the act, do that. He could go to one section of the act and come around and request a grant from another.

SUCCESS OF LENDING PROGRAMS

Senator BIBLE. Do you have successful examples of working under either of the plans? Maybe my question is fuzzy. I think it is.

How many business loans have been made to Indian people and what has been their historic success?

Mr. THOMPSON. We have two examples. Of course, the Bureau has operated for a long length of time the Indian revolving loan fund.

Senator BIBLE. Use your best example.

Mr. THOMPSON. To give you a broad example if I may, Mr. Chairman; the Indian revolving loan fund had approximately $25 million available for loans to Indians. Our current default rate is about 4 percent.

Because it is a revolving loan fund, we have made available approximately $74 million with a cancellation of only $2 million. That is less than 4 percent, which we think is very good; particularly in dealing with the Indian community because of their economic situation. That is in the revolving loan fund.

Senator BIBLE. I understand.

You are asking for how much? You are asking for $50 million for that, now?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. And it has been $25 million up to now?

Mr. THOMPSON. The total authorization was approximately $25 million.

Senator BIBLE. But now that is $50 million.

Mr. THOMPSON. Now we are going to request $50 million, an additional $50 million.

Senator BIBLE. So you have a total revolving fund of $75 million. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMPSON. Yes, sir.

INDIAN FINANCING NEEDS

Senator BIBLE. Now, you state in your justification on this Indian revolving fund that there is an Indian financing need of more than $1 billion. How do you define "need"? Is that every individual or

group that wants to borrow? What is the criteria for determining need?

Mr. SELVEY. May I answer that, Mr. Chairman? This need of $1 billion is based on input from the reservation. It applies to all types of business enterprise; individual loans for housing, agriculture, non-agriculture, education, and so forth. This input was taken from the reservations. It was estimated at $1.8 billion.

Senator BIBLE. Do you make this loan to an individual Indian or an individual husband or wife or to a corporation or to a partnership or what?

Mr. THOMPSON. Loans could be made to all of them; individuals, groups, organizations, tribal councils.

Senator BIBLE. What are the terms of the loan? You have covered the interest rate. As I understand it, the interest rate is approximately 7 percent or 7¼ and it is for how long a period of time?

Mr. SELVEY. We are authorized to make loans for a term of 30 years under the new act.

Senator BIBLE. How are you operating now? You are not operating under the new act now. You are talking about the new act.

Mr. SELVEY. Yes, sir.

HISTORY OF $25 MILLION REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Senator BIBLE. What was the length of term under the $25 million revolving fund?

Mr. SELVEY. The average term of loans now is 20 to 25 years. These loans are made to tribes for relending purposes. The tribe has a credit program and they reloan to tribal members for these various purposes.

Senator BIBLE. How long have you been operational under this earlier loan, the $25 million revolving loan fund?

Mr. SELVEY. Since 1936, I believe. The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement to me, Mr. Commissioner, about the 4 percent loss figure is based, then, on the experience you have had with this revolving fund since 1936.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct.

Mr. SELVEY. That is over the history of the program.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very good record, it seems to me.

Mr. SELVEY. Actually, there was only $21,500,000 available for lending. Originally, administrative expenses came out of the appropriation.

Senator BIBLE. Out of this 25?

Mr. SELVEY. Yes, sir. With the $21.5 million and the revolving feature of the fund, $74 million has been loaned.

Senator BIBLE. What you are saying, then, is that in the existing revolving fund you have about $21.5 million available for lending Is that a correct statement?

Mr. SELVEY. We presently have about $27 million outstanding.

Mr. THOMPSON. The answer to your question is, correct. We had $21.5 million available for lending. That generated, by our counting, $74 million. We think it generated much more because we did not count the tribal loan requests. The tribes set up individual revolving loan

funds from our revolving loan funds and they made loans to their various members.

Mr. SYKES. This could build up because the repayments that come back in include interest. He says we have $27 million outstanding. That is why it can be more. With the 4 percent loss, it has built up.

Senator BIBLE. I do not know what the general small business losses are. It seems to me they range from 2½ to 3 percent. That could be an error and there are more losses now because there are more bankruptcies. There are higher interest rates and all that sort of economic distress with which we are faced.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS—TYPES OF BORROWERS

Now, of the requested $50 million, can you give me a rough idea of about how much of that would be loaned to individual Indians, husband or wife, and how many to tribal councils or corporations or partnerships? What is your history on that?

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, that would be relatively difficult to make a general——

Senator BIBLE. I do not care about the projection. What is the history in the past? Since you have been operating since 1936, how many individual loans have you made? How many loans to tribal councils? How many loans to partnerships and corporations? That should be readily available.

Mr. SELVEY. Approximately 42 percent of our loans have been made to tribes for relending purposes which go out to the individual tribal members.

Senator BIBLE. How much do corporations or partnerships get?

Mr. SELVEY. Approximately 58 percent; the balance.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Senator BIBLE. Many tribes and Indian groups are before this committee yearly seeking special appropriations to further their business enterprises. Can we indicate to them that, with the creation of this new act that is just getting operational and certainly is going to be funded—I do not know the exact amount—can we then send them to BIA for their money needs?

Mr. THOMPSON. If they are referred to the Indian business development fund, we would be pleased to talk with them and attempt to meet their financial needs.

Senator BIBLE. That is exactly why this law was designed. Is that not true?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is true.

REVOLVING NATURE OF LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

Senator BIBLE. Your justification calls the proposed $18,700,000 loan guarantee insurance fund a revolving fund. What portion of this fund would revolve?

Mr. ROBERSON. That is called the revolving fund, Mr. Chairman, because we will be charging a premium for insuring and/or guaranteeing a loan. Those premiums that we collect from the lender will go back into the fund, so that in theory makes it a revolving fund.

You can see, however, that when we are only charging a premium of one-half of 1 percent and, at the same time, we are paying an interest subsidy of somewhere, presently, in the neighborhood of 4 percent or in excess of 4 percent; you can see that, to call it a revolving fund is not exactly accurate, but it is revolving in the sense that there is money coming back into the fund from the premiums.

Senator BIBLE. What types of loans will be eligible for guaranty under this provision?

Mr. ROBERSON. The act provides that any loan that could contribute to the development, economic development, of an individual or the reservation area and have an impact on the economy of the reservation or Indian community; any type of loan that meets that criteria would be eligible for a guaranty within the limitations provided in the act which say that we cannot guarantee a loan in excess of $100,000 to an individual. There is no limit on the size of loan that we can guarantee for a tribe or other Indian organization.

Senator BIBLE. You indicate that the loan guaranty fund will generate some $46.4 million in loans. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERSON. The money appropriated, the $20 million appropriated for fiscal year 1975, is calculated to generate $46 million in loans to tribes and individuals.

GRAND TOTAL OF FINANCING UNDER NEW ACT

Senator BIBLE. Starting on that premise, that that is correct, assuming funding, that will make a grand total of how much Indian financing available under the new act and all of the existing programs which you now administer? How much money is available for financing? Maybe you want to calculate that and supply it for the record.

Mr. ROBERSON. Could we do that?

Senator BIBLE. I think that would probably take a little time. Please break it out and itemize it.

[The information follows:]

Appropriation: Indian revolving loan fund; loan guaranty and insurance fund; and operation of Indian programs.

Assuming full funding of the Indian Financing Act in fiscal year 1975 the total Indian financing available, including collections from present revolving loan program, would be as follows:

Revolving loan fund	$51,950,000
New funding requested	50,000,000
Anticipated collections in fiscal year 1975	1,950,000
Loan guaranty and insurance program	46,400,000
Indian business development program (grants)	10,000,000
Total financing available—fiscal year 1975	108,350,000

We project that with full funding of the authorized $20 million in each of fiscal years 1976 and 1977 for the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Program an additional $45 million of Indian financing would be available for each year 1976 and 1977 for a total of $90 million. Appropriations of the authorized $10 million for each of these two years for the Indian Business Development Program would add another $20 million to the financing available. In summary, the Financing Act would make available an additional estimated $216.4 million of Indian financing.

SEVENTY-SIX POSITIONS REQUESTED

Senator BIBLE. Now, furnish the detail on the requested 76 positions. That can be furnished for the record.

[The information follows:]

Appropriation: Loan guaranty and insurance fund.

The additional 76 positions are requested to handle the anticipated additional workload generated by the Financing Act, particularly the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Program and the Indian Business Development Program. Following is a tentative allocation of these positions by area, clerical and professional, based on data furnished by the field offices.

Area	Clerical	Professional	Total positions
Aberdeen		6	6
Anadarko	5	3	8
Billings	1	3	4
Juneau	3	5	8
Minneapolis		1	1
Muskogee	6	5	11
Phoenix	2	8	10
Albuquerque	1	5	6
Navajo	2	3	5
Portland	6	6	12
Sacramento	1	3	4
Eastern		1	1
Central office			
Total	27	49	76
Percent	(35)	(65)	

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Senator BIBLE. It seems a little puzzling, as we look at your justification, that most of these positions, maybe all of them, are to be located in field offices. Why do you require $150,000 in travel costs? That is a lot of trips to Washington.

Mr. THOMPSON. Well, one of the things in implementing the new act, one of the problems we continue to face in the Indian community is to get accurate information out on a rapid basis to the Indian community so there will be some of that activity.

Second, we want to work with the Indian lenders to assure that we are providing them with sufficient technical assistance, after a loan is made, to assure that that business is successful. We see some of those tribal moneys going to that, to support the Indian lender after the initial loan is made.

I feel that those amounts of money, with the number of field offices that we do have and the number of contacts that we will have, will be sufficient.

APPLICATIONS AT FIELD LEVEL

Senator BIBLE. Will Washington go to the field or will the field come to Washington?

Mr. THOMPSON. We do not really envision, of course, Indian people flocking into Washington to make applications. That will be done at the field level. But, initially, and additionally, some of the field people will be traveling out to the tribal organizations.

PYRAMID LAKE PROJECT

Senator BIBLE. Maybe I queried you on this during our regular appropriations. I think I asked Mr. Sykes these questions; in fact, I am sure you are the one I questioned. I do not know if it was this year or last year.

On this Pyramid Lake project where Pyramid Lake Indian people and the tribal council came before EDA or OEO or some Federal bureau and secured some money to develop a fishing resource at Pyramid Lake, you are the one I questioned, I think, on that last.

Mr. SYKES. Yes, sir. I was up here all by myself that time.

Senator BIBLE. I thought you were the star witness and I thought you handled yourself very well.

What is the status of that project? Do you know?

Mr. SYKES. Sir, we were successful, through you. We did get some money for Pyramid Lake. There was an add-on of $343,000 which kept them going on this proposition and, speaking of the fisheries, under the Washoe Act——

Senator BIBLE. That is right. What is the status now?

Mr. SYKES. We did get the $343,000. It has been contracted to the tribe. It was added to the $600,000 they previously got from OEO to keep the thing going.

The status of it at the moment is that the administration, the Department, BIA, and OMB are working on this proposition. It is hopeful that there may still be time either for an amendment to the 1975 budget or perhaps later on there could be a supplemental request for that portion which is tied into the Washoe Act.

The last I heard when we met on it, was that the tribe was still seeking an additional $900,000 from OEO and they are having some success toward getting that, but the tribe, itself, still feels that the Department of Interior, either BIA or the Bureau of Reclamation, should come forth with that portion which comes to about $1.2 million, in addition, to complete the fishery and get it in operation.

We think we have ironed out the problem of the difference between sport fish and commercial fishery, as far as the legality is concerned, through the Solicitor's Office but, at the moment, the status is that we are still working on it at the administration level.

DECISION OF RESPONSIBILITY NEEDED

Senator BIBLE. I wish somebody, somewhere, somehow would make the decision where the responsibility lies. This project has been started and it seems to me it is left to chance. BIA passes it to OEO. OEO passes it to the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation passes it back to BIA.

They have that ball going around the infield so fast that I cannot figure out who has it, so I hope, between now and the time we get ready for markup, that someone will claim the ball.

I talked to Mrs. Hanson just recently about her schedule. Apparently we are not going to get the Interior appropriation bill from the House until sometime around mid-July, soon after the Fourth of July.

That is about a month away. I would hope that you could give us an updated reading on that, Mr. Sykes or Mr. Commissioner. Will you make a special note of that to see what you can do?

I do not know how much money it needs but I do not want this project to be started and then dropped. It should be in the thinking of everybody that whatever agency finally has it, it is all taxpayers' dollars. Somebody ought to pick up the ball and at least complete it, whatever it is.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Sykes and I will get the appropriate agencies together, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you would. I think you have about a month to do it. We obviously cannot markup until after we get it from the House and we will not get it until mid-July.

Thank you very much, Mr. Commissioner. We will do the best we can to try to help you.

BARROW, ALASKA, PIPELINE

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Commissioner, would you please trace for me the history of the loan made by the Bureau to build a gas pipeline in Barrow, Alaska.

Mr. THOMPSON. I will be glad to supply that for the record.

[The information follows:]

Barrow Utilities, Inc., filed an application for a $200,000 loan from the Bureau's Revolving Fund to construct a natural gas distribution system at Barrow, Alaska. The natural gas was to be supplied from a well drilled by the Navy on the Naval Petroleum Reserves adjacent to the village. The loan application was conditionally approved June 23, 1964, and conditions accepted by the corporation June 26, 1964.

The $200,000 was advanced for construction of the gas system as follows:

June 26, 1964	$10,000
Oct. 12, 1964	100,000
Dec. 7, 1964	90,000
Total	200,000

In January 1965 the Corporation requested additional funding of $440,000 to be used to complete construction of the natural gas utility system for $115,000; and $325,000 to purchase an electric utility system from Golden Valley Electric Association. These funds were advanced as follows:

May 26, 1955—Purchase electric utility system	$325,000
June 23, 24, 1965—Complete construction of gas utility system	115,000
Total	440,000

A subsequent modification of the contract was submitted in July 1966 requesting additional funds of $125,000 to expand and extend the utility services to new homes constructed in the village. Of this amount $75,000 was advanced in three increments from August 25, 1966 through November 22, 1966 for this purpose. On June 19, 1969, an additional advance of $35,000 was made for the purpose of establishing a water service utility. The remaining $25,000 of the commitment was never advanced and was cancelled.

In summary, advances to Barrow Utilities total $750,000 and were for the following purposes:

Construction of gas distribution system	$315,000
Purchase electric utility system	325,000
Expand and extend utility service	75,000
Establish water service	35,000
Total	750,000

On January 14, 1969, the loan contract was modified to extend the repayment schedule for the $750,000 over a period of 25 years with varying principal payments due beginning August 1, 1972, continuing through August 1, 1993. During the period of these loans, Barrow has paid $168,975.78 on interest and no principal payments. As of June 30, 1974, the company is delinquent in interest payments of $197,004.45 and principal payments of $31,000 for a total delinquency of $228,004.45.

PROPOSED LOAN FORGIVENESS

Senator STEVENS. Barrow Public Utilities has contacted the Bureau seeking forgiveness of the delinquent portion of the debt and for another year or so in advance. As you know, the present line does not meet safety standards. Barrow Public Utilities is unable to secure financing to upgrade the line due to its indebtedness to the Bureau. A gas line explosion and fire could easily destroy the entire city. What is the Bureau's position on loan forgiveness for this project?

Mr. THOMPSON. Barrow Utilities has submitted a request to have their total indebtedness to the Bureau of about $950,000 canceled and the assets of the corporation turned over to Barrow Utilities. I have met with representatives of the corporation concerning the problems at Barrow. Our Juneau area office personnel have also been involved in this matter.

In regard to debt cancellation, our regulations for administering the revolving loan program require that some attempt be made to recover at least a portion of the debt by exercising our security rights of disposing of the assets of the corporation and applying the proceeds against the debt. The Congress has final approval under the Leavitt Act of all requests for cancellation of loans and interest thereon. I believe it would be very difficult to justify to Congress the total cancellation of this debt and not taking some remedial action to recover some of the debt. It would be possible to cancel some of this debt. However, before taking this approach, we in the Bureau would like to work out a solution whereby this loan plus interest could be repaid. To cancel such a large amount would have a significant impact on our already under-funded revolving loan fund considering the funds if paid would be reloaned many times over.

We will work with the corporation to resolve this problem as soon as possible, and as much as possible to the benefit of the corporation and the United States Government.

JOINT HUD/BIA HOUSING PROGRAM, ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. There are just two more questions.

Last week, Secretary Lynn stated, before the HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, that we would have an Indian housing program for Alaska in about a month. What is the status of a joint HUD/BIA housing program vis-a-vis this commitment?

Mr. THOMPSON. Two things have developed. No. 1, we are having meetings between our Bureau housing people, HUD housing people, and the administration's officials this Friday with representatives of Secretary Lynn's office and the Undersecretary's office to come up with some positions on native housing needs in Alaska; so that is ongoing.

Senator STEVENS. Good. There is just one point I would like to clarify for the record. Last year, this committee provided for the assignment of four additional housing personnel to the Juneau area of-

fice anticipating implementation of this joint agreement. As you know, these personnel had not been transferred, since we have had no program.

Should the Bureau have the major construction responsibility for the Alaska Indian housing program, do you plan to transfer—if the Bureau of Indian Affairs does have the prime responsibility for the Alaska Indian housing program, do you plan to transfer four housing officers to Alaska to meet the increased demand?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think, Senator, you make some agreements, initially, on what the administration will do to meet the unmet housing needs in Alaska. At that time, we will look at the number of people that are needed from the Bureau to help implement it, if we are going to be the lead agency.

We recognize that the Senator has put a great amount of effort into attempting to secure housing up there. We have tried to work rather closely with you.

Senator STEVENS. If you are the lead agency, will you transfer four housing officers to Alaska?

Mr. THOMPSON. If four are needed, I do not think we will have any problem getting them up there.

Senator STEVENS. Yours is a qualified yes. Should you be assigned the lead agency role in this, you will assign the necessary housing officers to take care of it in Alaska. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. THOMPSON. That is correct, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. You answered that pretty well. All right, gentlemen. You have done very well. Thank you.

U.S. Geological Survey

STATEMENT OF VINCENT E. McKELVEY, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
HENRY W. COULTER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
RUSSELL G. WAYLAND, CHIEF, CONSERVATION DIVISION
JACK J. STASSI, BUDGET OFFICER
FRANCIS M. WILES, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Bible. Now, we will proceed with USGS. We will next go to the latest budget amendment of the USGS. It totals $15 million for surveys, investigations, and research. This would run the total 1975 request for the USGS to $248 million.

JUSTIFICATION AND PREPARED STATEMENT

You never handled that much money in your life, have you? And it includes 287 additional positions. The justification will be included in the record. Your statement will also go in the record. You may highlight it.

[The justification and statement follow:]

Justification

Heading	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	$233,496,000	$15,205,000	$248,701,00

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409	19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
Program by activities:			
Direct program			
1. Special resource and environmental projects	11,358	3,805	15,163
7. Conservation of lands and minerals	22,628	11,400	34,028
All other activities	199,515	--	199,515
Total, direct program	233,501	15,205	248,706
Total reimbursable program	54,683	--	54,683
10 Total program costs, funded, obligations	288,184	15,205	303,389
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
11 Federal funds (-)	-17,198	--	-17,198
14 Non-Federal sources (-)	-37,485	--	-37,485
17 Recovery of prior year obligations (-)	-5	--	-5
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-)	-400	--	-400
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year	400	--	400
Budget authority	233,496	15,205	248,701

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

FINANCING AND OUTLAYS (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409	19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
Budget authority:			
40 Appropriation	233,496	15,205	248,701
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net	233,496	15,205	248,701
72 Obligated balance, start of year	26,525	--	26,525
74 Obligated balance, end of year (-)	-31,873	-2,905	-34,778
90 Outlays	228,148	12,300	240,448

DIRECT PROGRAM

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409		1975 Request Perding	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	106,347	4,059	110,406
11.3	Positions other than permanent	6,903	--	6,903
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,365	--	1,365
	Total personnel compensation	114,615	4,059	118,674
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	11,727	661	12,388
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	7	--	7
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	6,252	397	6,649
22.0	Transportation of things	2,562	24	2,586
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	26,554	401	26,955
24.0	Printing and reproduction	2,707	285	2,992
25.0	Other services	48,670	9,126	57,796
26.0	Supplies and materials	8,900	98	8,998
31.0	Equipment	10,380	154	10,534
33.0	Investments and loans	5	--	5
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,100	--	1,100
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	25	--	25
95.0	Quarters and subsistance charges	-3	--	-3
99.0	Total obligations	233,501	15,205	248,705

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code 10-28-0804-0-1-409	1975 Request Pending	1975 Proposed Amendment	1975 Revised Request
Direct Program			
Total number of permanent positions	6,504	287	6,791
Full-time equivalent of other positions	777	--	777
Average paid employment	7,276	287	7,563
Average GS grade	9.6	9.9	9.6
Average GS salary	$16,668	$14,523	$16,578
Average salary of ungraded positions	$13,074	--	$13,074

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CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS PAID
FROM FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

GRADE	19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
Executive level V	1	--	1
GS-18	6	--	6
GS-17	13	--	13
GS-16	52	--	52
GS-15	341	2	343
GS-14	512	5	517
GS-13	869	37	906
GS-12	1,078	72	1,150
GS-11	1,356	57	1,413
GS-10	133	2	135
GS-9	1,098	38	1,136
GS-8	207	1	208
GS-7	677	24	701
GS-6	425	17	442
GS-5	735	12	747
GS-4	477	16	493
GS-3	216	4	220
GS-2	59	--	59
GS-1	8	--	8

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	19 75 Request Pending	19 75 Proposed Amendment	19 75 Revised Request
Grades established by the Administrator, Agency for International Development: (75 Stat. 450)			
FC-13, $32,680 to $36,000	1	--	1
FC-12, $28,380 to $36,000	5	--	5
FC-11, $24,122 to $31,820	14	--	14
FC-10, $20,677 to $26,878	14	--	14
FC-9, $17,559 to $22,744	3	--	3
FC-8, $14,787 to $19,039	4	--	4
FC-6, $12,257 to $15,741	3	--	3
FC-3, $8,954 to $11,645	1	--	1
Ungraded	498	--	498
Total permanent positions	8,806	287	9,093
Unfilled positions, June 30	-5	--	-5
Total permanent employment, end of year	8,801	287	9,088

1. Special Resource and Environmental Projects

FY 1975 request pending, $11,358,000; revised request, $15,163,000; proposed amendment, $3,805,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$+805,000	+25	$950,000	26	To evaluate and classify geothermal resources on Federal lands.
(2)	+2,600,000	+71	2,600,000	71	For energy impact evaluation
(3)	+400,000	+7	400,000	7	For geotechnical studies of energy related transportation corridors in Alaska.
	$+3,805,000	+103			

Cost Factors Involved in the Increase

(1) Personnel services and benefits costs for twenty-five (25) positions at an average rate of $15,880, $397,000; other related expenses, $88,000; purchase of geophysical data for geothermal lease evaluation and computer rental, $320,000

(2) Personnel services and benefits costs for seventy-one (71) positions at an average rate of $17,775, $1,262,000; other related expenses $801,000; and contractual services, $537,000.

(3) Personnel services and benefits costs for seven (7) positions at an average rate of $18,571, $130,000; other related costs, $90,000; helicopter services, research and miscellaneous contracts, $180,000.

Analysis by Subactivity

Subactivity	FY 1975 Request Pending	Revised Request	Proposed Amendment
(a) Urban Area Studies	$1,027,000	$1,027,000	$ --
(b) Responsibilities Under the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970	267,000	267,000	--
(c) Geothermal Investigations	10,064,000	10,869,000	+805,000
(d) Energy Impact Evaluation	--	2,600,000	+2,600,000
(e) Arctic Environmental Studies	--	400,000	+400,000
TOTAL	11,358,000	15,163,000	+3,805,000

(c) Geothermal Investigations: FY 1975 request pending, $10,064,000; revised request, $10,869,000; proposed amendment, $805,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+805,000	+25	$950,000	26	To evaluate and classify geothermal resources on Federal lands
$+805,000	+25			

Need for Amendment:

The timing for structuring the geothermal leasing and management programs authorized by the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 was dependent upon completion of the analysis of its environmental consequences in compliance with NEPA. The decision for implementation was not made until December 1973. Until the first lease offerings in January of 1974 and receipt of the first non-competitive lease application in February 1974, there could not have been a reliable estimate of the size of the program or the area of interest. So not until after February 1974 were final programs and budget plans developed in response to the degree of interest exhibited for leasing.

The Survey program involves classification of public lands, establishment of Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA's), recommendations for selection and evaluation of lease tracts and supervision of operations.

To help meet the objectives of Project Independence, the development of this supplemental energy resource is important. Private investment of several hundred million dollars toward the development of geothermal resources has been indicated.

The $805,000 and 25 positions requested in this amendment will be used to support the resource evaluation and classification functions of the new Geothermal Program and is based on the following assumptions for FY 1975:

(1) There will be successful sales resulting in the competitive leasing of 300,000 acres.

(2) For FY 1974 and FY 1975 we project a total of 6,500 applications for non-competitive leases. Of these 6,500 applications we anticipate about 1,000 involving 2 million acres will be approved in FY 1975 as non-competitive leases.

In addition to the funds being requested in this budget amendment for classification and evaluation activities for geothermal development, funds and manpower will be needed for lease management activities. We are proposing that this requirement, totalling $855,000, be met from funds previously requested in the fiscal year 1975 budget for geothermal investigations, which have been included in the "Special Energy Research and Development Appropriation Bill, 1975," passed by the House.

Program of Work:

The proposed amendment provides for:

a. evaluation to determine the fair value of lease tracts to be offered in 15 lease sales in FY 1975 and the necessary advance work for leases scheduled to be sold early in FY 1976. The Bureau of Land Management projections indicate that of the 15 sales planned for FY 1975, five involving 100,000 acres will be in geologic KGRA's

b. defining 1,000,000 acres as Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA's) from geologic and engineering knowledge.

c. refining, with geologic and other scientific data, 1,000,000 acres of KGRA's established by a showing of competitive interest.

The Bureau of Land Management also estimates that 3,500 non-competitive lease applications will be recorded in FY 1975. The Geological Survey must review each of these lease applications to determine if they conflict with defined or undefined KGRA's. From the 6,500 applications for non-competitive leases recorded in FY 1974 and FY 1975, about 1,000 non-competitive leases involving 2 million acres will be issued in FY 1975. Therefore, about 2.4 million acres may be under lease for management and supervision by the end of FY 1975, as compared to 50,000 to 60,000 acres in FY 1974.

Supervision of operations on the leases sold in FY 1974 and to be sold in FY 1975 will include the following work:

a. analyzing, approving and monitoring the exploratory and development plans and activities of lessees;

b. developing geothermal orders to systematize operations and procedures in areas with similar geologic character and operating problems;

c. developing systems to manage data for reports which will be needed in various forms to satisfy Executive and Congressional requests; and

d. developing monitoring systems for determining effect of operations on the environment. Close supervision will be required to safeguard against adverse environmental impact as there has been only limited experience in developing geothermal reservoirs.

(d) Energy Impact Evaluation: FY 1975, request pending, $0; revised request $2,600,000; proposed amendment, $2,600,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$+2,600,000	+71	$2,600,000	71	For energy impact evaluation - environmental impact statements

Need for Amendment

The energy crisis and the Administration's accelerated programs related to Project Independence are resulting in greatly increased exploration for and development of oil, gas, coal and uranium on Federal and Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf. Literally thousands of Federal and Indian leases for various minerals, oil, and gas were issued prior to or shortly after the enactment of NEPA without the preparation of environmental impact statements by the surface management agencies. Thus Survey approval of proposed mining plans, drilling permits and development plans constitute the first Federal actions on the leases subsequent to NEPA, and therefore NEPA responsibility rests with the Survey. For example, there are more than 700,000 acres of coal lands under lease, less than 9% of which are presently active. A similar, although somewhat less critical, situation exists for oil and gas leases.

Until now the environmental assessments and environmental impact statements required by NEPA have been funded by redirecting the efforts of Survey's professional staff. However, the additional assessments and statements generated by the energy crisis and now projected for FY 1975 cannot be accommodated on an ad hoc basis within the FY 1975 programs without serious impact on equally important energy-related work.

Program of Work

The Survey is receiving an increasing number of applications for onshore oil and gas exploration wells, geologic and geophysical exploration on the OCS, plans for development on OCS oil and gas leases, and requests for approval of lease exploration plans, new mining plans, or significant revisions to existing approved mining plans for coal, phosphate, and other leasable minerals. Although most Survey Environmental Impact Statements preparation in the foreseeable future will involve proposed onshore mining and oil and gas operations, some OCS operations may also require environmental impact statement actions by the Survey. It is necessary to assess the environmental impact of these proposals, obtain and evaluate input from other governmental agencies, and determine whether each proposal constitutes a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the environment and thus requiring an environmental impact statement. In FY 1975 a principal concern is the planned submission of 25-30 separate and distinct coal mining and reclamation plans to Survey for approval. Most of these plans will be for totally new mine developments; the others will be major revisions of existing plans for ongoing mining operations that call for substantial increases in production and/or mine expansion.

In addition, a number of future mines are associated with, or are being developed specifically to supply mine-mouth electric generating plants and coal gasification plants. The Geological Survey will be partially involved in preparing environmental impact statements for these plants, as well as for related power transmission lines, water supplies, railroad lines and spurs, and pipelines for gas, oil, and water.

The requested funds will provide for the preparation of these required environmental impact statements and environmental analyses and will involve a diversity of Geological Survey disciplines plus marine biologists, terrestrial biologists, soils scientists, economists, ecologists, structural engineers, archeologists, and oceanographers. These latter services will be obtained from other Federal or State agencies or from outside consultants.

To date the Survey's NEPA responsibilities have been met by ad hoc task forces operating under very tight time constraints. The costs associated with such activities have been borne by existing funds and staff at the expense of established program elements and activities. Meeting NEPA requirements has infringed on our capability to accomplish other important legislated responsibilities involving mineral resources conservation and attendant environmental protection on public lands.

Conservation Division Projects Involving
(or expected to involve)
an EIS

A. Active 1974 CY

1. Ocala National Forest
2. Santa Ynez Unit
3. OCS G&G Regulations
4. Big Sky Mine
5. Eastern Powder River Basin Coal Resources and Railroads:
   a. Carter (North Rawhide)
   b. Kerr-McGee N.
   c. Amax (Belle Ayre North)
   d. Wyodak
   e. Sun
   f. Amax (Belle Ayre South)
   g. ARCO (Black Thunder)
   h. Kerr-McGee S.
   i. Peabody
   j. Pacific Power
6. Santa Barbara Channel Development

B. Pending 1974 CY

1. Star Lake - Peabody coal mining (N.M.)
2. Seneca No. 2 - Peabody coal mining (Colo.)
3. Western Energy Coal mining (Montana)(Billings lease no.) new area, old mine
4. Western Energy Coal mining (Montana)(Montana lease no.) new mine
5. International Minerals and Chemicals - Caribou National Forest (Phosphate Mining)

C. Potential 1974 CY

1. Ark Land Company coal mining project (Seminoe, Wyo.) (extension onto 2 Federal Leases)
2. 30 CFR 211 Mining Regulations
3. Pacific Power Coal Mining (Montana) new mine
4. Decker Coal mining (Montana)(enlargement)
5. Decker Coal Mining (Montana)(new mine)
6. Energy Development coal mining (Wyo.)(extension onto Federal lease)
7. Ark Land Company coal mining (Wyo.)(Wyo. lease no.)
8. Ark Land Company coal mining (Wyo.)(Cheyenne lease no.)
9. Searles Lake (Mining)
10. Ark Land Company (Mining) Wyo. (extension onto Federal lease)
11. Ark Land Company (Mining) Wyo. (resume mining on lease previously mined)
12. North American (Mining) N. Dakota (extension of old mine)
13. Patagonia (Ariz.) Mining (copper)
14. Shell Oil - New Mine, Montana, N. of Sheridan (Crow Reservation) (Probably not rec'd. in Cy-74)
15. Peabody, Gillette Wyo., North Lease near Carter
16. Energy Fuels - Colorado (D-052547, 081330, and Lease Applic. 0128433)
17. Shell Oil - Crow Reservation, Montana (Mining)

CONSERVATION DIVISION PROJECTS INVOLVING AID TO OTHER AGENCIES IN PREPARING EIS

Active

OCS Sale #35 (California)	BLM	O&G
OCS SALE #36 (La. Deepwater)	BLM	O&G
OCS Sale #37 (South Texas)	BLM	O&G
OCS Sale #38 (E. Texas Deepwater)	BLM	O&G
Onshore Programmatic	BLM	O&G
Offshore Programmatic	BLM	O&G
Mining Programmatic	BLM	Mining

Los Padres	BLM	Mining
Yampa Project (Colo)	REA	Mining
Westmoreland (Sarpy Creek Mont.)	BIA	Mining
Hardrock Mining OCS	BLM	Mining
4 Corners Area (4 statements)	Bu. of Rec.	Mining
Cholla	USDA	Mining (Power)
Osceola	BLM	Mining
Crow India Programmatic	BIA	Mining
N. Cheyenne Res. Programmatic	BIA	Mining
Kaiporowitz	BLM	Mining (Power)
Surface Mine and Reclamation Act	BOM	Mining

(e) Arctic Environmental Studies: FY 1975 request pending, $0; revised request, $400,000; proposed amendment, $400,000. The increase consists of:

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
$+400,000	+7	$400,000	7	For geotechnical studies of energy related transportation corridors in Alaska.

Need for Amendment

The construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, which is beginning in 1974, is the first large-scale construction undertaking of its kind in the Arctic. In anticipation of greatly accelerated future construction activities in the Arctic, such as pipelines, airfields, roads, and so on, and their inevitable environmental disruption, it is essential to learn as much as possible from the trans-Alaska pipeline experience. Many of the engineering geologic, seismologic, and hydrologic research investigations begun during the planning stages should be continued during the actual construction and operation phases so that opportunities to gather data made possible by the construction of the pipeline are not lost.

Fundamental to the deliberation on the trans-Alaska pipeline was the formulation of stipulations to minimize the environmental impact of this major construction project. It is important to see if the stipulations as formulated achieve the desired results as a guide to modification of stipulations in future construction activities and to assessment of environmental impact. Existing funds for the Survey's program related to the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (formerly TAPS) proposal were authorized by Congress with the understanding that all costs would be reimbursable by the applicant. Thus these funds

must be restricted to activities related to surveillance and monitoring to insure compliance with the stipulations. New non-reimbursable funding is necessary to conduct geologic, seismologic and hydrologic studies that will provide tests of the predictions upon which the stipulations are based under actual conditions.

Based on research directly related to the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, analogous studies must be undertaken for other energy related transportation corridors in Alaska. This work will provide the background information that will be necessary for evaluation of alternative routes for construction of additional pipelines and other major engineering undertakings.

Program of Work

The program is designed to obtain the maximum geologic and hydrologic data from the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, and to interpret and extend data and findings so that they might be used in evaluating, planning, and constructing other utility corridors, pipelines or other facilities in the Arctic. The FY 1975 program will include:

1. Study of critical areas and special problems such as effect of permafrost, landslides, and other geologic and hydrologic hazards.

2. Hydrologic and related biologic surveys and investigations.

3. Seismologic surveys and analysis in zones of high seismicity.

4. Research and application of remote-sensing techniques including ERTS.

5. Compilation and analysis of available Alaskan data on geology, hydrology, and seismology of potential energy-related transportation corridors.

6. Reconnaissance surficial and engineering geologic mapping at a scale of 1:125,000.

7. Acquisition of geologic and hydrologic base-line data for environmental impact assessment.

8. Publication of maps and reports and establishment of data files resulting from these investigations.

7. Conservation of Lands and Minerals

FY 1975 request pending $22,628,000; FY 1975 revised request $34,028,000; proposed amendment, $11,400,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	Positions	Total Program	Total Positions	Explanation
(1)	$+2,050,000	+30	$10,191,000	293	To meet increased regulatory and inspection requirements of the Department's 10 million acre per year leasing schedule.
(2)	+8,700,000	+140	12,980,000	216	To meet energy resource evaluation requirements of the Department's 10 million acre per year leasing schedule.
(3)	+360,000	+9	360,000	9	To regulate development on experimental oil shale leases on Federal lands.
(4)	+290,000	+5	290,000	5	To evaluate and classify oil shale resources of Federal lands.
	$+11,400,000	+184			

Cost Factors Involved in the Increase

(1) Personnel services and benefits costs for thirty (30) positions at an average rate of $14,495, $434,850; other related expenses, $225,150; helicopter services and communication systems for dispatch of inspector personnel and monitoring in-flight progress for purpose of safety of personnel, $1,390,000.

(2) Personnel services and benefits costs for one hundred-forty (140) positions at an average rate of $14,495, $2,029,300; other related expenses, $1,050,700; purchase of geophysical data and related contractual expenses, $5,620,000.

(3) Personnel services and benefits costs for nine (9) positions at an average rate of $14,700, $132,300; other related expenses, $29,700; and contractual services of $198,000.

(4) Personnel services and benefits costs for five (5) positions at an average rate of $14,700, $73,500; other related expenses, $113,500; and contractual services of $103,000.

Analysis by Subactivity

Subactivity	FY 1975 Request Pending	Revised Request	Proposed Amendment
A. Mineral Lease Management:			
(1) Outer Continental Shelf	$8,141,000	$10,191,000	$+2,050,000
(2) Federal and Indian Lands	7,069,000	7,429,000	+360,000
B. Resource Evaluation and Classification:			
(1) Outer Continental Shelf	4,280,000	12,980,000	+8,700,000
(2) Federal and Indian Lands	3,138,000	3,428,000	+290,000
TOTAL	22,628,000	34,028,000	+11,400,000

Accelerated Outer Continental Shelf Leasing -- Increase $+10,750,000

Need for Amendment

The President's 1974 Energy Message calls for the leasing of 10 million acres of OCS lands in 1975 for oil and gas development. This is more than three times the area that was planned when the initial FY 1975 budget was prepared for submittal to Congress, five times more than leased in any prior year, and slightly more than the total acres leased during the 20-year history of OCS leasing. To meet the President's goal, previously untested, immediate exploration target areas of the OCS, most probably in the Atlantic, Southern California, Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of Alaska, must be offered for lease.

The Department of the Interior responsibility in the sale of leases on the OCS lies in providing for (1) an orderly and timely development of the lands, (2) a fair market value to the government, and (3) an environmentally-safe exploration and development. Equally important, the public must be assured that decisions on tracts to be offered, fair market values, and safety are based on adequate information. Geologic, resource, and environmental information in these frontier areas is presently inadequate for this purpose.

Geological Survey responsibility in OCS leasing covers the full spectrum of activities from geological and geophysical evaluations in support of initial area selections to management and regulation of OCS exploration and development activities. Sequentially, these responsibilities are Area Selection, Tract Selection, Tract Evaluation, and Management and Regulation. Information gathered in each stage of these investigations will contribute materially to subsequent stages of investigation and analysis.

Program of Work:

Lease Management -- Increase $2,050,000

The increase from 3 to 10 million acres leased in calendar year 1975 will result in an approximate increase in FY 1975 of 5 million acres leased. This will approximately double the OCS acreage currently under lease (5.6 million acres) and will result in the need for lease management activities for an additional 900 to 1000 leases in the latter half of FY 1975. Although lease management (regulation) functions during FY 1975 will be largely confined to exploratory drilling from mobile rigs, the full impact on this function will be felt as discoveries are made and production is established, and will increase rapidly in succeeding years. The expanded program will permit the review of lessees' proposals to conduct exploratory drilling operations and adequate monitoring of exploratory operations for safety and pollution control. This is a major requirement in new areas, where operations initially need much more in-depth analysis, more care in execution, and more

frequent inspection than in proved areas where problems and trends have been identified and can be anticipated.

It is currently indicated that the expanded leasing program for FY 1975 will be confined to undeveloped Southern California and Gulf of Mexico areas. Three new field offices and the possible expansion of existing offices -- in addition to the proposed program at the 3 million acre leasing level providing for one new field office and the move of one existing office in the Gulf of Mexico area -- will be needed in FY 1975 in these areas to provide for the necessary regulation and inspection of increased drilling and initial development activities. The new areas to be leased will extend operations so far beyond the range of present inspection capability that the offices near new operations will be required. Communication and transportation systems must be established or extended to permit efficient utilization of helicopters and personnel.

Resource Evaluation -- Increase $8,700,000

A program to lease 10 million acres in calendar year 1975 will also greatly increase the Tract Selection and Tract Evaluation workload in FY 1975 for those sales by FY 1975 and for preparation for the early FY 1976 sales.

This amendment provides for personnel and data required to assist BLM in the selection of tracts, to evaluate these tracts and to determine their "fair market value," and to identify and appraise in detail the geologic hazards to structures and operations. Approximately 80,000 line miles of Common Depth Point geophysical data purchased by contract will be interpreted for use in selection, evaluation, and determination of the value of tracts offered for sale. About 40,000 miles of high resolution seismic data will be acquired and interpreted for environmental impact analysis and identification of potential hazards to structures and operations.

Oil Shale Leasing -- Increase $650,000

Need for Amendment

The proposed oil shale program initiated by legislation in October 1969 was not approved by the Secretary as an action program until November 28, 1973, after completion of all environmental requirements under NEPA. Also the size of the program and rate of development could not be determined until the initial lease offering, which took place in January 1974, and showed real industry interest.

The Survey's obligation is to be responsive to the development rates prescribed under the leases. Now that a serious industry effort is assuredly mounting toward large-scale oil shale development, prompt and proper staffing is an urgent need.

Bonus credits of over $160 million to date with a potential of over $200 million on all sales toward development are dependent on prompt Departmental response to industry requests for permits and approval on development plans. The need to expedite this development as part of the Project Independence is evident and requires immediate action to fulfill those goals.

The first oil shale lease was sold January 8, the second on February 12, and bids on the third were opened March 12. A total of six sales are scheduled in FY 1974. These first six prototype sales are aimed at developing a commerical scale technology. The Geological Survey's FY 1975 budget for conservation of land and minerals does not provide for supervision of activities during FY 1975 on leases sold in FY 1974. Nor does the budget provide for evaluating oil shale resource areas in proposed land and mineral exchanges now before the Department. This new oil shale resource workload cannot be undertaken within the requested FY 1975 budget without sacrificing equally important efforts in connection with the coal or oil and gas resource lease evaluation and management.

Program of Work:

Proposals by the new lessees for development activities on the first leases have been received with requests for prompt analysis and approval. Judging from sales to date and those planned before the end of FY 1974, activities on about 30,000 acres of oil shale leases will have to be supervised in FY 1975. Development of these initial leases is expected to include both surface and underground mining and possibly a test of in-situ extraction operations. Since these will be new development operations with major attendant problems, all industry plans must be rigorously analyzed by competent scientists and engineers to insure that only the best available technology and procedures are approved.

The oil shale regulations and lease form stipulations require the lessees (under the supervision of an Oil Shale Supervisor in the Conservation Division) to develop plans for environmental monitoring and to establish monitoring stations for surface and ground waters and air quality and to develop research plans for mining and reclamation, structures, roads, mining waste disposal, etc. Lease management during FY 1975 will include review of these plans, proposals for modification, field inspections, and other monitoring activities. Coordination with other Federal, State, and local interests in all exploration and development operations is a specific requirement of all levels and cannot be undertaken without adequate Survey staff.

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Statement of Vincent E. McKelvey, Director, U.S. Geological Survey

Mister Chairman:

I am here today to discuss a fiscal year 1975 budget amendment for $15,205,000. This amendment, when added to our present budget request of $233,496,000 that you are now considering, will increase the Geological Survey's budget proposal for fiscal year 1975 to $248,701,000.

The proposed increases included in this budget amendment are all directly related to the Federal effort to resolve the energy problem now facing the Nation.

Accelerated Leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf

Two of the increases we are requesting relate to the leasing of 10 million acres of Federal land on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for oil and gas development. These increases include $2,050,000 for lease management activities and $8,700,000 for lease tract selection and evaluation requirements.

The President in his January 1974 Energy Message called for the leasing of 10 million acres of OCS lands in calendar year 1975 for oil and gas development to help meet the increasing public demand for energy and to help resolve the energy problems now facing the Nation. This is more than three times the area that was planned to be leased when the initial FY 1975 budget was prepared, five times more than leased in any prior year, and slightly more than the total acres leased during the 20 year history of OCS leasing.

These increases would assure, first, that the personnel and data required are available for tract selection, determination of tract values, and for identification and appraisal in detail of the geologic hazards to drilling rigs, platforms, pipelines and other structures; second, that there will be adequate supervision and inspection of drilling and producing operations for safety and pollution control; and third, that the exploration and development of the OCS lands will be carried out in an environmentally safe fashion.

Geothermal and Oil Shale Lease Management and Evaluation

Two increases are included in this amendment related to onshore activities for lease management and evaluation and classification; these are $805,000 for geothermal resource development and $650,000 for oil shale development. The increase for geothermal resource development includes only those funds needed for tract evaluation and for classification of geothermal resources on Federal lands. Funds needed for the lease management aspects, as proposed in this budget amendment, would be made available from geothermal research investigation funds included in the fiscal year 1975 budget request.

The Secretary of the Interior's decision to implement leasing of Federal lands for geothermal and oil shale development will require the Geological Survey to initiate a new program of lease

management and resource evaluation, including designating more Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA's), to insure that these resources are developed in an efficient and environmentally safe manner and in accordance with the Act. For geothermal resource development the Survey programs will involve utilization of all research and exploratory results in establishing KGRA's, and evaluating tracts and supervising operations. Similarly, for oil shale development, because of the nature of the techniques to be employed in the extraction processes, and the extensive environmental effects, careful attention to the planning and conduct of operations is required to assure that this resource is developed in accordance with the best interests of the American people.

Energy Impact Evaluation

The next increase concerns a request for $2,600,000 for the preparation of environmental assessments and impact statements for the accelerated energy program.

The energy problem and the accelerated energy programs being developed to resolve it are resulting in increased exploration and development of all energy resources on Federal and Indian lands as well as the OCS. This has placed an added burden on the Geological Survey to prepare environmental assessments and impact statements to determine the extent to which each proposal for exploration and development will affect the quality of the environment as well as the extent to which cumulative effects of regionalized operations will affect the environment. Until now, the necessary environmental assessments and impact statements have been accomplished by redirecting the efforts of Survey's professional staff. However, the additional assessments and statements generated by industry's response to the energy problem and now projected for FY 1975 cannot be accomplished on an ad-hoc basis within the FY 1975 programs without severely impacting other equally important energy-related work.

Arctic Environmental Studies

The next, and final increase we are requesting is for $400,000 for Arctic Environmental Studies involving geotechnical studies of energy related transportation corridors in Alaska. The construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline is the first large scale construction undertaking of its kind in the Arctic. In anticipation of accelerated future construction activities in the Arctic, and their inevitable environmental disruption, it is essential to learn as much as possible from the Trans-Alaska pipeline experience. Based upon research directly related to the pipeline construction, we are proposing analogous studies for other energy related transportation corridors in Alaska. These studies will provide the background needed to evaluate alternative routes for construction of additional pipelines and other major engineering undertakings.

Mister Chairman, this concludes my statement. I will be glad to discuss any questions you may have regarding this budget amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Dr. McKelvey. Mr. Chairman, first may I introduce my colleagues?

Senator Bible. Yes.

Dr. McKelvey. Dr. Russell Wayland, Chief of our Conservation Division, and Mr. Jack Stassi, our Budget Officer; Dr. Henry Coulter, our Assistant Director for Environmental Conservation, and, of course, we are glad to have Frank Wiles, the Director of the Budget, with us, also.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR

The increases we are proposing, Mr. Chairman, in this budget amendment are all directly related to the Federal effort to resolve the energy problem.

Two of them relate to the leasing of 10 million acres of Federal land on the Outer Continental Shelf for oil and gas development. They include $2,050,000 for lease management activities and $8,700,000 for lease tract selection and evaluation.

Two other increases included in this amendment relate to onshore activity for lease management and evaluation and classification. These are $805,000 for geothermal resource development and $650,000 for oil shale development.

The increase for geothermal resource development includes ony those funds needed for tract evaluation and for classification of geothermal resources. Funds needed for the lease management aspects, about $855,000, we propose to make available, from geothermal research investigation funds included in the fiscal year 1975 budget request.

Another increase is for $2,600,000 for the preparation of environmental impact assessments and impact statements for the accelerated energy program. Up until now, the necessary environmental assessments and impact statements have been accomplished by redirecting the efforts of the Survey's professional staff but the additional assessments and statements generated by industry's response to the energy problem and now projected for fiscal year 1975 cannot be accomplished on an ad hoc basis.

LOCATION OF POSITIONS FOR ENERGY IMPACT EVALUATION

Senator Bible. You need 71 new positions to accomplish this?

Dr. McKelvey. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we do.

Senator Bible. Where will they be stationed? You can supply that for the record.

Dr. McKelvey. I can tell you, roughly. About 40 of them will be in Washington and the remainder in the field.

Senator Bible. Why do you need 40 in Washington? I should think they would be in the field.

Dr. McKelvey. Well——

Senator Bible. That is 40 in Washington and 31 in the field.

Dr. McKelvey. It is roughly a little more than half in Washington. The reason for that is that many of these impact statements involve collaboration with other bureaus, and others located in the Washington area. There is great dependence on library facilities and research; whereas, most of our request is actually for activities that will be conducted in the field.

For that one, there is a substantial need for headquarters staff. A lot of the impact statement and assessment action simply is in Washington.

Senator Bible. Well, in a typical case, how many actual people do you assign to the production of an impact statement?

Dr. McKelvey. Well, a typical case——

Senator Bible. Not your hardest case or your easiest case but just a typical one, a normal one.

Dr. McKelvey. I might mention some specific ones.

Mr. Coulter. Peabody had several of our own people and approximately 10 additional people, part time, from other agencies.

Senator Bible. What do you mean, "Peabody had"?

Dr. McKelvey. The statement on the Big Sky Mine application of the Peabody Coal Co.

Senator Bible. That was an environmental impact problem and statement. They worked for how long on it, from beginning to end?

Dr. McKelvey. About 10 months.

Senator Bible. Roughly a year.

Dr. McKelvey. And that is about the minimum, sir.

Senator Bible. So they all run about a year. All right.

ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Dr. McKelvey. Then, the last request, Mr. Chairman, is for $400,000 for Arctic environmental studies involving engineering geology studies of energy related to transportation corridors in Alaska.

The construction of the Alaska pipeline is the first large scale construction of its kind in the Arctic. In anticipation of accelerated future construction activities in the Arctic and their inevitable disruption, it is essential to learn as much as possible from the trans-Alaska pipeline experience as background to evaluate alternate routes for construction of others——

Senator Bible. I can understand that. How long have you been engaged on this study in the Arctic and on the Alaska pipeline? USGS has had a role in that continuously.

Dr. McKelvey. Yes. We have quite a substantial role in evaluating the proposal and developing stipulations and so on.

Now, what we are proposing is observation of what conditions really turned out to be and what the effects really turned out to be, rather than the prognostications that we were able to make or made during the preparation of the impact statement and the assessment of the proposal.

LOCATION OF POSITIONS FOR ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Senator BIBLE. Now you are requesting seven positions. Is that right?

Dr. MCKELVEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Will they be stationed in Alaska?

Dr. MCKELVEY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. What are the energy related transportation corridors in Alaska that you will begin studying?

Dr. MCKELVEY. Perhaps I misspoke, Mr. Chairman, when I said they would be stationed in Alaska. I am not sure that all of them will be. I am not sure all of them will be stationed year round in Alaska but their fieldwork will be there. Those that are not stationed in Alaska will be headquartered in Menlo Park.

Senator BIBLE. Do you operate your Alaska operations out of your office in Menlo Park? Is that what you are telling me?

Dr. MCKELVEY. Yes, sir; mostly.

Senator BIBLE. Does that complete your statement?

Dr. MCKELVEY. That completes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. I do not think I have any more questions on the energy impact evaluations.

GEOTHERMAL INVESTIGATIONS

Let me ask you about geothermal. You said that request is for how many dollars?

Dr. MCKELVEY. For $805,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. That is your total request in this amendment; 805?

Dr. MCKELVEY. Right.

Senator BIBLE. I have staff saying $950,000.

Dr. MCKELVEY. The $950,000 includes $145,000 already requested. The amendment, itself, would add $805,000.

Senator BIBLE. That is the total; the total in your regular request and amended request is $950,000 for your work in geothermal?

Dr. MCKELVEY. Right.

Senator BIBLE. That requires 25 positions.

Dr. MCKELVEY. That is right.

INFORMATION ON POSITIONS

Senator BIBLE. For the record, furnish a statement as to the nature of filling those positions, plus where they will be employed.

Dr. MCKELVEY. All right, sir.

[The statement follows:]

Type and location of 25-position increase for geothermal investigation

Type of positions and location:	Number
Engineers, Menlo Park, Calif.	8
Geologist, Menlo Park, Calif.	8
Environmentalists, Menlo Park, Calif.	5
Clerical support, Menlo Park, Calif.	4
	25

LEASE SALES

Senator BIBLE. I take it your assumptions on geothermal lease applications are based on those offered earlier by BLM.

Dr. MCKELVEY. Well, in part, that is true. The experience in lease sales already has certainly demonstrated interest and there have been a flood of applications.

Senator BIBLE. We just heard the testimony; that is why it is rather fresh in my mind. I am amazed at the number of applications they received for competitive leasing and noncompetitive leasing.

Dr. MCKELVEY. That is right; 3,300.

Senator BIBLE. You have been working in this field for how many years?

Dr. MCKELVEY. We have been working in the general area for decades, I suppose.

Senator BIBLE. I mean, zeroing in on geothermal. You have never done much on geothermal, have you; or have you?

Dr. MCKELVEY. Beginning a few years ago, primarily, with the help of this committee, we have been able to accelerate our work on geothermal energy, per se, but we had done research prior to that. I think you are acquainted with Dr. Donald White who has worked in Steamboat Springs for many years.

Senator BIBLE. I know of him.

Dr. MCKELVEY. But that was at a very low level and strictly research efforts. But, we have been funded for geothermal investigations, per se, I believe since about 1971.

Senator BIBLE. I do not recall the correct figure but I know you and I have talked about it for a good many years and, with your predecessor, Dr. Pecora.

Dr. MCKELVEY. It was since 1971, I believe.

Senator BIBLE. I do not remember the exact year.

PROPOSED REPROGRAMING OF $855,000

Tell me more about the reprograming you propose in your geothermal resource amendment. I think it involves $855,000 in previously requested funds.

Dr. MCKELVEY. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Exactly what geothermal activities do you plan to take the funds from? If you are reprograming, you are taking it from one place and putting it in another. Where are you taking it from?

Dr. MCKELVEY. I cannot tell you in detail, Mr. Chairman, where, or the amounts that would come from various parts of the geothermal budget request already submitted but it would be coming, primarily, from research and regional evaluation activities.

Senator BIBLE. How many positions would be involved in the reprograming?

Dr. MCKELVEY. About 32.

Senator BIBLE. Is this reprograming request before us now?

Dr. MCKELVEY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. It was embraced within the budget amendment? When did we receive the budget amendment?

Dr. McKelvey. Well——

Senator Bible. No. When did you send it? I guess you do not know when we received it.

Dr. McKelvey. I believe it would be about 3——

Mr. Wiles. I believe the justification was sent last week, Mr. Chairman. I believe that is correct.

Senator Bible. Well, in that neighborhood.

Now, you are very well aware that you are not to proceed with that until you have specific committee approval?

Dr. McKelvey. Oh, yes.

Senator Bible. Good. Every once in a while I find you bureaucrats proceeding and then telling us about it after the fact. I do not know what we would do then except to lecture you. We cannot cut your salary.

That is the way they ought to bring bureaucrats to time. For every dereliction, they take $1,000 off their salary or something. I had not thought of that. I will explore it.

Dr. McKelvey. I am careful about that, sir.

Senator Bible. Well, it keeps us alerted. We almost routinely approve reprograming requests. After all, we are all working for the same Government and in the same general direction, trying to improve this old country of ours, and it sure needs some improvement.

So, the justification; we can honor that reprograming rather quickly, I think, because we are not going to be in a position to mark up this bill, as I said earlier, because our latest timetable that we get from Mrs. Hansen on the House side is that they will not get this on the floor until sometime in mid-July.

That means that we are not going to be getting this bill until after that, obviously, and probably not completing our work on it short of conference until sometime before the end of July, but we will move it as quickly as we can.

PURCHASE OF GEOPHYSICAL DATA

Your justification states that $320,000 of the geothermal request, that is in the reprograming, will be for the purchase of geophysical data for lease evaluations and computer rental. Would you explain that?

Dr. McKelvey. The evaluation of tracts that will be offered for sale—we need to establish a minimum value, just as we do with oil and gas leases and competitive bidding.

In some kinds of geothermal prospects, geophysical data helps to interpret the potential and arrive at an evaluation and, in some areas, we will acquire those data by purchase. That takes analysis by computer so it is part of the evaluation process but is very similar, for some areas, to what actually goes on in the evaluation process offshore.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN GEOTHERMAL PROGRAM

Senator Bible. Assuming the granting of the reprograming request, and I think you can feel assured that, as far as I am concerned, I am going to OK it and we will process it as quickly as we can in advance of the regular appropriation bill; but, assuming the reprograming

and assuming that you have full funding on the request you make here for geothermal activities, how many people will be totally involved, as far as USGS is concerned, in the geothermal program?

Dr. McKelvey. May I supply that for the record?

Senator Bible. Yes; compare it to last year, as well. How many did you have aboard last year and assuming the funding you have requested, how many will you have aboard for the coming fiscal year?

[The information follows:]

Number of positions in geothermal investigations

Fiscal year:	
1974 base	24
1975 President's budget—energy R. & D	+102
1975 proposed amendment—geothermal leasing	+25
Subtotal	151

ENVIRONMENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Senator Bible. You have $10,750,000 and 170 additional positions requested for the USGS role in the expanded OCS leasing program. How much of that request will be involved in the environmental work?

Dr. McKelvey. Not very much, Mr. Chairman. That request includes $2,050,000 for lease management and regulatory activities, some of that contributes to environmental study, and $8,700,000 is to meet resource evaluation requirements in conjunction with the 10 million acre leasing program called for by the President, that will involve the acquisition of geophysical data, that contributes to an understanding of the geology and many of the environmental problems in the area. But its prime purpose; while it has that spinoff, its prime purpose is for the evaluation process.

OCS LEASING TARGET AREAS

Senator Bible. Generally, how will your OCS leasing work be divided among the leasing target areas? How do you divide it up among the areas in which you are going to work?

Dr. McKelvey. We will follow the BLM schedule of leases or of proposed sales. A substantial part of it will be in the Gulf of Mexico, some in southern California, some will be in the Gulf of Alaska, and some on the Atlantic.

HELICOPTER SERVICES

Senator Bible. Now, you have helicopter service as part of your expenses in several of the increased activities. Is that on a rental basis?

Dr. McKelvey. Yes; contract.

Senator Bible. I guess that is the same thing. You contract out for the helicopter services. How much do you have in your budget for that item?

Dr. McKelvey. I will have to supply that, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Senator Bible. What I am trying to arrive at, with these increased activities you have, I do not know if it is better economics and better for the Government to put this out on contract or whether it is cheaper to acquire the aircraft.

I don't know whether you have made any study of that or not. I suppose it comes out about the same way. I don't know.

Dr. McKELVEY. We have looked at it and, thus far, we have felt that it is better to do it on a contractual basis.

Senator BIBLE. How many helicopters did you use, say, in the last fiscal year?

Dr. McKELVEY. Seven, I believe, under contract in the Gulf of Mexico.

Senator BIBLE. That is the only area where you have been using helicopters?

Dr. McKELVEY. We have used helicopters in Alaska but not in conjunction with the Outer Continental Shelf.

Senator BIBLE. I do not want to limit it just to that. I mean, in your total program, how many do you have? Seven?

Dr. McKELVEY. That I would have to supply, also. We have a great many helicopters under contract in several parts of our program. When you say the total program——

Senator BIBLE. I mean for USGS.

Dr. McKELVEY. Yes. For the total Survey.

Senator BIBLE. All I am trying to find out is which is the cheaper way to do it.

Dr. McKELVEY. I would have to supply the number for the total Survey but we do a great deal in our topographic mapping.

Senator BIBLE. You mean geodetic surveys and that sort of thing?

Dr. McKELVEY. That is correct. Field surveys.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you supply it for the record, Doctor.

Dr. McKELVEY. Yes.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF HELICOPTERS USED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND RELATED FUNDING

In fiscal year 1975 the Geological Survey will contract for helicopter services for transporting field parties to remote locations, transporting inspectors to oil rigs on the OCS, placing dye markers and reading stream gauges in remote stream locations and for making snow pack surveys in remote mountain locations. It is estimated, that to fulfill the Survey's needs for helicopter services, approximately 60 helicopters will be needed.

Many of these helicopters will be used for a relatively short periof of time. Our experience over a period of several years indicates that it is more economical to contract for a helicopter locally for the period required than to maintain a large fleet of owned equipment, although the Survey does own two helicopters and has one on loan from the military.

The estimated obligations for contracted helicopter services in fiscal years 1974 and 1975 are as follows:

Fiscal year:	*Estimated obligations*
1974	$1,500,000
1975	3,200,000

OIL SHALE LEASING

Senator BIBLE. On oil shale leasing, you have a request for $650,000. That includes 14 positions for oil shale leasing. That is entirely new for 1975, is that correct?

Dr. McKELVEY. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Since about two-thirds of the budget is for contract services, why do you require such large amounts for travel?

Dr. McKelvey. Because the rest of the activity is primarily field activity. It is not so much travel back and forth as it is the support of field work, itself.

Senator Bible. These have always been tough items for me to query on. I have the feeling all Government; legislative, administrative, and everything else, travels more than they have to; particularly since somebody by the name of Bell invented the telephone.

I have always thought you could handle most of these things from Washington. The field comes to Washington and, when it gets hot in Washington, Washington goes out into the field. They go to the parts of the field that are cooler than Washington.

I am sure that is abused on all levels; the Congressional level and the Judicial level but it does seem to me that there can be a savings in this field.

They may be minimal, considering the vast sums of money we are spending, but I am sure you run one of the best agencies in all of Government. I compliment you year after year and I compliment you again.

I know you have had a miserable time this year with all the OCS leasing programs and the fuel shortages. It has come to us in bits and pieces and I wish you would supply a complete table listing all your actual and requested appropriations and the personnel of BLM, USGS, and any other agency directly involved or indirectly involved in energy leasing for 1974 and 1975.

FEDERAL ENERGY PROGRAM

It is very difficult to put a total, overall, Federal pricetag on the leasing programs, including the environmental assessments, which are part and parcel of the package, scattered through all of Government.

You have been around here a little shorter time than I have, Doctor, but relatively the same amount of time. I swear it would drive you crazy to try to find out all of the agencies that have a piece of the action on the energy program. I guess even HEW might have a bit of it, too. But, if they do not, they are the only ones that don't.

Supply that for the record, please. You can confer with staff as to the extent of it. I do not want you to make a project of it; then you will come up with an amended budget asking for dollars to do it.

Dr. McKelvey. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Bible. Mr. Dyer will give you the parameters of the tabulations I want. You may want to break it out and ask the respective heads or budget officers of the various agencies concerned, rather than have you do the whole thing. This is probably a Frank Wiles project.

Dr. McKelvey. All right, sir.

Senator Bible. I will come out and see you before I get away; to see you in your new headquarters. Good luck to you, Doctor.

Dr. McKelvey. Thank you, Senator. Same to you.

[The information follows:]

Geological Survey

Energy Leasing Funding and Manpower Estimates, 1974 and 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Type of Leasing	1974 Appropriations				1975 Proposed Budget			
	Total		Environmental Assessment		Total		Environmental Assessme	
	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personne
OCS Oil & Gas								
President's Budget:								
Lease Management	$6,299	211	$ --	--	$8,141	263	$ --	--
Resource Asses.	3,957	43	--	--	9,228	50	1,200	7
Eval./Class.	4,595	61	--	--	4,280	76	--	--
Total	14,851	315	--	--	21,649	389	1,200	7
H.D. 93-286:								
Lease Management								
Resource Asses.								
Eval./Class.								
Total								
H.D. 93-307:								
Lease Management	--	--	--	--	2,050	30	--	--
Resource Asses.	--	--	--	--	2,625	27	2,625	27
Eval./Class.	--	--	--	--	8,700	140	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	13,375	197	2,625	27
Grand Total:								
Lease Management	6,299	211	--	--	10,191	293	--	--
Resource Asses.	3,957	43	--	--	11,853	77	3,825	34
Eval./Class.	4,595	61	--	--	12,980	216	--	--
Total	14,851	315	--	--	35,024	586	3,825	34

Geological Survey

Energy Leasing Funding and Manpower Estimates, 1974 and 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Type of Leasing	1974 Appropriations				1975 Proposed Budget			
	Total		Environmental Assessment		Total		Environmental Assessme	
	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personne
Onshore Oil & Gas								
President's Budget:								
Lease Management	$3,910	201	$ --	--	$5,260	234	$ --	--
Resource Asses.	1,393	30	--	--	6,788	111	--	--
Eval./Class.	200	9	--	--	220	9	--	--
Total	5,503	240	--	--	12,268	354	--	--
H.D. 93-286:								
Lease Management								
Resource Asses.								
Eval./Class.								
Total								
H.D. 93-307:								
Lease Management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Resource Asses.	--	--	--	--	225	4	225	4
Eval./Class.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	225	4	225	4
Grand Total:								
Lease Management	3,910	201	--	--	5,260	234	--	--
Resource Asses.	1,393	30	--	--	7,013	115	225	4
Eval./Class.	200	9	--	--	220	9	--	--
Total	5,503	240	--	--	12,493	358	225	4

Geological Survey

Energy Leasing Funding and Manpower Estimates, 1974 and 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Type of Leasing	1974 Appropriations				1975 Proposed Budget			
	Total		Environmental Assessment		Total		Environmental Assessmer	
	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel
Geothermal								
President's Budget:								
Lease Management	$150	2	$ --	--	$ 160	2	$ --	--
Resource Asses.	2,659	21	150	2	9,774	123	1,051	14
Eval./Class.	125	1	--	--	130	1	--	--
Total	2,934	24	150	2	10,064	126	1,051	14
H.D. 93-286:								
Lease Management								
Resource Asses.								
Eval./Class.								
Total								
H.D. 93-307:								
Lease Management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Resource Asses.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eval./Class.	--	--	--	--	805	25	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	805	25	--	--
Grand Total:								
Lease Management	150	2	--	--	160	2	--	--
Resource Asses.	2,659	21	150	2	9,774	123	1,051	14
Eval./Class.	125	1	--	--	935	26	--	--
Total	2,934	24	150	2	10,869	151	1,051	14

Geological Survey

Energy Leasing Funding and Manpower Estimates, 1974 and 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Type of Leasing	1974 Appropriations				1975 Proposed Budget			
	Total		Environmental Assessment		Total		Environmental Assessme	
	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personne
Coal								
President's Budget:								
Lease Management	$ 390	15	$ --	--	$ 500	18	$ --	--
Resource Asses.	1,011	37	--	--	2,796	65	1,200	20
Eval./Class.	830	32	--	--	2,380	78	--	--
Total	2,231	84	--	--	5,676	161	1,200	20
H.D. 93-286:								
Lease Management								
Resource Asses.								
Eval./Class.								
Total								
H.D. 93-307:								
Lease Management								
Resource Asses.								
Eval./Class.								
Total								
Grand Total:								
Lease Management	390	15	--	--	500	18	--	--
Resource Asses.	1,011	37	--	--	2,796	65	1,200	20
Eval./Class.	830	32	--	--	2,380	78	--	--
Total	2,231	84	--	--	5,676	161	1,200	20

Geological Survey

Energy Leasing Funding and Manpower Estimates, 1974 and 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Type of Leasing	1974 Appropriations				1975 Proposed Budget			
	Total		Environmental Assessment		Total		Environmental Assessmen	
	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel
Oil Shale								
President's Budget:								
Lease Management	$ --	--	$ --	--	$ --	--	$ --	--
Resource Asses.	403	12	--	--	1,040	20	--	--
Eval./Class.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	403	12	--	--	1,040	20	--	--
H.D. 93-286:								
Lease Management								
Resource Asses.								
Eval./Class.								
Total								
H.D. 93-307:								
Lease Management	--	--	--	--	360	9	--	--
Resource Asses.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eval./Class.	--	--	--	--	290	5	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	650	14	--	--
Grand Total:								
Lease Management	--	--	--	--	360	9	--	--
Resource Asses.	403	12	--	--	1,040	20	--	--
Eval./Class.	--	--	--	--	290	5	--	--
Total	403	12	--	--	1,690	34	--	--

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Energy Leasing Funding and Manpower Estimates, 1974 and 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Type of Leasing	1974 Appropriations				1975 Proposed Budget			
	Total		Environmental Assessment		Total		Environmental Assessm	
	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel
OCS Oil & Gas								
President's Budget:	3,460	102	1,600	44	13,760	145	11,455	83
H.D. 93-286					4,825	61	4,545	35
Total	3,460	102	1,600	44	18,585	206	16,000 a/	118 a/

a/ Includes $13.9 million and 28 positions for environmental research and $2.1 million and 90 positions for environmental assessment teams.

Onshore Oil & Gas								
President's Budget	1,550	120	350	20	2,950 a/	172	1,750	72
H.D. 93-307					360	18		
Total	1,550	120	350	20	3,310	190	1,750	72

a/ Includes $1,550,000 in direct leasing plus a $1,400,000 increase in F.Y. 1975 environmental workload request.

Coal								
President's Budget								
Leasing Management	770	41	145	7	1,820	76	225	11
Energy Minerals Rehab. Inventory and Analysis					840	3	840	3
Total	770	41	145	7	2,660	79	1,065	14

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Energy Leasing Funding and Manpower Estimates, 1974 and 1975
(Dollars in thousands)

Type of Leasing	1974 Appropriations				1975 Proposed Budget			
	Total		Environmental Assessment		Total		Environmental Assess:	
	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Personnel	Funding	Person:
Geothermal								
President's Budget	550	26	350	16	730	26	350	16
H. D. 93-307					500	25	365	13
Total	550	26	350	16	1,230	51	715	29
Oil Shale								
President's Budget								
Leasing Management	765	57	60	1	865	57	50	
Energy Minerals Rehab. Inventory and Analysis					560	2	560	2
Total	765	57	60	1	1,425	59	610	2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. Forest Service

STATEMENT OF J. R. McGUIRE, CHIEF

ACCOMPANIED BY:

R. P. McROREY, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
R. L. YOUNGS, ASSOCIATE DEPUTY CHIEF, RESEARCH
R. K. SMITH, DIRECTOR, INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL
K. R. SHEA, DIRECTOR, INSECT AND DISEASE RESEARCH
W. A. CAMPBELL, BUDGET OFFICER

JUSTIFICATION AND PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator Bible. Next, our friends from the Forest Service. Mr. McGuire, we will take up your budget estimates next. They total $55,040,000. These additional requests will raise the total Forest Service budget request for fiscal 1975 to some $478,300,000. The justification and your prepared statement will be included in the record.

[The justification and statements follow:]

Justification

Fiscal Year 1975 Budget Amendment

Appropriation: Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians Request: $49,000,000

Proposed Language

For the acquisition of tribal lands that comprise the Klamath Indian Forest as authorized by Section 8(c) of the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (25 U.S.C. 564w-1(e)), $49,000,000 to remain available until expended.

Explanation of Language

The proposed language would appropriate $49,000,000 for the cost of acquiring the remaining Klamath Indian forest lands in Oregon, 134,961 acres, more or less, title to which shall be acquired by condemnation in the name of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture and shall become a part of the Winema National Forest as directed by P.L. 93-102 of August 16, 1973. It is proposed that this fund be made available until expended because of the uncertainty of the date of final court award.

Purpose and Need for Supplemental Funds

The purpose of this request is to provide funds for acquisition by condemnation of the remaining Klamath Indian forest lands as directed by the Act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe in Oregon, as amended, (25 U.S.C. 564).

In fiscal year 1961, $68,717,000 was appropriated for the purchase of 525,679 acres of Klamath Indian forest lands which were offered for sale to private parties before the Secretary of Agriculture took title.

The remaining members of the Tribe entered into a trust management agreement with the United States National Bank of Oregon which provided for management of the remaining Klamath Indian forest lands. In May 1969 these members elected to terminate the trust.

In accordance with the Klamath Termination Act, the remaining lands were offered for sale in 10 parcels--first to the Indians and then to the Secretary of Agriculture on July 2, 1971, for a 12-month option period, which expired July 1, 1972. At the time of the offer, budget and other considerations led the Secretary to conclude the offer should not be accepted.

P.L. 93-102 of August 16, 1973, directs the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire by condemnation all of the Klamath Indian forest lands the trustee is required to sell. Funds are needed to carry out this directive.

Condemnation action requires that funds be available for payment of any award that may be determined by the courts as just compensation for the taking. In the event there is a taking, funds must be deposited in an amount equal to the estimate of just compensation which shall be no less than the approved appraisal of fair market value. It is in the best interest of the public to acquire the lands as early as possible to avoid further escalation of values.

	FY 1975 Estimate
Acquisition of Lands, Klamath Indians	$49,000,000

The Klamath Indian forest lands would be very desirable additions to the National Forest System. These lands are well suited to public management for their multiple use values. The 134,961 acres are located in Klamath

County, Oregon, and are surrounded by the Winema National Forest. The lands are composed of approximately 133,200 acres of timberland, 1,100 acres of grassland, and 661 acres of other types of land. There are approximately 771.7 million board feet of merchantable sawtimber made up primarily of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, sugar pine, white fir and Douglas-fir. These lands can produce about 4,000 animal months of forage for range cattle and sheep. The lands have 9-1/2 miles of frontage on the Williamson River and provide the summer range for three major herds of mule deer.

Management and protection of the public values associated with the Klamath lands could best be accomplished through public ownership. If the lands were not to be acquired by the Federal Government, it is likely that the Tribe would have disposed of them to private parties.

When these Klamath Indian forest lands were offered to the Secretary of Agriculture on July 2, 1971, the trustee estimated the value to be $51,369,731. An appraisal of the fair market value has been made by the Forest Service prior to requesting condemnation action. The approved appraisal value as of January 1, 1974, is $49,000,000. It is expected that the final court award will not exceed the $70,000,000 authorized by legislation.

A court determination of the value should protect the Indians' interests as well as the Federal Government's because the Indians have authorized the trustee to sell the lands and condemnation would establish just compensation.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS, KLAMATH INDIANS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1975 Request pending	1975 Proposed amendment	1975 Revised request
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians (costs--obligations) (object class 32.0)	.....	49,000	49,000
Financing:			
Budget authority (appropriation) ..	.....	49,000	49,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net	.....	49,000	49,000
Outlays	.....	49,000	49,000

Fiscal Year 1975 Budget Amendment

Page number in 1975 Budget Appendix	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
205	Forest protection and utilization:			
	Forest land management ..	$291,136,000	- -	$291,136,000
	Forest research	64,485,000	$6,040,000	70,525,000
	State and private forestry cooperation	29,746,000	- -	29,746,000

Purpose and Need for Budget Amendment

This budget amendment is needed for research projects involving the Douglas-fir tussock moth, southern pine beetle, and gypsy moth. All three of these insects are causing major damage and are an increasing threat to the forest resources of the United States. Only partially effective control measures are available. Expanded efforts are vitally necessary to quickly determine effective, safe control methods for these insects to minimize the damage to the Nation's natural resources. The proposed program will:

1. Implement the available technological improvements for reduction of losses from the insects.

2. Develop and evaluate new short- and long-term forest pest management systems which will effectively suppress or prevent infestations.

Justification of Budget Amendment for
"Forest Protection and Utilization"

Project	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION:			
FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT	$291,136,000	- -	$291,136,000
FOREST RESEARCH:			
Forest and range management research	26,400,000	- -	26,400,000
Forest protection research:			
Fire and atmospheric sciences research .	8,067,000	- -	8,067,000
Forest insects and disease research	10,936,000	6,040,000	16,976,000
Subtotal, Forest protection research .	19,003,000	6,040,000	25,043,000
Forest products and engineering research	11,488,000	- -	11,488,000
Forest resource economics research	7,594,000	- -	7,594,000
Total, Forest research	64,485,000	6,040,000	70,525,000
STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION	29,746,000	- -	29,746,000
TOTAL, FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION .	385,367,000	6,040,000	391,407,000

Expanded research efforts on three forest insects are proposed--Douglas-fir tussock moth, southern pine beetle, and gypsy moth.

All three of these insects are causing major damage and are an increasing threat to the forest resources of the United States. Only partially effective control measures are available.

Effective control of the tussock moth and the gypsy moth had been attained with DDT. However, the environmental problems associated with DDT have virtually eliminated its use in forest pest control. There is a critical need for the development of substitute methods which are effective and environmentally suitable.

Resources to be assigned. Personnel, facilities, and other resources of the Forest Service research and forest pest management programs, various universities, other U.S. Department of Agriculture bureaus (Cooperative State Research Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and Agricultural Research Service), will be utilized to achieve the project objectives. At the time the projects terminate,

the functions which are selected for continuance will be carried on by the appropriate Department of Agriculture agencies and will be supported by funds appropriated to those agencies.

Douglas-fir tussock moth, $2,010,000, an increase of $1,640,000

Douglas-fir tussock moth populations currently infest 2,371,800 acres in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. In calendar year 1974 treatment to prevent major loss of forest resources is needed for 650,000 acres. The cost/benefit analysis makes this a desirable project.

During the period of this project (fiscal years 1975-1978) the following achievements are expected:

1. The operational use of the following four recently developed tussock moth suppression agents will be pilot tested in forest pest control programs:

   1.1 Carbaryl
   1.2 Dylox
   1.3 Nuclear polyhedrosis virus (NPV)
   1.4 Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)

2. Based on pilot test findings, the most promising integrated combinations of the above agents will be implemented in the forest pest control programs.

3. Recently developed improvements in systems for surveying and evaluating population changes and damage will be pilot tested and implemented.

4. New methods for predicting tussock moth population changes and expected damage will be developed and field tested.

5. Field tests, safety tests, and final airport tests will be completed on two additional chemical agents as toxicants for controlling tussock moth. This effort will include the development of aerial application techniques and carrier formulations.

6. Field tests will be completed with nuclear polyhedrosis virus and Bacillus thuringiensis to optimize the selection of dosages, timing, spray strategies and strains.

7. Field tests, safety tests, and formulation studies will be completed on the use of sex pheromones for early detection of tussock moth populations.

8. Tests will be completed on improved equipment, formulations, and spray systems for aerial applications of toxicants and microbials.

9. Studies will be completed on the potential as control measures of naturally occurring enemies of the tussock moth.

10. The above findings, including newly developed agents and techniques, will be integrated into the optimum combination of control methods against the tussock moth. Preliminary field tests of the optimal strategy will be completed.

Distribution of requested funds will be as follows:

Forest Service	$1,295,000
Cooperative State Research Service	345,000

Southern pine beetle, $2,385,000, an increase of $1,885,000

The southern pine beetle is the most destructive insect enemy of southern pines. Epidemics periodically develop in commercial pine and pine-hardwood forests that occupy more than 60 million acres in 10 southeastern States. Softwood growing stock in these forests totals 72 billion cubic feet. Although substantial volumes of beetle-killed timber are usually salvageable--often at sharply reduced prices--vast quantities are left in the forest. The cost/benefit analysis makes this a desirable project.

During the period of this project (fiscal years 1975-1979) the following achievements are expected:

1. Integrative model for predicting impacts, population levels, and forest susceptibility will be developed and pilot tested.

2. Field and safety tests, formulation studies, and use patterns will be completed for pheromones and other behavioral chemicals used for survey and suppression.

3. Field and safety tests will be completed on new or improved toxicant formulations and methods of application.

4. Studies will be completed on factors contributing to host susceptibility and pilot tests proposed for stand manipulations.

5. Studies will be completed on natural enemies as potential control agents.

6. Optimal forest and pest management systems will be developed using the above information.

Distribution of requested funds will be as follows:

Forest Service	$1,065,000
Cooperative State Research Service	820,000

The southern pine beetle project is two years longer than the others because the problem with this beetle is more complex. There is less scientific knowledge available and fewer promising control technologies exist.

Gypsy moth, $3,427,000, an increase of $2,515,000

Gypsy moth populations have increased greatly in the Northeast since 1968. One and three-fourths million acres (about 2,800 square miles) were defoliated in 1973, more than ever before. This spectacular defoliation occurred mainly in those States recently invaded by the gypsy moth (New Jersey and Pennsylvania) and those with a long history of relatively small outbreaks (Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island). Thus, both the great extent and intensity of defoliation is new in these States. In Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire--those States where defoliation and damage were high for many years--defoliation in 1971-1973 was extremely low. The cost/benefit analysis makes this a desirable project.

During the period of this project (fiscal years 1975-1978) the following achievements are expected:

1. Methods for predicting population trends will be updated and refined using new techniques for measuring larvae dispersal, sampling egg masses and pupae and monitoring low populations.

2. Procedures for measuring and predicating impacts will be developed by refining methods for measuring defoliation, relating defoliation to tree mortality and developing additional technology for measuring socioeconomic and environmental impacts.

3. Safety and efficiency tests to evaluate and support registration of nucleopolyhedrosis virus (NPV) will be completed.

4. Optimum formulations and application technology for use of chemicals, Bt and NPV will be developed.

5. Disparlure's use in containment, suppression and possible elimination of populations will have been demonstrated.

6. New chemical insecticide candidates will be screened, evaluated in laboratory and field tested.

7. The effectiveness of available and newly introduced parasitoids will be evaluated.

8. Sterile male techniques will be evaluated for their potential as suppressive or population elimination tools.

9. A mass rearing capability adequate for future program support will have been developed.

Distribution of requested funds will be as follows:

Forest Service	$1,200,000
Agricultural Research Service	465,000
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	710,000
Cooperative State Research Service	140,000

Program or obligational level by fiscal years (in thousands):

	Tussock Moth		Southern Pine Beetle		Gypsy Moth		Total	
Fiscal Year	Forest Service	CSRS	Forest Service	CSRS	Forest Service	ARS, APHIS and CSRS	Forest Service	Other USDA Agencies
1974	1,310	- -	500	100	1,790 1/	488 2/	3,600 1/	588
1975	1,690	345	1,565	920	2,990	1,803	6,245	3,068
1976	2,245	785	3,010	1,410	3,663	4,198	8,918	6,393
1977	2,020	645	2,999	1,298	3,175	2,893	8,194	4,836
1978	280	225	2,905	1,145	- -	250	3,185	1,620
1979	- -	- -	3,238	1,080	- -	- -	3,238	1,080
	7,545	2,000	14,217	5,953	11,618	9,632	33,380	17,585
	9,545		20,170		21,250		50,965	

1/ Includes $513,000 allocated from ARS.
2/ Funds appropriated to ARS.

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1975	1975	1975
Program by activities:	**Request pending**	**Proposed amendment**	**Revised request**
Direct program			
1. Forest land management	292,579	.....	292,579
2. Forest research:			
(a) Forest and range management	26,579	.....	26,579
(b) Forest protection	18,966	6,040	25,006
(c) Forest products and engineering	10,939	.....	10,939
(d) Forest resource economics	7,462	.....	7,462
Total, forest research	63,946	6,040	69,986
3. State and private forestry cooperation	29,570	.....	29,570
Total, direct program	386,095	6,040	392,135
Reimbursable program			
1. Forest land management	7,600	.....	7,600
2. Forest research	1,800	.....	1,800
3. State and private forestry cooperation	600	.....	600
Total, reimbursable program	10,000	.....	10,000
Total program costs, funded 1/	396,095	6,040	402,135
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	2,100	.....	2,100
Total obligations	398,195	6,040	404,235
Financing:			
Receipts and reimbursements from:			
Federal funds	-7,700	.....	-7,700
Non-Federal sources	-3,000	.....	-3,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year	-2,128	.....	-2,128
Unobligated balance available, end of year	.....	.....	.....
Budget authority	385,367	6,040	391,407

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)--continued

Identification code	1975	1975	1975
	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
Obligations incurred, net	387,495	6,040	393,535
Obligated balance, start of year ...	71,805	.....	71,805
Obligated balance, end of year (-) .	-71,838	-2,815	-74,653
Outlays	386,404	3,225	389,629
Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental	1,058	.....	1,058

1/ Includes capital outlay as follows: 1975, $9,050 thousand.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code		1975	1975	1975
FOREST SERVICE--Direct obligations		**Request pending**	**Proposed amendment**	**Revised request**
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	168,590	675	169,265
11.3	Positions other than permanent	48,190	85	48,275
11.5	Other personnel compensation	3,550	.....	3,550
11.8	Special personal services payments	220	.....	220
	Total personnel compensation	220,550	760	221,310
	Personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian	24,025	83	24,108
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	20	.....	20
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	11,100	20	11,120
22.0	Transportation of things	12,600	25	12,625
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	20,925	40	20,965
24.0	Printing and reproduction	3,020	20	3,040
25.0	Other services	40,521	1,372	41,893
26.0	Supplies and materials	18,200	950	19,150
31.0	Equipment	7,500	90	7,590
32.0	Lands and structures	2,600	.....	2,600
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	27,070	200	27,270
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	60	.....	60
	Subtotal, Direct obligations ..	388,191	3,560	391,751
95.0	Quarters and subsistence charges	-1,250	.....	-1,250
	Total direct obligations, Forest Service	386,941	3,560	390,501
	Total reimbursable obligations,			
99.0	Total obligations, Forest Service	10,000	.....	10,000
Total obligations, Forest Service ...		396,941	3,560	400,501

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1975	1975	1975
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS	**Request pending**	**Proposed amendment**	**Revised request**
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	326	192	518
11.3 Positions other than permanent	359	13	372
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	.....	5
Total personnel compensation	690	205	895
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian	42	18	60
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	106	52	158
22.0 Transportation of things	43	23	66
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	5	42	47
24.0 Printing and reproduction	.....	1	1
25.0 Other services	308	350	658
26.0 Supplies and materials	41	321	362
31.0 Equipment	19	163	182
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	.....	1,305	1,305
Total obligations, allocation accounts	1,254	2,480	3,734
Total obligations	398,195	6,040	404,235
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Department of Agriculture:			
Forest Service	396,941	3,560	400,501
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	.....	710	710
Agricultural Research Service	.....	465	465
Cooperative State Research Service	.....	1,305	1,305
Department of the Interior	1,254	.....	1,254

Personnel Summary

Identification code	1975	1975	1975
	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
FOREST SERVICE			
Total number of permanent positions ..	13,071	47	13,118
Full-time equivalent of other positions	6,440	11	6,451
Average paid employment	18,095	56	18,151
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions ..	38	13	51
Full-time equivalent of other positions	53	2	55
Average paid employment	81	14	95

Personnel Summary

Identification code	F.Y. 1973	F.Y. 1974	F.Y. 1975
FOREST SERVICE			
Average GS grade	8.5	8.5	8.5
Average GS salary	$13,503	$14,232	$14,232
Average salary of ungraded positions .	$10,173	$10,640	$10,640
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Average GS grade	8.7	8.8	8.8
Average GS salary	$14,072	$14,872	$14,869

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. McGUIRE, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, we are here today to discuss with you our 1975 Budget Amendments of $49,000,000 for the purchase of Klamath Indian forest lands in Oregon and $6,040,000 to carry out expanded research efforts on the Douglas-fir tussock moth, southern pine beetle, and the gypsy moth.

KLAMATH INDIAN LANDS

On August 16, 1973, Public Law 93-102 was enacted. This Act directed that title to approximately 135,000 acres of these lands be acquired by condemnation in the name of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture and become a part of the Winema National Forest. Our request here is for the funds to carry out this directive.

INSECT AND DISEASE RESEARCH

The three forest insect pests are major damagers of forests in the United States; the Douglas-fir tussock moth in the West, the southern pine beetle in the South, and the gypsy moth in the Northeast. In all of these areas the problem is spreading and as we gain some control in one spot the epidemic flares up again in a neighboring area.

Effective control of the tussock moth and the gypsy moth had been attained with DDT. However, the environmental problems associated with DDT have restricted its use for tussock moth and eliminated its use for gypsy moth. There is a critical need for the development of substitute methods which are effective and environmentally suitable.

The southern pine beetle is the most destructive insect enemy of southern pines. Epidemics periodically develop in commercial pine and pine-hardwood forests that occupy more than 60 million acres in 10 Southeastern States. Annual kill by the southern pine beetle amounts to approximately 1.4 billion board feet of sawtimber. Substantial volumes of beetle-killed timber are usually salvageable, but vast quantities must be left in the forest.

All three insects will be attacked with the objective of:

1. Implementing the available technological improvements for reduction of losses from the insects.

2. Developing and evaluating new short- and long-term forest and pest management systems which will effectively suppress or prevent infestations.

We propose to assign personnel, facilities, and other resources of the Forest Service research and forest pest management programs, various universities, CSRS, APHIS, and ARS, to achieve the project objectives.

The planning for this project has been thorough, the need is clear and urgent, and we are confident that we can make real progress in solving these major problems.

We will be pleased to respond to any questions you may have regarding these budget amendments.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator BIBLE. Please introduce your associates. I think I know most of them already.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On my right is Russ McRorey. On his right, Bill Campbell, our Budget Officer. Russ Smith is in charge of Forest Pest Control. Warren Blight represents the Department of Agriculture, Office of Management and Finance. On my left is Dr. Bob Youngs, Associate Deputy for Research; Dr. Keith Shea in charge of our insect and disease research program.

I guess I have mentioned everyone except Bill Newkirk who is over there with a map.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Senator BIBLE. Very well. Your statement is short, as usual.

Proceed to highlight it.

Mr. MCGUIRE. We are here today, as you mentioned, to discuss our 1975 budget amendments of $49 million for the purchase of Klamath Indian forest lands in Oregon and $6,040,000 to carry out expanded research efforts on the Douglas-fir tussock moth, southern pine beetle, and the gypsy moth.

KLAMATH INDIAN FOREST LANDS

On August 16, 1973, Public Law 93-102 was enacted. This Act directed that title to approximately 135,000 acres of these Klamath Indian lands be acquired by condemnation in the name of the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture and become a part of the Winema National Forest.

Our request here is for the funds to carry out this directive. The map shows how these lands actually constitute an in-holding in the national forest in Oregon.

Senator BIBLE. Why don't you digress from the statement, as long as we are on the Klamath Indian problem. I have some familiarity with it but why don't you, first, tell me; the green, I assume, indicates the Forest Service holdings.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct. The green areas are the present Forest Service lands in the Winema National Forest. The Crater Lake National Park is an area in about the middle of the map.

WINEMA NATIONAL FOREST

Senator BIBLE. It is not within the perimeters—this is the Klamath National Forest?

Mr. MCGUIRE. The Winema National Forest.

Senator BIBLE. What is the white in the center, there?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is private in-holdings or maybe some other Federal land.

Senator BIBLE. What is the nature of the private holdings?

Mr. MCGUIRE. I would think most of it is used for livestock ranching. It is lower elevation land. Some of it may be privately owned timberland.

Senator BIBLE. Are you attempting to acquire the in-holdings there?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Not particularly. There may be some small parcels we may be interested in to block out our holdings but we are not planning to acquire the whole——

Senator BIBLE. That would cost you a couple of dollars, would it not?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We may be able to do some exchanging.

Senator BIBLE. Don't exchange it with Forest Service land in Nevada.

Mr. MCROREY. Just to the left, Mr. Chairman, is the main transportation corridor, including highways. Then, over on the eastern portion—

Senator BIBLE. Who runs through there? Is that Southern Pacific?

Mr. MCROREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Klamath Falls is the city at the south edge of the map.

GEOTHERMAL STEAM

Senator BIBLE. We had a great hearing in Klamath Falls last September or October. I was amazed to find that at Oregon Industrial College they heat all of their operation with geothermal steam. They have 500 homes or thereabouts in Klamath Falls proper. They simply put a pipe in the ground. They haul the hot water up from the bowels of the earth. Then they heat and air condition their homes.

An old retired colonel friend of mine who attended the hearing told me this is at a cost of $4 per month, year in and year out, so Klamath Falls is apt to grow if the source of the geothermal steam and hot water holds constant, and they tell me it will.

Mr. MCGUIRE. They are in a very fortunate location.

Senator BIBLE. They certainly are.

KLAMATH INDIAN LANDS

Mr. MCROREY. Essentially, the green that surrounds the yellow are the in-holdings, Mr. Chairman, which represents 526,000 acres of land which was acquired by the United States in 1961 by purchase from the Indians. The yellow represents the remaining lands which aggregate 135,000 acres.

Senator BIBLE. What is that red which designates "alienated lands"? What does that mean?

Mr. MCROREY. Those are in-holdings within the yellow.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that, but who owns them? Are they privately owned?

Mr. MCROREY. They are privately owned.

Senator BIBLE. If I went up there today and went from the yellow to the red, what would I find? What is on them? Timber? A home? A resort?

Mr. MCROREY. Generally, that is timber growing country. There is some occupancy on those private lands.

Senator BIBLE. By "occupancy" you mean people who actually live there?

Mr. MCROREY. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. How many alienated lands do you have?

Mr. MCROREY. There are about 10,000 acres.

ESTIMATE BASED ON APPRAISED VALUE

Senator BIBLE. You have $49 million in there for this acquisition of the Indian lands of Klamath. Is that correct?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Is that authorized?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, sir.

This was authorized by Public Law 93-102 which was passed last year.

Senator BIBLE. What if the Indians do not agree with you? You say the best fair market appraisal was $49 million?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct. That is our most recent appraisal.

Senator BIBLE. You made an offer to them of $49 million? When? You do not have the dollars yet.

Mr. MCGUIRE. We are directed by law to condemn these lands. We need the $49 million to proceed with condemnation. If it is determined that the value is greater than $49 million, we will come back and ask for additional money. The law sets an authorization ceiling of $70 million but $49 million is the amount we require at this time.

Senator BIBLE. Have you tried negotiation in order to get a figure or handling cost?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, sir. This has been going on for a number of years. Back in 1971, the trustee for the Indians offered the lands to the Secretary for $51.4 million.

Senator BIBLE. In what year, Chief?

Mr. MCGUIRE. 1971. We felt that the price was too high. The trustee felt that he could not really negotiate without, under his authority, offering the lands to other parties first to see whether other people, if anyone, would be willing to pay that price.

Senator BIBLE. Trustee of what?

Mr. MCGUIRE. The trustee for the Indians. This is a bank that is acting as trustee for the Indians under the terms of the original legislation which——

LEGISLATION

Senator BIBLE. I think it would be helpful to put the original legislation in the record. I remember some of the problems with the Klamath Indian lands, but my memory is not sharp enough on it; so furnish, for the record, a copy of the law—or just give us a citation and we can look it up. Where do we find that if we want to look it up? What is the citation?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We will furnish it, Mr. Chairman, but it is the Klamath Termination Act, enacted in 1954 to provide for terminating the reservation.

In 1961, the Department purchased 525,679 acres of these lands. The lands purchased at that time constitute what we now call the Winema National Forest.

STATUS OF KLAMATH INDIANS

Senator BIBLE. Where will the Klamath Indians go once this land is purchased? Are there Indians living there now?

Mr. MCGUIRE. There are Indians living there now. Of course, they have dispersed widely but there are many still in this vicinity. We think many will stay there.

Senator BIBLE. Have the Klamath Indians been terminated?

Mr. MCROREY. The previous Act was the Klamath Termination Act.

Senator BIBLE. This is another area where we have been having great problems. We are terminating some of them; then they are asking to come back under trusteeships or come back into a reservation status.

Mr. MCGUIRE. As I recall, there are several tribes involved here, principally the Klamath Indians. They held a referendum on this subject as to whether to proceed or to hold onto these lands.

Senator BIBLE. When did they hold a referendum?

Mr. MCGUIRE. This was back before the remaining lands were offered to us.

Senator BIBLE. That is several years back. You do not know what the position is now. As far as I know, they are not asking to be put back under trusteeship status.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is my impression, too. There are some individual members, however, who would like to retain their lands.

Senator BIBLE. What does the trustee do?

Mr. MCGUIRE. The trustee is the bank.

Senator BIBLE. How did the bank get to be the trustee? Did the Klamath Tribe appoint them as a trustee?

Mr. MCGUIRE. This must have been a provision in the original Termination Act.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe the Act will speak for itself, but all I was trying to get at is, you are dealing as an agency of the Federal Government and as the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture only with the trustee. You do not deal with the Klamath Indians, themselves?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct.

Mr. MCROREY. If I might insert in the record, at this point, Mr. Chairman, the original Act was the Act of August 13, 1954, 68 Stat. 718. That was amended by the Act of August 23, 1958, 72 Stat. 816.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Senator BIBLE. Those are sufficient references.

I note you have a requested provision on this $49 million to remain available until expended. Is there language in either one of these enabling laws that covers that point?

I do not know whether it does or does not. I do not see that it makes much difference because, if they authorize you to spend not over $70 million for the acquisition and this is the $49 million——

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Now, if we put in the "remain available until expended," our problem in handling it on the floor is that that is obviously legislation on an appropriations bill, subject to a point of order.

That was the purpose of my question; to see if the statutes themselves might not indicate the terms under which this $70 million was to be forthcoming.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, we do have that. The legislative history does not make any mention that this provision was considered in the enabling legislation. However, there is no record that such a provision would have been denied, had it been included in the request.

Senator BIBLE. Tell me how you proceed, then, whoever is the responsible witness on it. If this is funded—and it seems to me it is almost automatic—will you then post the funds? Will you file condemnation and then post the funds with the court?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct. That is the way we will proceed. We will have to post at least this amount of money with the court because this is our appraised valuation at this point in time.

Senator BIBLE. The point I am getting at is, once you post that amount of money, $49 million, with the court, does that not, in effect, obligate the funds and wipe out the need for them to remain available until expended? You certainly ought to accomplish this within a year.

Mr. MCGUIRE. It seems that way to me but we are asking for some insurance here in case there is some unforeseen delay.

Senator BIBLE. You mean your lawyers are that slow? Who files this condemnation?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Knowing your future occupation, I would not want to make——

Senator BIBLE. You can say anything you want about lawyers. I agree with the Harris poll on lawyers.

Mr. MCGUIRE. We do not expect any delay, Mr. Chairman, but we are just being cautious here in case there is some delay.

Senator BIBLE. Does Justice handle this?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Justice handles it.

Senator BIBLE. Justice moves slowly. It seems to me the request is all right. I have no problem on it and it is up to the court to determine value.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed with your statement.

INSECT AND DISEASE RESEARCH

Mr. MCGUIRE. Going on with the insect and disease research amendment, the three forest insect pests that we are concerned with here are major damagers of forests in the United States; the Douglas-fir tussock moth in the West, the southern pine beetle in the South, and the gypsy moth in the Northeast. In all of these areas, the problem is spreading and, as we gain some control in one spot, the epidemic flares up again in a neighboring area.

Effective control of the tussock moth and the gypsy moth had been attained with DDT. However, the environmental problems associated with DDT have restricted its use for tussock moth and eliminated its use for gypsy moth. There is a critical need for the development of substitute methods which are effective and environmentally suitable.

The southern pine beetle is the most destructive insect enemy of southern pines. Epidemics periodically develop in commercial pine and pine hardwood forests that occupy more than 60 million acres in 10 Southeastern States. Annual kill by the southern pine beetle amounts to approximately 1.4 billion board feet of sawtimber. Substantial volumes of beetle-killed timber are usually salvageable but vast quantities must be left in the forest.

All three insects will be attacked with the objective of: (1) implementing the available technological improvements for reduction of losses from the insects; and (2) developing and evaluating new

short- and long-term forest and pest management systems which will effectively suppress or prevent infestations.

We propose to assign personnel, facilities, and other resources of the Forest Service research and forest pest management programs, various universities, CSRS, APHIS, and ARS, to achieve the project objectives.

The planning for this project has been thorough and the need is clear and urgent. We are confident that we can make real progress in solving these major problems.

FUNDS REQUESTED

Senator BIBLE. Tell me this, and if you do not have the figure readily available, it can be supplied for the record: with this amendment for your disease control and research, what will be the total amounts available for the tussock moth, the gypsy moth, and the southern pine beetle in 1975; this, plus your earlier request?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Mr. Chairman, the control funds requested amount to $11,276,000. The original request for forest insects and disease research was for $10,936,000. Adding $6,040,000 to that, we would have a total for forest insects and disease research of $16,976,000. There is $25,000 for tussock moth and $365,000 for gypsy moth included in the $11,276,000 control total for 1975. In the research total of $16,976,000, $2,010,000 is for tussock moth, $2,385,000 is for southern pine beetle, and $3,427,000 is for gypsy moth.

TIMING OF REQUEST

Senator BIBLE. I don't think there's any serious argument against the need to develop better ways of controlling these pests, but why does this request come in an amendment just this month, more than 4 months after the regular budget submission?

Mr. MCGUIRE. About 8 months ago we started to prepare the program arrangement that we have before you in this budget amendment. This has finally been processed through the Department of Agriculture and the administration to this point. It took us this long to bring the program to you. We plan to include future aspects of this program in the regular budget proposals.

Senator BIBLE. What did the Forest Service originally request for this particular research program in your regular budget and precisely what happened to that request?

Mr. MCGUIRE. The amount originally planned in the Forest Service budget for research on the southern pine beetle, gypsy moth, and Douglas-fir tussock moth is $1,807,000. That entire amount is included in the budget submitted to Congress in January.

Senator BIBLE. When was the request for the present budget amendment submitted to the Department and to OMB?

Mr. MCGUIRE. The fiscal year 1975 budget amendment covering the insect and disease research program was submitted to the Department on April 22, 1974, and to the Office of Management and Budget on May 17, 1974.

Senator BIBLE. This insect problem has been confronting us for some time, and I can't understand why the research and control pro-

grams must be continually funded through supplementals and amendments. Is the amount requested in this amendment entirely adequate, or will you be back for a supplemental in the fall?

Mr. McGuire. This research program has been carefully planned and reviewed. We believe that the amount requested will provide for a strong research effort on these three pests during fiscal year 1975. We do not anticipate any need for a supplemental for research during the fiscal year.

However, the amendment does not contain funding for control work. As you know, we received $6.2 million in supplemental funds this year for control projects directed at the more critical insect outbreaks. Weather conditions and other factors during the last few years have favored the spread of these insects and present indications are that populations will continue at high levels next year. If losses are to be minimized, additional funds for control work may be needed in fiscal year 1975.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Senator Bible. You estimate a large unobligated balance at the end of the fiscal year. Why do you estimate such a large unobligated balance at the end of 1975 for this request? You are not going to obligate it by July 1, 1976?

Mr. Campbell. We anticipate obligating it all during the fiscal year 1975, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Bible. It is going to be obligated——

Mr. Campbell. The expenditures——

Senator Bible. I am not worried about the expenditures.

If you have it obligated by the end of 1975, I think that is all you are required to do.

Mr. McGuire. To elaborate on the answer, Mr. Chairman, some of the outlays will not occur in the fiscal year because they will be obligated to universities.

Senator Bible. I can understand that. I am satisfied with that answer but it will all be obligated by the end of 1975?

Mr. McGuire. That is correct, sir.

PERSONNEL

Senator Bible. Justify your need for 47 new positions, for the record, and, specifically, what will they be used for?

Mr. McGuire. We will do that, sir.

[The information follows:]

Justification for Added Personnel

The 47 permanent full-time positions requested by the Forest Service would be utilized to accelerate planned research programs on the gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, and Douglas-fir tussock moth. Approximately two-thirds of the new positions would be assigned to technical support functions for the specialists in the programs. The remaining positions would be specialists. Specialists are required to develop new and improved pest control materials and tactics, provide systems for suppressing or preventing infestations and tree damage, and determine the need for, and timing of, integrated control measures. Among the three pests, 14, 15, and 18 positions are required for the gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, and the Douglas-fir tussock moth programs, respectively.

FUNDING DIFFERENCES

Senator BIBLE. I am advised that your funding requirements for research in these three areas—apparently, you are going to spend less, either directly or by putting it out under contract, for the tussock moth than you are for the southern pine beetle or the gypsy moth. Is there some reason for this? Are they more critical or what?

Mr. YOUNGS. The reason for the difference in funding, Mr. Chairman, is that we feel the research and pilot testing needed to develop and demonstrate effective controls for the southern pine beetle and the gypsy moth are somewhat more complex.

We have fewer answers to base our work on at this point; therefore, we anticipate a somewhat more involved research and pilot-testing program.

RESEARCH TARGETS

Senator BIBLE. Is it a fair question to ask you when you think you will have these problems resolved? The gypsy moth is primarily where, in the New England area?

Mr. MCGUIRE. In the Northeast. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Then, the tussock moth is out in the Pacific Northwest and the pine beetle is primarily down in the Southeast.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Mr. Chairman, our target is to resolve these problems and get the research up to the point where we can begin practical applications in 3 or 4 years in the case of the tussock moth and gypsy moth; at the end of 5 years in the case of the southern pine beetle.

Senator BIBLE. Is that assuming that you are not using DDT? You are prohibited from doing that. You will find alternate methods, you hope, of being able to solve these problems without DDT.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is the whole purpose of this proposal.

TUSSOCK MOTH

Senator BIBLE. Has the tussock moth been around a long time?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, sir. It is an endemic insect. Mr. Smith has had quite a bit of acquaintance with it and can give you some of its history.

Mr. SMITH. It occurs naturally in cycles of 10 to 8 years when it peaks out in high population numbers and does very destructive damage as in the last 2 or 3 or 4 years. Then it drops down to a very low level.

USE OF DDT

Senator BIBLE. Even with DDT, what type of control or elimination did you do in any of these areas at the time that you did use DDT?

Mr. SMITH. The use of DDT involves application by aerial spray. You can reduce the insect populations down to where you prevent defoliation of the tree and actually save the tree.

Senator BIBLE. You have a record of accomplishing that with DDT?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir, we do.

Senator BIBLE. Now, you are told you cannot use DDT so you have to get something in place of DDT.

Mr. SMITH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is true of the defoliators, the gypsy moth and tussock moth, but the southern pine beetle is a different story.

Senator BIBLE. The beetle gets right down into the bark, isn't that true?

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is true.

TREE DAMAGE IN HAWAII

Senator BIBLE. I have a letter. You may or may not know the answer to this offhand but I will supply you with a copy. It is a letter from Senator Fong regarding the blight that has heavily damaged the forests in Hawaii.

Are you familiar with that problem?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, sir. We have a research program in Hawaii. We have been doing some work on that problem.

Senator BIBLE. At what level of funding?

Mr. YOUNGS. We could supply that for the record.

Senator BIBLE. I wish you would.

[The information follows:]

Present Forest Service funding for research on Ohia decline is approximately $50,000.

TUSSOCK MOTH

Senator BIBLE. Here comes a tussock moth expert now. I just finished querying on it.

Senator HATFIELD. I am so confident of your expertise in all areas——

Senator BIBLE. Well, they are working hard on it and I will let you query on that or any other point you want.

Senator HATFIELD. You go right ahead.

Senator BIBLE. We have just queried on the tussock moth. What is the total amount you are going to spend on the tussock moth with your prior requests and this request?

Mr. YOUNGS. For fiscal year 1975——

Senator BIBLE. That is the budget we are talking about.

Mr. YOUNGS. $2,035,000, sir.

TIMING OF RESEARCH PROGRAM

Senator BIBLE. They have indicated, and you correct me if I misstate you, that they are trying to find alternate means of wiping out this tussock moth, as well as the gypsy moth in the Northeast and the pine beetle in the Southeast, without the use of DDT. That is the whole purpose of the studies because they are prohibited from using DDT at the present time.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. And you hope to come to the results, at the end of the research that you are doing in this area with the gypsy moth and the tussock moth and the southern pine beetle, within 3 years.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Except in the case of the southern pine beetle. We are further behind. There we plan a 5-year program.

Senator BIBLE. And the other two are 3 years?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Three to 4 years, sir.

Senator BIBLE. In the meantime, what happens to the poor old trees? Will they be completely destroyed?

Mr. McGuire. We have some tools now which we are using in all of these cases. Mr. Smith can give you a rundown on the efforts presently available.

Mr. Smith. Mr. Chairman, the first effort that is now employed in the case of southern pine beetle is to remove the infested tree by commercial sales, thus returning some of the capital investment to the owner and, at the same time, getting rid of the insect population that is in that tree.

No. 2, in the way of control is a chemical, benzene hexachloride, that is sprayed on the tree bark to the point of runoff. It is applied as a chemical ground spray. However, it is a very expensive method. It costs in the neighborhood of $10 to $18 per tree.

Because of the high cost, it is not economically feasible to use over wide areas. We do have an urgent need for a better and more economical and feasible control method.

OHIA DECLINE IN HAWAII

Senator Bible. I am going to hand you the letter that Senator Fong sent me about this epidemic of disease over there in the Hawaiian trees. Apparently, they have not quite determined what causes this epidemic.

I do not know whether you can comment on that or not. Do you know what is causing that tree damage in Hawaii?

Mr. Smith. Mr. Chairman, we have an in-depth biological evaluation and survey underway at the present time to pinpoint the problem and to determine just what agent is causing this loss and what control may be possible. That report should be available to Senator Fong at an early date.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR HAWAII

Senator Bible. In addition to that, he is asking for some increased funding. I think he says, in the letter to me, that the State of Hawaii is appropriating x number of dollars and he wants to accelerate the rate of research simply because if he does not accelerate it, all of these trees will be wiped out. So, I wish you would take his letter and give me a response to it.

He suggests additional funding of $150,000 which seems to me a particularly modest request. I would think, if you have the capability—and I have never known when you did not have it—of using another $150,000, it might be a legitimate add-on. Would you care to comment on that?

Mr. McGuire. We will be glad to take a look at it, Mr. Chairman. We have long been interested in the forestry problems in Hawaii and have maintained a research center there in connection with the State and the university.

The forests of Hawaii are rather extensive. The principal native species are Ohia and Koa. Koa is a very valuable hardwood. If you have been to Hawaii, you may have noticed it.

Senator Bible. Yes; this is all on the big island, as I understand him.

Mr. McGuire. Most of the timber is on the big island, however, there are extensive forests, also——

Senator BIBLE. Are there infestations in other than the big island?

Mr. MCGUIRE. I believe it is found throughout the islands. There are five main islands but the big island has most of the land. Most of the forest land is in forest reserves. It is in either State ownership or it is dedicated to forestry by the private landowners and managed by the State. These lands are primarily important as watershed protection lands.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand that.

Mr. MCGUIRE. But there is a great possibility for developing an industry based on the timber resource.

CORRESPONDENCE AND DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

Senator BIBLE. I do not think you responded to my question. My question was: Do you have the capability of using another $150,000?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator BIBLE. I thought that might be the answer.

[The letter and statement follow:]

June 17, 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to inform you of an epidemic afflicting large acreages of valuable forest and timberland in Hawaii and to urge an additional appropriation of $150,000 to accelerate research on the causes of and control and remedial measures for ohia-lehua and koa decline, to be conducted by the Division of Trees and Timber Management Research, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

While I have been aware for several years that ohia-lehua trees and also valuable and prized koa trees in Hawaii have been dying from an unknown cause or causes, it is only within the past few weeks that I have become aware of the epidemic nature of the tree deaths. When diseased trees die, only their skeletal stems remain. Acres of such dead trees are reminiscent of forests killed by hot lava flow or poisoned by sulfurous volcanic fumes. In either event, the devastation is total.

The situation is alarming, particularly since the ohia lehua and koa forests total 968,000 acres, nearly twenty-five per cent of my State's total land area.

Found on six of Hawaii's seven populated islands, the ohia and koa forests are valuable timber, watershed, wildlife habitat, forage and recreational assets of my State. The U. S. Forest Service and Hawaii Division of Forestry estimated in 1972 that Hawaii's ohia and koa forests hold a total volume of about 470 million board feet of timber. At a stumpage value of only $10 per 1,000 board feet, this resource would be worth nearly $5 million in the stump, a base for some $125 million worth of consumer products.

Ohia and koa deaths have been detected on five of these six islands, but are epidemic on the Island of Hawaii which has 700,000 acres of ohia and koa forests. In a study area of nearly 200,000 acres on this Island, the epidemic is severe.

The County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply is concerned that, as a result, there may be a decline in the quality or quantity of water flowing from mountain watersheds.

In the Volcanoes National Park, most of a 9,000-acre section of the upper Olaa Forest Reserve is affected.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has noted that within the Volcanoes National Park, both the number of bird species and total bird population are rapidly declining where the ohia forest has died, in contrast to growth or no change in population where trees are still healthy.

Moreover, when ohia and koa forests die, a fire hazard follows because aggressive plants like staghorn fern and broomsedge take over in the decline areas, limiting or preventing native forest regeneration. So in addition to damaging the watershed areas, the epidemic is also increasing the potential fire hazard. On an island which has experienced frequent volcanic eruptions over the past two years, this is a real danger.

As an outgrowth of this concern, in 1972 the USDA Forest Service and the Hawaii Division of Forestry initiated a study to determine the extent and nature of the ohia lehua decline.

This study's preliminary findings, which only recently have been released, paint an alarming picture for the future of these native Hawaiian forests. Thousands of acres of ohia forest have been decimated at an increasingly rapid and now epidemic rate.

In a 197,000 acre study area on the island of Hawaii, scientists found healthy or "slightly affected" forests dropped from 160,900 acres in 1954 to only 43,000 in 1972. More significantly, while there were only 300 acres of "serious" infection in 1954, this number shot up to 39,600 acres in 1965, then to 85,200 acres in 1972. In the short span of only 18 years the acreage of ohia seriously afflicted rose from only two tenths of one per cent to 43 per cent. This is a 284-fold increase.

Ohia decline has been reported on other parts of the island, including 11,430 acres of National Park lands.

It is estimated that unless remedial action is taken, these unique and invaluable forests will be essentially gone by 1985.

If the race to save and restore Hawaii's ohia-lehua and koa forests is to succeed, it is imperative that research into the cause(s) of death be intensified simultaneously along several lines and measures devised that will, at a minimum, contain the disease and prevent its spread to the remaining healthy forests.

Scientists working on the decline problem believe a combination of factors result in these tree deaths. Initial studies have associated low soil nutrient levels, a root-destroying fungus, and several species of insects with the ohia decline.

This has necessitated complex and comprehensive field and laboratory research. Until these research programs yield substantial understanding of the ohia decline and until appropriate remedial measures are selected, the devastation of Hawaii's forests will continue.

The present ongoing study is being financed by a $50,000 per year grant from the USDA Forest Service and $42,500 from State and county agencies.

This year, however, the Hawaii State Legislature, recognizing the epidemic nature of ohia decline, appropriated an additional $100,000 to accelerate the research effort for the next two years, at a rate of $50,000 per year beginning July 1, 1974.

The Acting Governor of my State has assured me he will sign this appropriation into law shortly, and he has endorsed the accelerated research program.

Continued and expanded Federal participation is necessary if these research efforts are to successfully meet this critical threat to Hawaii's unique forests.

An additional appropriation of $150,000, under Trees and Timber Management Research in the Interior Appropriations Bill, 1975, will enable the USDA Forest Service to increase the research program by one pathologist and two technicians, with laboratory equipment, facilities and other expenses. I understand no building construction is required, although some existing facilities may require screening and other minor alterations to make them usable by field personnel.

Had I known of the severity of the ohia decline problem earlier I would have brought it to the attention of you and your Subcommittee in the course of your hearings.

We in Hawaii are engaged in a desperate race against time to try to save these valuable forests which are a large and crucial part of Hawaii's ecosystem. Unless the ohia and koa tree deaths are retarded or halted, both the Volcanoes National Park and State parks in Hawaii may well suffer decimation of their beautiful forest lands. Valuable and irreplaceable natural assets may well be lost to Hawaii forever, for at present we know of no way to guarantee reforestation of the devastated areas. The ohia and koa forests which help to make Hawaii's landscape so attractive to our people and to tourists alike and so habitable for birds and other wildlife must be saved if it is humanly possible.

If the Subcommittee has any questions on this matter, I shall be happy to try to answer them. I shall keep the Subcommittee informed of any further developments that come to my attention prior to mark up.

Attached is a copy of a paper published in 1972 entitled "Decline of Ohia Lehua Forests in Hawaii," by the U. S. Forest Service which contains data and photographs on this serious problem in Hawaii.

Also enclosed is a breakdown of ohia and koa acreage on each of Hawaii's major Islands, together with a map showing the location of the 200,000-acre project study area on the Island of Hawaii.

I am hopeful you and your Subcommittee will approve the $150,000 I am requesting to accelerate research into the decimation of these forests in Hawaii.

With kind regards and warm aloha,

Sincerely yours,

Hiram L. Fong

Hiram L. Fong

Departmental Statement

HAWAII

Forest insects and disease research $150,000

Ohia, one of the principle native forest trees in Hawaii, is suffering from an unknown disease called Ohia Decline. Over 200,000 acres on the "Big Island" (Hawaii) are infected, and trees are dying at an alarming rate. Loss of Ohia trees presents a serious threat to watershed values, wildlife habitat, and esthetic resources of the State.

The U.S. Forest Service, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii and the Bishop Museum, is attempting to determine the causal agent or agents. To date, no specific cause of the Ohia Decline has been found. It is believed to be caused by a combination of several factors: root-rotting fungi, low soil nutrition, other pathogens, and insects. Present Forest Service funding for this research is approximately $50,000.

A solution to this complex problem will require a strong program of research by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in cooperation with the Hawaii Division of Forestry, the University of Hawaii, and the Bishop Museum. There is an urgent need to assign a forest pathologist and supprtoing staff of technicians to study this problem at the PSW's Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry in Hawaii. The cause of this Ohia Decline must be determined, and treatments must be developed for rehabilitating the devastated areas.

ALASKA FORESTRY NEEDS

Senator BIBLE. Senator Stevens?

Senator STEVENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As you know, the rate of growth as well as economic development is increasing rapidly in Alaska. Obviously, this means that the burden on our forests will increase as well. Correspondingly, don't you agree that it is only prudent that the Forest Service provide for this situation through an increased and more expansive forestry program?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes, we do. In fiscal year 1975 we anticipate increasing our permanent full-time work force in Alaska by about 41 positions to provide for increased program levels and to add skills needed to improve our overall quality of management.

In addition, members of my Washington staff have traveled throughout the State, reviewing the situation involving Federal responsibilities to cooperate with State and private forestry interests to improve forest management and protection.

Senator STEVENS. As you know, Alaska Natives will be responsible for the proper management of the lands they acquired through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Don't you think that a program where the Forest Service could play a beneficial role would be a positive step in aiding the Natives in their new forestry responsibilities?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Yes; the Forest Service is currently working closely with the State forester in determining ways to best respond to those emerging needs of Natives as they acquire lands under ANCSA.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Senator STEVENS. Through State selection and Native land claims settlement, there will soon be over 150 million acres of new State and private lands in Alaska. Are you currently able to provide adequate forest land management assistance in my State under your cooperative forestry and forest research programs? If not, what are your needs?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We plan to expand our programs in Alaska in fiscal year 1975. However, an additional $1,387,000 in State and private forestry and National Forest funds could be used for programs to provide assistance to Native corporations and the State in making land selections, to reduce insect damage, and to coordinate land use planning work.

Presently there are limited research programs at Juneau and Fairbanks. There is a forestry sciences laboratory on the campus of the University of Alaska for the research at Fairbanks. We utilize space in the Federal Building at Juneau. The proposed fiscal year 1975 research budget for Alaska is $1,025,000. It is estimated that $1.7 million additional is needed for an expanded research program in Alaska.

Senator STEVENS. What would an expanded program accomplish in the way of bringing assistance to the Native people in the selection and management of their lands?

Mr. MCGUIRE. First, let me respond to the part of your question about assisting Natives to make appropriate selection of lands. About 2 years ago we assigned Mr. John Hall, formerly of our State and private forestry staff in Juneau, to Anchorage where he has worked as a member of the team on the Federal-State Planning Commission. He has been able to give the Native corporations valuable assistance

in identifying lands for selection. Actually a recent report praises his activities to help the Native corporations.

The second part of your question can be answered by a listing of ways that an expanded program could assist Native people: Bring positive detection and evaluation of any insect or disease outbreaks; provide training programs in coordination with the State forester for Native technicians to gradually provide a number of trained people to promote good forest management; advise village and regional corporation managers of organization management, world forest economics, and applied forest management and utilization techniques; maintain close research liaison to use all latest knowledge and to inform research of pressing needs for new research.

PROPOSED NATIONAL FOREST IN ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. The Forest Service is currently developing plans for new National Forest in interior Alaska. How would these proposals be coordinated with Statewide planning efforts?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Forest Service plans are reviewed by the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission in Alaska and with various State agencies. Also, our public involvement policies and procedures provide opportunities for review and coordination prior to the proposal stage of most planning efforts. Specialists in a number of fields from both State and Federal agencies have the opportunity to influence the direction taken in our plans.

ALASKA FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE CONTROL

Senator STEVENS. How would you propose to reduce current losses and damage to forest resources caused by fire, insects, and diseases?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Losses caused by insects and diseases in Alaska could be reduced by accelerating the insect and disease effort in the State. This effort would include increasing the coverage and frequency of detection and evaluation surveys to reduce discovery time of new outbreaks; developing better forest pest impact information to provide sounder information on which to make decisions; integrating silvicultural procedures in order to prevent or minimize pest occurrence; and by rapidly implementing promising new research findings as they become available.

In addition, control efforts directed at current outbreaks can be greatly expanded and a greater amount of technical assistance and training in insect and disease matters can be provided to State, National Forest, and other Federal land managers.

In the remote areas of Alaska, where lightning is the main fire cause, the State forester contracts the protection of non-Federal lands with BLM and this practice will be continued. In the populated areas along routes of travel where man-caused fires are a problem the State forester proposes to increase the State's firefighting capability. Local communities will be assisted through training and in obtaining fire control equipment. There has been some increase in Clarke-McNary funds for Alaska, but these funds are limited. A basic effort is to get Federal excess personal property, mostly military vehicles which can be converted to fire tankers.

Additional funds and personnel are needed to accomplish the above goals.

FOREST RESEARCH EXPANSION

Senator STEVENS. How would an expanded program recognize and provide the needed forest research in Alaska?

Mr. MCGUIRE. Alaska faces conflicts of enormous proportions as it simultaneously redistributes its land management responsibilities, increases economic development, and protects its beautiful but fragile environments. Furthermore, much of Alaska's vast area is extremely sensitive to man's activities. Land management practices acceptable in most other parts of the United States can upset tenuous ecological balances in Alaska, seriously impair the environment, and ultimately curtail resource development. The Forest Service recognizes that protection of the environment combined with development of economic opportunities can only be obtained from an expanded multidisciplinary research program for Alaska. We have developed plans for such a program. This program visualizes research centers at Juneau and Fairbanks. The researchers would be in close contact with land managers and other users of research information throughout the State and would thus be able to focus the research program on the highest priority problems of the area.

We see immediate research needs for both southeast and interior Alaska. Research is needed in southeast Alaska for protection and maintenance of salmon spawning habitat and for regeneration and management of second-growth forests. We would headquarter this work at Juneau. In interior Alaska we see problems developing around the need for more effective harvesting and regeneration of timber on fragile soils, and maintenance and improvement of habitat for large game animals. This work would be centered at Fairbanks.

COSTS OF EXPANDED RESEARCH

Senator STEVENS. When could you implement an expanded program and what do you estimate as first-year cost?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We actually expect to be underway with some expansion of our program in Alaska in fiscal year 1975. We could, however, expand our programs by as much as $1,387,000 in State and private forestry and National Forest funds in the coming fiscal year. These funds would be used for programs to provide assistance to Native corporations and the State in making land selections, to reduce insect damage, and to coordinate land use planning work.

We presently have limited research programs at Juneau and Fairbanks. The proposed fiscal year 1975 research budget for Juneau is $604,000; for Fairbanks it is $421,000. We have a forestry sciences laboratory on the campus of the University of Alaska for the research at Fairbanks. We utilize space in the Federal building at Juneau. Thus, we have some staff and facilities available now and could implement an expanded program in fiscal year 1975.

We estimate the necessary research program increase for the first year of the program to be $1,700,000; $900,000 is needed for Juneau and $800,000 for Fairbanks. No new facilities would be required in the first year of the expanded program, but funding for laboratory facilities for Juneau would be needed during the second year of the program.

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FOREST MANAGEMENT NEEDS

Senator STEVENS. The intensity of forest management on non-National Forest lands is increasing and will require commensurate increased efforts in forest insect and disease detection, evaluation, prevention, and suppression under the Forest Pest Control Act of 1947. What efforts are you planning to meet these increased forest demands in Alaska?

Mr. MCGUIRE. An expanded program in forest pest management could be implemented as quickly as additional personnel ceilings and financing become available. It has been determined that costs for the first year would be $196,000. Program plans have already been developed for this action.

ALASKA FIRE PROTECTION PROGRAM

Senator STEVENS. Major social changes have already started taking place in Alaska—especially in rural Alaska. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will accelerate the transition from a "subsistence" to a cash economy—a situation that is already starting to take place in Alaska villages. Unfortunately, rural fire protection is generally inadequate throughout Alaska.

Don't you think that the Forest Service should, realizing this situation, work toward providing increased fire assistance to rural Alaska? Specifically, what have you done to meet this problem?

Mr. MCGUIRE. The Forest Service has recognized the need for rural fire protection in Alaska by increasing the C–M 2 allotment, by providing plans for equipment storage buildings suited to a cold climate, and by providing plans for conversion of military vehicles to fire tankers. Additional assistance will be provided as funds become available.

Senator STEVENS. Thank you, Chief McGuire. That is all that I have at this time, Mr. Chairman.

SPRAY OPERATIONS

Senator BIBLE. Now, I recognize Senator Hatfield.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to just ask the Chief to give us a brief report on this spraying activity that is in process or about ready to be in process on the tussock moth.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Senator Hatfield, I will ask Mr. Smith to do that. He has the figures.

Mr. SMITH. Senator, at the present time, the total figure involves an area of about 450,000 acres that we feel should be treated. Aerial spray operations are underway. Approximately 40,000 acres have been treated with aerial spray to date.

Senator HATFIELD. 40,000 of the 450?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. The start of the whole program was delayed due to late snows in the mountain areas which delayed hatching of the moth. At the present time, about all of the areas are now ready for treatment. We think they will be totally covered in about 3 weeks.

The area of 450,000 acres that I mentioned may be adjusted upward or downward, depending upon field observations made at the last minute before spraying takes places.

Senator HATFIELD. It was a larger area than that that was infested, though, wasn't it?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. Closer to 800,000 acres.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir. Approximately 800,000 acres were initially infested but, due to natural factors, such as the virus which has made its appearance in an effective way in some areas, more than 50 percent of the larvae that has hatched in some of these areas has been destroyed. In such areas, we would not apply DDT.

MONITORING PROGRAM

Senator HATFIELD. What is the monitoring program that you have set up, both inhouse and any contract monitoring?

Mr. SMITH. We are contracting with the State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Washington State Department of Ecology. They are actively involved in monitoring the impact on water, on forest litter and vegetation and any other impact.

Senator HATFIELD. Are you paying for that?

Mr. SMITH. In the case of the State relationship, we match on a 50–50 basis. In the case of cooperative efforts with the Bureau of Sports and Fisheries and other Federal agencies, we work out a cooperative agreement. To the extent that it is appropriate and necessary, we will reimburse them for their services.

MONITORING CONTRACTS

Senator HATFIELD. But you have no contract with any private organization or university or independent laboratory or research people for monitoring?

Mr. SMITH. We do not, sir. I believe I have to refer this question to some of the people here from research. There may be certain contracts with universities and other people who are carrying out research-type monitoring.

Mr. YOUNGS. We do have some contracts with university personnel for assisting with the monitoring effort.

Senator HATFIELD. Evergreen College?

Mr. YOUNGS. Evergreen College is one; yes, sir.

Senator HATFIELD. That is an interesting situation with Evergreen College. I would like to go into that a little bit with you.

Senator BIBLE. You have told me about the Evergreen problem.

Without an objection, we will be in recess long enough to vote and then we will return.

[Whereupon, the subcommittee stood in recess for the duration of a floor vote.]

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will resume. Senator Hatfield?

CONTRACT WITH EVERGREEN COLLEGE

Senator HATFIELD. I had just asked, I believe, about some of the private contracts which are being considered or maybe they had already been drafted and signed; more specifically about Evergreen College.

Mr. McGuire. Senator, I think it is important to distinguish between monitoring the control program and work going on in connection with research.

In connection with the control program, the monitoring agencies are the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Environmental Protection Agency, principally. State agencies are typically wildlife agencies; the Department of Natural Resources, and so on.

On the research side, we have had to mount a rather tremendous effort to comply with the terms of the EPA order permitting the use of DDT. You will recall that that order required us to do some specific kinds of research so we have scoured the country for all of the available talent. We have moved Forest Service people from different parts of the country to the Northwest. We have utilized all available skills in the universities. These are the kinds of people with whom we are contracting.

One of the universities with whom a contract has been arranged is Evergreen College. Evergreen College has some people, as you know, who have been critical of the use of DDT and of some of our work in both control and research. Nevertheless, there are people at Evergreen who are competent to do certain kinds of work; particularly on the fate of DDT on the small mammal and insect populations. They have been working in this field. We felt we should utilize these people since they had the skills. Regardless of views expressed by various college professors and others at the college, we still brought them into this research program. We wanted all points of view.

Some folks have thought that we should not have made such arrangements, particularly with Evergreen College.

Senator Hatfield. You are aware of the public record that the main personality of Evergreen College's so-called scientific community has made on the question of DDT very strong statements, statements that would lead one to believe that no amount of scientific evidence to the contrary would convince this person to change his mind?

I think it is almost like putting the fox in the henhouse.

Mr. McGuire. We have not asked them to advise us regarding the broad question of whether DDT should be used or not. All we have asked them to do is tell us what happens to DDT as far as the larval population is concerned.

This is an objective type of question that any researcher could tackle. We have heard the same, rather emotional view of DDT in other places, some within the Forest Service, from people who are equally opposed to it.

Senator Hatfield. I just question whether you are going to get your money's worth if you are putting out taxpayers' money to hire people who are predetermined in their view or are totally committed and have made it so abundantly clear in their public pronouncements with nonscientific language to bolster and establish their position.

I am not persuaded that that kind of person is going to be able to approach anything objectively, let alone scientifically.

Mr. McGuire. This, of course, is a factor that we took into account. The arrangement is, therefore, a very narrow one. We feel there are people competent in this particular phase. They hold other views.

As I say, we have taken that into account but we have people in the Forest Service who hold equally strong views.

Senator HATFIELD. Chief, if you were indicted for some particular crime and someone commented on the subject of that crime, would you want this person to sit on your jury?

Mr. MCGUIRE. I do not think the analogy holds here. It is not a crime to have some strong views about DDT.

Senator HATFIELD. I am not considering it a crime. You missed my analogy entirely. I am not making it an analogy of whether it is a crime. I am asking whether or not this person has the mental capacity to view evidence and to make an impartial judgment. This is the analogy.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Obviously, we do. We think the kind of evidence we are asking the Evergreen group to gather can be obtained objectively. It can be checked. It can be interpreted by the entire scientific community.

Senator HATFIELD. Did you have alternatives or options or other choices?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We did not have options in this instance because we had a crash program. We utilized everything we could lay our hands on. We are stretching the capacity, not only of the Government agencies, but also of the universities to satisfy the EPA requirements.

OBJECTIVE SCIENTIFIC PRODUCT

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have a different viewpoint, but that is neither here nor there, I guess. I think that, especially when we are involved here with taxpayers' money and we are expecting to buy some research or some monitoring services, these difficult questions should be approached scientifically.

I have no predisposition. I do not know enough about it. I am not a scientist, but I do feel very strongly that when I go out for scientific evaluation or research I want a scientific response and I do not want it prejudiced by people who have made such clear and such extreme public positions, and they are extreme.

I am not so sure that we are going to get that kind of objective scientific product that we are paying for. That is all I am raising the question for.

Mr. MCGUIRE. That is a very good point, Senator, and we are concerned, too; but the evaluation of a scientist's work is made by his peers. All scientists recognize this but many scientists also have strong opinions on other matters, not based on their own scientific work. This wide range of opinions within the scientific community is not subject to this peer review.

Senator HATFIELD. But you are not asking him for another area. You are asking him for the specific area in which he has been specifically dogmatic in his public statements. You are asking him to make a judgment and evaluation in that area; not on nutrition for hamster production, but on DDT and its application.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Not precisely, sir. We are asking him to track the DDT effect as it passes through the larval population.

We are not asking him to tell us whether DDT should be used or not be used. We are simply saying, get us the facts. What does it do?

Senator HATFIELD. But he has made statements on that already.

Mr. McGuire. He will still have to provide data and his data will have to stand up before the jury of his peers.

Senator Hatfield. You and I know what university power structures are. If you have a head of a department, you are not going to have his peers challenging him within a small campus.

Mr. McGuire. But, in the scientific community, in general, his reputation will rest on the adequacy of his research and his data.

Senator Hatfield. You have more confidence in the check and balance system in that instance than I have.

TUSSOCK MOTH PROJECTS

Senator Bible. I think it might be helpful for this whole range of questions that Senator Hatfield, in my judgment, is properly asking if you would furnish, for the record, a list of the projects involved in this whole tussock moth problem that you are putting out on contract and what the requirements are of that contract; what they are specifically to do under the contract you give them and who is going to do it. Will you do that?

Mr. McGuire. We will be glad to furnish that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Bible. I think it might be helpful because I think there is considerable merit in what Senator Hatfield is saying.

[The information follows:]

TUSSOCK MOTH PROJECTS

Grantee	Purpose	Amount
	Research Cooperative Agreements	
Evergreen State College	A study to determine and compare the effects of certain insecticide formulations for control of the Douglas-fir tussock moth.	$24,000
Eastern Oregon State College	Determine effect of Douglas-fir tussock moth outbreak in northeastern Oregon relative to forest habitat characteristics.	19,000
Eastern Oregon State College	An exploratory study of Douglas-fir tussock moth frass and litter production under Douglas-fir and Grand-fir trees.	3,000
University of Idaho	Determine relationship of outbreaks of Douglas-fir tussock moth to forest habitat types, sites, and stand characteristics and forest management practices in northern Idaho.	5,000
University of Washington	Determine climatic factors associated with the release of endemic tussock moth populations.	4,000
University of California, Berkeley	Monitor endemic populations of Douglas-fir tussock moth in 1974-75 on Eldorado National Forest.	2,000
	Research Grant	
Oregon Graduate Center for Study and Research	Chemical studies for behavioral control of Douglas-fir tussock moth.	44,000
	Research Contracts	
Oregon State University	Develop preliminary models for Douglas-fir tussock moth population dynamics, foliage consumption, host tree and stand damage after defoliation.	20,000
E. R. A. Laboratories	Small scale field screening test to evaluate candidate insecticides against Douglas-fir tussock moth.	30,000
E. R. A. Laboratories	Field tests on effectiveness of reduced dosages of DDT for control of Douglas-fir tussock moth.	17,400
	Forest Pest Control Contracts 1/	
University of Idaho	Monitor the effects of the two microbial insecticides, *Bacillus thuringiensis* and nuclear polyhedrosis virus, on the Douglas-fir tussock moth. Contract calls for the analysis and reporting of pre- and post-spray population levels, including the detection of any acute mortality occurring to non-target aquatic insects and certain other forest lepidoptera.	7,000
Research Foundation, State University of New York (for benefit of the Lake Ontario Environmental Laboratory)	Analyze and report pre- and post-spray eggmass and larval counts of the Douglas-fir tussock moth to determine the effectiveness of Dylox, Sevin-4 oil, and DDT in protecting tree foliage and in reducing populations of the tussock moth.	30,027

1/ Does not include contracts issued for purchases of the insecticides, their formulation, or application.

EVERGREEN COLLEGE CONTRACT

Senator BIBLE. If you get someone who has a fixed viewpoint, a fixed opinion. I am sure it is going to color. We are all human beings. We all have certain prejudices and certain philosophies and feelings.

I think it could well color, but to get a better grasp of the overall contracts that you are putting out in assisting you in evaluating the tussock moth problem, it would be helpful to the committee if you furnish a list of the contracts, the amount involved and what they are specifically supposed to do.

What is the amount of Evergreen College's contract, for example? How much are you paying them?

Mr. SHEA. I am not sure of the figure but I think it is $24,000.

Senator BIBLE. And the scope of the assignment; the scope of what they are supposed to do? You say they are supposed to trace what the damage is to mammals.

Mr. MCGUIRE. Small mammals and insect larvae.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, to me it would be like going to Georgia-Pacific or Weyerhaeuser and contracting for the services of one of their scientists or foresters. You would have all hell break loose in the very group you are now contracting from, the other side.

I do not want either side getting a contract in a controversy of this kind, but you would not think of going to one of the big lumber barons—and they probably have as good foresters as you have in the Forest Service—you would not think of contracting with them.

Why would you go out here with Friends of the Earth and the Sierra Club and the other groups for which he speaks in his dogmatic, preconceived positions and statements? I frankly cannot understand that.

LOSSES CAUSED BY TUSSOCK MOTH

Senator BIBLE. Maybe this can be evaluated further.

I wanted to ask one question that I think should have been asked earlier. Can you give me a pricetag on the loss, in dollars, because of the tussock moth? How much damage has that insect caused?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, this is subject to further survey, but we do estimate, at this time, that the current loss has been something like $44 million.

Senator BIBLE. 44 million from the tussock moth alone; and that is centered in what States?

Mr. SMITH. Oregon, Washington, principally, with some loss in Idaho. We also have a small outbreak in Montana that is just starting.

Senator BIBLE. Put all of those figures down. You say that is from this current outbreak. Do you have an overall estimate of how much damage the tussock moth has caused, say, for 10 years or 20 years? You say they come back in cycles of 8 to 10 years.

Mr. SMITH. The cost, Mr. Chairman, of $44 million relates to the current infestation. If we had not undertaken control efforts, we estimate we would have lost another $37 million worth of timber.

LOSSES CAUSED BY GYPSY MOTH AND SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE

Senator BIBLE. Those are important things to remember because it shows that this project must be done.

I wish you would do the same thing for the gypsy moth. Do you have comparable figures for the gypsy moth? If not, it can be supplied for the record and we would like the southern pine beetle, too.

[The information follows:]

TABLE 1. Statistics on major tussock moth outbreaks and losses in the Western United States, 1954 to 1965.

Location	Dates	Acres Infected	Estimated Losses 1/
Stanislaus National Forest, California	1954-1956	10,000	$800,000
Northern Idaho and Western Montana	1961-1965	225,000	1,600,000
Northeastern California	1963-1965	76,000	608,000
Burns, Oregon	1963-1965	65,000	520,000

TABLE 2. Statistics on gypsy moth defoliation in losses, 1971 to 1973 2/.

Location	Dates	Acres Defoliated	Estimated Losses 1/
Northeastern United States	1971-1973	1,773,846	$804,000,000

TABLE 3. Statistics on southern pine beetle outbreaks and losses from southern pine beetle outbreaks, 1952 to 1969.

Location	Dates	Volume Loss	Estimated Losses 1/
Alabama and Mississippi	1952-1955	79,330 MBF	$10,170,000
South Atlantic and Coastal States	1957-1958	114,400 MBF	14,600,000
Texas	1958-1969	43,000 MBF	5,500,000

1/ Based on 1973 dollar values.
2/ Prior to 1971 the Forest Service was not involved in gypsy moth suppression.

Current annual losses caused by the gypsy moth are estimated at $268,000,000.

Current annual losses caused by the southern pine beetle are estimated at $44,250,000 for timber values. Figures are not available for losses other than to timber values.

PROTECTION FROM EPA

Senator HATFIELD. I think it ought to be pointed out that this is part of the protection we have gotten from the EPA. This loss here. It is part of our environmental protection; to the tune of $44 million, they have protected us.

Senator BIBLE. It is a difficult problem. We get into it every day.

Any further questions?

PROTECTION OF KLAMATH INDIANS

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have one other question, if I might.

Chief, you know the problem we have with the Klamath Indians. This was covered earlier, I know. I realize that you do not have any control over the time schedule because of the legal questions involved. But you are aware of this attempt to set up an investment council on the part of some of these Indians?

Mr. MCGUIRE. No, I had not heard of that.

Senator HATFIELD. I do not know if you have any discretion, even after the judgment has been made or the decision made by the lawyers, but I do hope that possibly we might plug in this Organization of the Forgotten American which is a group that is trying to form an investment council in order to protect the Indians from a loss of their money such as we saw happen in the Termination Act of 1954.

I want to crank that into your procedure, if possible. Any way that we can protect these Indians from being taken. I think we ought to do that.

Mr. MCGUIRE. There is some urgency here, Senator. We are asking for $49 million now. Soon we will have filed for condemnation.

I have heard that the Indians will attempt to persuade the court to release some or all of that money, pending determination of the final amount. This could happen within a few months if the funds are appropriated.

Senator BIBLE. They will be appropriated. I can assure you of that.

This is almost demand legislation. It occurs to me, and Senator Hatfield has spoken to me on this problem, that maybe there is something that can be said within the court or within the Congress that would decide this termination legislation. We have had several problems with the Klamath termination in earlier years and even now.

I am sure that what Senator Hatfield is trying to do is protect the fund so it goes to the greatest benefit of the Indian people involved, rather than a per capita allotment. I ran into that in Nevada.

The Indians understandably want that money right now so that they can buy a car and maybe a few other things, all of which costs money, no matter what race you come from. What we are trying to do is protect the corpus of this so that it goes for the betterment, the education, and the building of a sounder economy for the Indian people.

Whether this Act speaks on that point or not, I do not know, but that would come within our Interior Committee legislation. Whether there is anything the court can or will do in this, I just do not know.

Senator HATFIELD. It will not be an easy job, no matter.

Mr. McGUIRE. The committee might wish to comment on this point. I do not know what the role of the Forest Service might be here.

Senator BIBLE. I do not think you have any role in telling the Indians what they should do with their money once they get it, but I think we can build in some of our own philosophies within the report. It may or it may not be guidance to the Indians, I don't know. It does not surprise me that they want to get hold of some of these dollars as soon as they can for whatever purposes they might want.

TIMBERLINE LODGE

Senator HATFIELD. Where are we on this Timberline Lodge contract problem?

Mr. McGUIRE. We have extended the permit for 1 year. We are looking at the various problems with Mr. Kohnstamm to see if we can arrive at more permanent arrangements. We understand he is agreeable to this. There is a dispute over the fee. There is still some disagreement over what is to be done in the way of further development.

Senator HATFIELD. I hope we can resolve this because of two things: First, Mr. Kohnstamm is really the most effective director or manager we have had up there at Timberline. I think this is true by most anyone's judgment or evaluation. No. 2, we have to have some long range rehabilitation efforts.

Senator BIBLE. I remember it. We gave you some money for rehab last year or the year before last.

Senator HATFIELD. But it is really in great need of upgrading. That cannot be accomplished until this problem is resolved because of the long term investment that would be called for, both from the Government and from Mr. Kohnstamm.

Mr. McGUIRE. That is right, Senator. This is one of the issues we need to resolve in this area.

Senator HATFIELD. You know it is deteriorating?

Mr. McGUIRE. Yes, indeed; and we are also concerned with how much additional development we should allow within the vicinity of the lodge.

Senator HATFIELD. But this lodge, someday, will be a historic landmark. I think we should really make a priority in conserving and preserving the resource of that lodge.

Mr. McGUIRE. We fully agree.

Senator HATFIELD. You have been there, have you not, Senator?

Senator BIBLE. No, I have not. That is one of the visits I have slated for next year.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

If there are no further questions that concludes the hearings. The subcommittee will recess, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 12:45 p.m., Wednesday, June 19, 1974, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

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